The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1873—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 251.

REAL ESTATE.

TREMONT HOUSE FOR SALE.

Furniture, Fixtures, and Lease

Of the Present Tremont House.

The house is most admirably adapted for families, having 120 rooms, 40 of which are in suites, with all the modern improvements. Furniture in most excellent condition, most of it being new. The house is in splendid order, rent low, and will be sold upon liberal terms. If not disposed of on or before Monday, May 5, it will be sold at public auction, due notice to be given hereafter.

JNO. B. DRAKE.

50 Houses and Lots

Of all sizes and prices, from $2,000 to $40,000, in all parts of the city, and several bargains in unimproved property in the city and Hyde Park; 300 lots in the vicinity of the South Park, and several lots fronting on the Park, at very low price on easy terms of payment. For sale by

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
120 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

To those about to commence housekeeping. We have for sale one of the neatest and most complete 1-story and brick basement cottages, on a leased lot, on the West Side.

It is situated on Park-av., between Lincoln and Robey-sts., No. 180; contains 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, etc., and is furnished throughout in excellent taste. The furniture consists of 2 elegant Chamber-Sets, 1 handsome Parlor Set, 1 Sitting-Room do., besides Carpets, Mirrors, Curtains, Hat-Tree, Sewing Machine, Book-Case; also Kitchen Furniture, Cooking Utensils, Dishes, and everything requisite for housekeeping. The lease runs 33 years, at a very low rate, and there is on the premises a good barn. To those desiring to procure an elegant, comfortable home, this is an opportunity seldom offered. Apply to

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.

JACOB C. MAGILL,
REAL ESTATE,
81 and 83 South Clark-st.

ACRES.
80 acres, Sec. 23, 39, 13, fronting Riverside Boulevard, $4,000. Will pay 200 per cent to subdivide.
40 acres, Sec. 34, 39, 14, $450; easy terms; a bargain.
38 acres, Sec. 10, 37, 13, $300; easy terms.
40 acres, Sec. 10, 38, 13, $1,200; easy terms; cheap.
40 acres, Sec. 7, 37, 13, $150, or will exchange for a home.

HOUSES.
VINCENNES-AV.—A marble-front, $6,000; $500 down, balance monthly.
HAMILTON-AV.—2-story and basement, octagon front, $6,000; easy.
NEAR ASHLAND-AV. AND VAN BUREN-ST.—2-story, 9-room house, and lot, $5,500; ¼ down, balance 1, and 2 years.
ASHLAND-AV.—Elegant residence, $14,000; easy terms.
See for sale column Sunday Times.

Washington Heights.

The following very desirable and choice tracts located at and adjoining this beautiful suburb, will be sold at prices and terms that will insure a good profit to buyers:

40 acres in Sec. 8, 37, 14.
40 acres in Sec. 20, 37, 13. Grove.
200 acres in Sec. 23, 37, 13. Grove.
40 acres in Sec. 25, 37, 13. Grove.
40 acres in Sec. 26, 37, 13, fronting on Western-av.
120 acres in Sec. 34, 37, 13. Grove.
160 acres in Sec. 15, 37, 13. Grove.
160 acres in Sec. 15, 37, 13.

Also lots and 5-acre tracts in the Vincennes Road Addition, Sec. 19, 37, 14; depot on property.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,
R. E. Auctioneers and Brokers, 186 East Madison-st.

$1,250 Per Acre!

40 acres at Clyde, on the C., B. & Q. R. R. We have this property at the above figure only until WEDNESDAY NOON. For particulars call on

STORRS & WARE,
94 Washington-st., Room 15.

For Sale,

The one-story and basement Brick Building, No. 25 Market-st., with lease of Lot for five years. Apply to

BLISS & TORREY,
171 and 173 Randolph-st.

Riverside.

An elegant Residence, with Lot 200 feet front, located in this charming suburb, for sale at VERY LOW FIGURES for a few days. An unquestionable bargain.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers,
186 East Madison-st.

HOUSES and LOTS FOR SALE.

One or two more of those elegant octagon stone-front houses, 4 mantels and all other modern improvements in each house. Inquire of owners on premises from 8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

Highland Park Building Co.,

Office 113 MONROE-ST., Room 4, Kent's Building. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms.

FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

Octagon front brick residence, 9 stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 20 feet front; excellent location, West Side.

HENRY WALLER, JR.,
38 Washington-st.

ONLY $6,000—MONTHLY PAYMENTS,

If desired, for two-story house of 10 rooms, and lot, only five minutes' walk from Madison-st. bridge, in excellent neighborhood, all modern improvements; abstract up to date. Inquire of

J. M. HIRSH, 38 West Washington-st.

GREAT BARGAIN.

Water feet, on Diversy-av., near the corner of Halsted-st.; south front.

CHAPMAN & BARBER,
90 LaSalle-st.

A Rare Chance.

FOR SALE—Building and Lease, with Engine and Boiler, or will sell Engine and Boiler and lease Building.

H. HARTT & CO.,
34 and 36 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Stores and Offices.

No. 46 Lake-st.
52 and 54 Lake-st.
56 and 58 Lake-st.
59 and 61 Lake-st.
188 South Clark-st., 40x80.
195, 197, 201, 205, 207, 209 and 211 South Clark-st., in Kentucky Block.
70 and 72 East Randolph-st.
46 East Van Buren-st.
171 West Van Buren-st.
324 and 326 Wabash-av., up-stairs.
138 and 140 Wabash-av., single or double.
330 and 334 Wabash-av., up-stairs.
80 and 82 Adams-st.
819 and 945 South State-st.

Offices in Reaper, Speed's, Kentucky, and McCormick Blocks. Apply to

J. M. MARSHALL,
Real Estate Agent, Rooms 9 and 10 Reaper Block, N. E. cor. Clark & Washington-sts.

Superior Offices

In Superior Block, 77 Clark-st., with elegant Vaults, Elevator, Speaking Tubes, Steam Heat, &c.

Offices will be partitioned off to suit tenants, and rented at low rates.

Also suites of rooms in building rear of Superior Block.

One first-class BANKING OFFICE.

H. C. MOREY,
77 CLARK-ST.

TO RENT.

In Iron Building southwest corner Lake and State-sts.:

One store 20x50 ft, facing Lake-st., $2,200.
Store 20x40 ft. on State-st., $1,800.
Basement 64x100 ft., $1,500.
Second, Third and Fourth Floors, together, $3,500; separately, Second Floor, $1,500; Third, $1,200; Fourth, $1,000, each being 40x80 feet in size. Apply to

W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.

Stores to Rent.

Nos. 298, 300, and 302 West Madison-st., at the end of Carpenter-st.

Two of the best Stores in the city, size of each 20x120, four stories and basement, 17-foot ceiling, fire-proof Vaults, Elevators, and everything complete.

These beautiful buildings are now ready for occupancy. For Dry Goods, Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, or other first-class business, these stores are not surpassed. The location is the best in the West Division. For terms apply to

D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR RENT.

Elegant four-story and basement brick house, 529 Wabash-av., 16 rooms, in good order; good brick barn; lot, 25x180. Rent, $2,200 per year to a good tenant. House can be purchased at a bargain. Apply to

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT.

Large 2-story and basement house, 91 Judd-st., 18 rooms, all modern improvements; barn 18 by 35; suitable for boarding house, in good condition; rent low to a good tenant.

1-story frame cottage dwelling No. 294 Twenty-sixth-st. Inquire in basement of 161 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT

Two Well-Lighted Offices on First Floor, with good Vaults, built for Banks but suitable for Real Estate, Railroads, or any kind of Office Business. Also, Suites of Offices in Second and Third Stories of Carver's Building, Nos. 46 and 48 South Clark-st., next to Sherman House. Inquire at Room No. 4, 48 South Clark-st.

To Rent.

A Three-Story and Basement Marble-Front House elegantly furnished, and with all modern improvements; location one of the best in the city; rent $300 per month. Address S 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT,

Two pleasant Lofts, 80x100, at N. W. corner of State and Harrison-sts. (Nos. 282 and 284 State). Can be rented at a very reasonable price. Inquire of owner, on premises.

TO RENT,

Desirable Offices in the Metropolitan Block. Inquire of A. A. MUNGER, Office No. 8.

TO RENT,

Store 20x100, No. 329 West Madison-st., fronting Aberdeen, now occupied by Carson, Pirie & Co.

D. COLE & SON,
House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT,

With steam power, two fine rooms, 40x115 feet each, being 3d and 4th Stairs of Store Nos. 242 and 244 East Lake-st., well lighted and admirably situated for mechanical purposes. Apply to JAMES J. WALWORTH, on the premises.

FOR RENT.

The cheapest Wholesale place in the city. Three-story and basement building, with Elevator, at 15 Michigan-av.

RENT.

Offices, Offices,

Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Room 43.

To Rent—At a Bargain,

The elegant and spacious Store and Basement, Nos. 80 and 82 East Adams-st., 50x100 feet, with steam-heating apparatus. Apply to

E. S. HALEY & CO.,
81 Tribune Building.

TO RENT.

Store No. 52 West Madison-st., 20 by 70 feet, 2 doors from Clinton-st., in brick building. Also, on first floor same building, 4 rooms for offices. Nos. 4 and 5, by

WM. H. THOMPSON,
229 West Madison-st.

To Rent.

The two upper stories in three-story brick building, containing 20 rooms, including large parlors and dining-rooms, bath-room, gas and water; suitable for hotel or boarding-house; in the centre of business and town. Inquire of H. KAUFFMANN, Evanston, Ill.

TO RENT

The 4-story and basement brick building, No. 222 Washington-st. On desirable terms to a good tenant.

W. M. HOWLAND,
165 Washington-st., Room 24.

TO RENT

Very low, the basement and second and third stories, No. 19 Michigan-av. Apply on the premises to

H. W. DURANT.

SILVERWARE.

Sterling Silverware.

We have a very large assortment of the celebrated "GORHAM" STERLING SILVERWARE, which we offer at extremely low prices.

Spoons, Forks, &c., &c., sold by the ounce.

Fancy Pieces, in cases and trunks.

Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, and Jelly Dishes.

Knives, Forks, and Spoons, for children.

Card Cases, Tobacco Boxes, Napkin Rings, and Fruit Knives.

The largest Stock of Silver Goods in the West.

N. MATSON & CO.,

State and Monroe-sts.

AUCTION SALES.

BOOKS

AT AUCTION.

Cobb, Andrews & Co.

(W. A. BUTTERS, Auctioneer),

Will sell, at 469 Wabash-av.,

On Monday, April 28,

Commencing at 10 a. m.,

A large lot of Standard Works, Waverley Novels, the British Essayists, the Poets, in fine binding, and a great variety of Miscellaneous Volumes, together with Quarto Bibles, Prayer Books, fine Writing Desks, Albums, &c.

Cobb, Andrews & Co.,
469 WABASH-AV.

STORAGE.

STORAGE!

Good storage room for

Household Furniture
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

LESTER & UPDIKE'S
WAREHOUSE,
Corner Taylor-st. and Pacific-av.

FURNITURE STORED.

Burlington Warehouse, corner Sixteenth and State-sts. Money advanced on all kinds of property.

H. E. SAWYER.

CARPET CLEANING.

KING CARPET CLEANER

Boston Carpet Cleaning Co.,

44 & 46 West Adams-st.,

Branch, 93 1-2 Twenty-second-st.

This is the only place in Chicago to have your Carpets thoroughly cleaned. We use the Rope-Beating and Brushing Machine, and guarantee to clean cheaper and better than any other establishment. Carpets taken up and relaid. No charge for cartage. This is the only machine of the kind in Illinois. WE DO NOT USE ANY STICK MACHINES. A. N. HANKINSON & CO.

CASH BOXES.

TIN CASH AND OFFICE BOXES,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 Monroe-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE!

To Whom It May Concern:

The undersigned respectfully give notice that they never give NOTES or ACCEPTANCES under any circumstances, and that there is nothing of the kind outstanding, signed or accepted by them.

BROWN BROTHERS,
Sidewalk Light Manufacturers,
N. W. Cor. Clinton and Jackson-sts.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after Thursday, May 1, the City Office for the sale of Tickets will be at southwest corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

Commutation Tickets will be sold at this office only.

MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Supt.
W. A. THRALL, Gen. P. Agt.

Southwestern-av.

Property-owners are requested to meet at the new store near the corner of VanBuren-st. and said avenue, Tuesday evening, April 29. Come and make a united final effort for the much-needed improvements. By order of the Southwestern-av. Improvement Association.

EDWIN A. RICE, Secretary.

THE PORTSMOUTH IRON BUILDING

Association have established an agency at 48 South Clark-st., where they will be happy to receive orders and make estimates for contractors and builders. Room 3.

J. H. SMITH, Agent.

MUSICAL.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,

PIANOS,

ORGANS, ETC.,

Have on hand a stock of goods from which it is a privilege to select. Owing to the delay in moving into our new store under the new Palmer House, our stock has increased so rapidly at our present address as to induce us to offer PIANOS, &c., AT COST for the next TWO WEEKS. Call at warerooms,

390 & 396 Wabash-av.

Pianos AND Organs.

200 Pianos and Organs for Sale or to Rent.

All orders to the trade filled with dispatch.

A large assortment of SECOND-HAND PIANOS and ORGANS FOR SALE on the MOST REASONABLE TERMS, prior to removal to the corner of State and Adams-sts., to make room for new stock.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Wabash-av., cor. Thirteenth-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

A. A. WISWALL,

RETAIL

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HAS REMOVED TO

No. 76 State-st.,

NEAR RANDOLPH.

A choice variety of all the new SPRING Styles have been received, which will be offered at reasonable prices.

Removal.

The Cook County National Bank

Has Removed to its New Office,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND DEARBORN-STS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

REMOVAL.

The WEST SIDE Branch Office of this Company has been removed from 218 Randolph-st. to 60 South Halsted-st. corner of Madison. The SOUTH SIDE Branch Office, 230 Wabash-av., will be removed to Wabash-av., corner of Twenty-second-st., May 1.

S. G. SEATON, Agent.

April 25, 1873.

REMOVAL.

THE LITHOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE,

ESSROYER, RUEHLOW & CO.,

Have removed to cor. Washington-st. and Fifth-av., (Illinois Staats-Zeitung Building).

REMOVED TO THE OLD STAND!

HENRY SCHOELLKOPF,

Nos. 282 and 284 East Randolph-st., Groceries and German Produce, wholesale and retail, established 1851. The partnership existing heretofore under the firm of Henry Schoellkopf & Bro. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued under the above name.

HENRY SCHOELLKOPF,
282 and 284 East Randolph-st.

MRS. PAULINE LETANG,

FRENCH DRESSMAKER,

Removed to 224 Wabash-av., corner Congress-st.

SODA WATER.

SODA WATER.

Agency for G. D. Dows & Co.'s Apparatus, Generators, Copper Fountains, Tumbler Washers, Ice Shavers, etc. Large assortment of samples on hand.

BLISS & TORREY,
Wholesale Druggists' Sundries,
171 and 173 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE.

Foley's Gold Pens

Sell more in New York than those of all other makers together. Sold at manufacturer's prices at

L. SCHICK & CO.'S,
108 East Madison-st.

FLOWERING PLANTS, &c.

FLOWERING PLANTS,

Bouquets, and Floral Designs.

A choice assortment of House, or Bedding Plants, at reasonable prices, at the large Conservatory on North Clark-st., one block north of Chicago-av., or at southeast corner of State and Washington-sts., entrance through Roddis & Hamilton's, Jewelers.

WM. T. SHEPHERD,
FLORIST.

HAIR LUXURIANT.

UP

On top of your head is a bald spot. Try MANN'S HAIR LUXURIANT.

MILLINERY.

228 WEST MADISON-ST.

Grand Opening

Spring and Summer Styles!

TUESDAY.

MILLINERY,

Ladies' Furnishing and Fancy Goods,

HATS, LACES,
BONNETS, CORSETS,
FLOWERS, &c.

French Pattern Bonnets and Round Hats LOWER THAN EVER.

A. ACKER,

228 West Madison-st.

1,000 Yards HAMBURG EDGINGS at lowest prices.

GRAND OPENING, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

CHINA, CROCKERY, &c.

AT RETAIL.

Plain Band and Decorated

CHINA.

IMITATION CHINA,

At about half cost of French China.

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
LAVA & PARIAN GOODS,
SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
CUTLERY, WAITERS, &C.

Cheaper than at any other Store,

AT

F. & E. JAEGER'S,

73 WABASH-AV.

AT RETAIL.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

THE PEROY

FIRE-PROOF AND WATER-PROOF

ROOFING!

Edward R. Percy, having recently obtained Letters Patent for the above-named roofing, takes pleasure in introducing it to the people of this city, so that all who avail themselves of it may have a roofing positively fire and water-proof. It is confidently affirmed that this roofing in its two-fold purpose has not its equal, nor anything nearly approximating to it, in giving the utmost possible protection from fire and water. There is absolutely nothing in roofing that can be compared with it, as all who examine it must admit.

Attention and free criticism of persons interested in roofing is earnestly desired, believing this to be the certain means of insuring its adoption in preference to all other modes now in use.

Confident of its favorable reception, it is proposed either to dispose of the right for this city, county, or State, or to organize a company of competent men to establish a business, which this mode of roofing must immediately create.

For inspection of model, and interviews, please call upon PERCY & BROOKS, Room 17, 44 ½ East Monroe-st., from 4 to 6 p. m.

FRENCH CHINA,

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

Silver-Plated Goods,

TABLE CUTLERY, &c

BURLEY & TYRRELL

274, 276 & 278 Wabash-av.,

CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.

WE ARE

SELLING

White China Dinner Sets, 141 Pcs., for $35.00.
White China Tea Sets, 56 Pcs., for 6.50.

In fact, we are closing out our entire Wholesale Stock, at Retail, AT WHOLESALE PRICES, in order to make room for an elegant Retail Stock for Spring Trade.

Scott & Ovington Bros.,

219 West Madison-st.

FURNITURE.

Furniture!

The Largest Stock,
The Finest Goods,
AND
The Lowest Prices,
AT

SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.'S,

267 & 269 Wabash-av.

For a Short Time Only at Retail.

Now is your opportunity to obtain our fine Ornamented, Painted, and Enameled Chamber Suits at a low price. Call and examine our goods and prices.

SWAN, CLARK & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,
211 and 213 Monroe-st.

WANTED.

Wanted,

To borrow $15,000 in marketable stocks or bonds. Satisfactory security given for safe return, and fair consideration for use. Address W 67, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT.

A good house, about 12 rooms, modern improvements, located between Twelfth and Twenty-fifth-sts., east of Wabash-av., or North Side south of Chicago-av. and east of Clark-st. Rent not to exceed $1,500. Have small family; best of references given. Address for two days K 99, Tribune office.

WANTED TO BUY OR RENT.

Dock and ground for a lumber yard. Apply to

HATCH, HOLBROOK & CO.,
235 Archer-av.

LADIES' GOODS.

BICKERTON & JEFFERY,

36 East Washington-st.,

(SECOND DOOR FROM STATE).

Will offer, MONDAY, April 28, the most extensive and attractive stock of

Ladies' Suits,

In Beautiful Shades of Colors in

Silks, Serges, Challies, Cashmeres, &c.

Linen Tasso Cloths and Batiste Suits, in great variety of styles and prices.

Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Dolmans, &c., in Drap d'Ete Cashmere and Cloths.

Llama Lace Points and Jacks, in beautiful Patterns, from the best makers.

Parasols and Ladies' Neckwear, in new and desirable goods.

Thread and Guipure Laces, in the best French makes and patterns.

Ladies' and Infants' Underwear, in great variety of makes and styles.

Ladies will study their own interest by examining this stock, as we make a SPECIALTY of these goods, and, with an experience of thirty years in this line of business, we feel satisfied that we have presented a stock unsurpassed by any house in this city.

Our DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT is under the management of the most experienced artists.

YEAST, &c.

Twin Brothers' YEAST

AND

BAKING POWDER.

Warranted Free from all Impurities.

Every Genuine Package Bears a Print of Two Heads.

☞ Ask your Grocer for TWIN BROTHERS' YEAST and TWIN BROTHERS' BAKING POWDER.

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Report of Marshal Williams for the Year Ending March 31, 1873.

The Department in Excellent Condition, and Everything Working Satisfactorily.

Our Fire-Alarm System the Most Complete in the Country.

The Fire Marshal's report for the year ending March 31, 1873, was submitted to the Board of Police, yesterday. He says the effective force of the Department consists of 257 men, including the officers, Fire Wardens, and members of the Fire Alarm Telegraph corps. The apparatus is divided as follows: Twenty steam fire engines, with hose-carts; three Babcock-self-acting fire engines; four hook and ladder trucks; two hose elevators; three supply hose-carts; four fuel wagons; one supply truck; fire-alarm machinery complete, and two repair wagons. The value of the property in use, including real estate, buildings, etc., is estimated at $661,316.25. The total number of fires during the year was 414; a decrease of 84 from last year; loss, $680,099. The machinery had been drawn 7,728½ miles, and worked 1,456 33-60 hours. All the apparatus is in good order. The cost of repairs had not been so great as the year previous, and would have been less had the streets been in good condition, especially those in which tracks are laid. Much delay was occasioned in reaching fires on account of obstructions, building materials, &c., in the streets, and many accidents had occurred by this negligence of the property-owners. The Marshal calls upon the Board of Police to take immediate steps to remedy this evil. Three new fire engines, three Babcock engines, and one hose-cart, with appendages, had been added to the department during the year, at a cost of $52,728.76. They were located at desirable points, but, with one exception, had not been called into service often enough to test their effectiveness. Babcock No. 1 had done good service. The two hose elevators had not been used, but preparations are making to have them in operation in a short time. After alluding to the inspection of the department by the Mayor, Board of Police, and Board of Underwriters, in September last, he suggests that a similar inspection be made every year, believing that the force will be benefited by it. One hundred and two horses are in use at the present time; five died during the year, and eight had been sold or exchanged for better stock. All the animals were affected by the epizootic; only four died from its effects, yet the malady seems to have disabled others, and the Marshal thinks they will not recover. Only the best horses should be purchased for the Department. There had been bought during the year 14,000 feet of rubber hose, and 16,000 feet more was needed for the coming year. Although the Fire Insurance Patrol did not belong to the force, he felt it his duty to call the attention of the Board to the great assistance they had rendered, having by energy and promptness saved a large amount of property from damage, and assisted materially in the extinguishment of fires. The supply of water had been much better than heretofore, and there was little cause for complaint since the new pumping works commenced operations. The supply would be increased when the 16-inch main on Adams street is connected with the 36-inch main on LaSalle street. This, he was informed, would be done soon, and when it was done, the supply of water would be equal to all demands. He urged that a temporary tower be erected in the business portion of the city, and that a large bell be placed therein to strike alarms of fire and the hours of the day and night. The buildings erected during the year for engines No. 1, 4, 10, and 11 were substantial, and presented a creditable appearance. The amount required for repairing the buildings in use is necessarily increased on account of the limited appropriations made last year. No accidents of a serious nature had occurred to the members of the department, although they had performed their duty well and taken many risks at fires. The uniform adopted last summer and now in use had greatly improved the morale and discipline of the men. With a few exceptions their conduct had been becoming and orderly, and the Marshal believes that the citizens have reason to feel proud of the organization, and confident of its efficiency. After recommending the appointment of a theoretical and practical builder to decide doubtful points in relation to the fire ordinances, the Marshal says that the Fire Wardens had undoubtedly prevented many fires, but there were [illegible] so large and violations of the fire ordinances have been frequent. To enforce the law thoroughly, he asks for two additional Wardens, and that all be instructed to report dangerous walls and buildings claimed to be unsafe to the office before mentioned, who shall pass judgment upon them after personal inspection. He also recommends that an ordinance be passed compelling the cleaning of chimneys at least once a year, and as often as it may be necessary to prevent the ignition of the soot. No less than fifty-one alarms had been given during the year for the burning out of chimneys, resulting in great loss to the buildings and to the machinery of the Department, by being unnecessarily called out. Sparks from locomotives had caused fires which destroyed $100,000 worth of property, and he hoped railroad corporations would devise some means to confine the sparks in the smoke-stacks, or render them harmless. The Marshal suggests that an ordinance be passed requiring owners or occupants of buildings with shingle roofs to keep on their premises a ladder long and strong enough to reach the roofs. By having it, citizens will be enabled to protect their property from flying sparks and cinders. After recommending the purchase of lots, tug-boats, and steamers, and the erection of the buildings given in the estimates, which have already been published in THE TRIBUNE, the Marshal shows that Chicago is deficient in the number of appliances for protecting property. Boston has 22 engines, 11 supply hose carts, 7 hook and ladder trucks, and 1 river steamer; Philadelphia has 26 steamers and 6 trucks; Cincinnati, 20 steamers and 4 trucks; St. Louis, 12 steamers and 2 trucks; Chicago, 20 steamers, 4 trucks, 3 supply carts, and 3 chemical engines. It was well known that this city was composed mostly of wood. Previous to the great fire of 1871, the number of buildings within the city limits was estimated to be 83,753, classified thus: Frame, 48,682; brick, 4,056; stone and iron, 1,005. The number of brick and stone buildings had increased since then, yet many manufactories, mills, and lumber-yards are being continually added to the already combustible city, which needs increased protection. Owing to the southwesterly winds prevalent in the spring, he had asked for engines to be located in the southwestern portion of the city, not only to protect the great lumber and manufacturing interests there, but to guard against a repetition of another October 9.

During April there were 60 fires and 2 false alarms; loss, $16,329; insurance, $791,450. May, 33 fires and 4 false alarms; loss, $26,790; insurance, $61,600. June, 32 fires; loss, 64,586 insurance, $76,800. July, 26 fires and 4 false alarms; loss, $13,502; insurance, $164,900. August, 23 fires and 2 false alarms; loss, $106,402; insurance, $382,400. September, 26 fires and 5 false alarms; loss, $11,350; insurance, $151,830. October, 47 fires and 6 false alarms; loss, $104,586; insurance, $218,050. November, 39 fires and 3 false alarms; loss, $33,290; insurance, $278,225. December, 45 fires and 5 false alarms; loss, $21,400; insurance, $278,225. January, 63 fires and 2 false alarms; loss, $133,445; insurance, $275,350. February, 30 fires and 5 false alarms; loss, $24,650; insurance, $573,350. March, 39 fires and 3 false alarm; loss, $34,886; insurance, $307,400. Totals, 441 fires and 44 false alarms; loss, $680,099; insurance, $3,765,275.

The causes of the fires were as follows: accidental, 5; carelessness, 99; children playing with matches, 14; defective and foul chimneys, 51; defective stoves and gas pipes, 19; fireworks, 1; friction, 1; explosions of gas and boilers, 10; incendiarism and supposed incendiarism, 99; damp explosion, 34; powder explosion, 1; spontaneous combustion, 5; sparks from chimney, 56; sparks from locomotive, 7; sparks from fire engine, 1; overheating stoves and furnaces, &c., 40; lightning, 2; unknown, 58.

The Fire Wardens issued 5,965 notices, and discovered 5,070 violations of the fire ordinance.

THE FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

The Superintendent of the Fire-Alarm Telegraph reports that he has reason to be satisfied with the working of the lines during the year, although the borrowed machinery in use until recently was not all that could be desired. With the new apparatus an increased sense of security is felt, and, unless a line was disabled, there was little chance of a wrong number being received on the Department's gongs or bells. The new "repeater" for sounding alarms is the most complete instrument of the kind ever manufactured. The "register" for receiving and recording box signals is, next to the one in use in New York, the largest in use in any fire-alarm telegraph office in the country, having a capacity of sixteen lines, and is a model of beauty and exactness. Thirty boxes had been added during the year, but there were yet a number of locations where they are needed. All the boxes ordered will be delivered at an early day, and be placed in position as soon as possible. When they are, 232 will be in operation. There had been a marked improvement in the management of the dial instruments of the police stations during the year; calls were answered promptly, and messages sent correctly. A little more care and attention, however, was necessary to make this branch of the service as valuable to the department as it should be. The Superintendent recommends that the wires be removed from house-tops and placed on polls, as every day they were endangered by raising, moving, or building houses.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Don't Fail

TO CALL ON

HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON,

107 STATE-ST.,

And see the largest and most complete stock of Paper Hangings, Decorations, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Bedding, &c., to be found in the city—all New and Beautiful Designs.

SUMMER RESORT.

Summer Hotel.

The new Hotel at Highland Park will be open June 1. This Hotel is only three stories high, but contains 126 rooms. It is 200 feet long, has broad halls running full length of house; 60 feet of piazza 13 feet wide; a broad deck on the top of the house, 200 feet long, overlooking Lake Michigan. It is one hour's ride from Chicago, in the growing town of Highland Park, where a pier is being built for the accommodation of pleasure excursions from Chicago. Elegant Billiard Hall, Croquet Grounds, and fine Livery Establishment in connection with the Hotel. The Hotel will be under the management of O. D. Hopkins, formerly of Stanwix Hall, Albany. For further information apply to O. D. HOPKINS, Proprietor, Highland Park, or F. F. HAWKINS, Agent H. P. B. Co., 113 Monroe-st., Room 4, Chicago.

BOARDING.

ACCOMMODATION.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT.

Desirable and central location. Rooms large and airy. Furnished or unfurnished. Table unexceptionable. Day guests invited. Prices reasonable.

E. REYNOLDS, Proprietor.

N. B.—Superior to some, inferior to none.

PERSONAL.

Personal.

The noted Analytical Physician, DUMONT C. DAKE, M. D., who formerly resided at 15 Ellis Park, is now a guest at the Matteson House, where his friends and patients can visit.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. H. SIMONS,

Successor to Miss Mott, 420 Michigan-av. French, German, English, Day, and Boarding School. Needle work and embroidery taught.

THE CASE OF McLAUGHLIN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

By reference to the case of Smith vs. The People, 25th Illinois Reports, page 17, it will be seen that,

"A conspiracy to seduce a female is punishable by indictment and conviction, *whether the means resorted to be criminal or not.*

"Criminal offenses not enumerated in our code may be *tried as at common law.*

"It is an indictable offense to conspire to do an unlawful act by *any means*, or to conspire to do any act by unlawful means."

If, therefore, we have a Criminal Court, with Grand Jury and Prosecuting Attorney, it would seem that there need be no delay or difficulty in ridding this community of the presence of the beast McLaughlin and all his aiders and abettors, without waiting for the uncertain movements of Capt. French.

A FRIEND OF GOOD ORDER.

ENORMOUS DEFALCATION.

The Atlantic National Bank, of New York, Victimized for $600,000.

The Entire Amount Lost by the Cashier in Fancy Stock Speculations.

The Most Self-Possessed Rascal in the Annals of Crime.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The regular meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic National Bank was called for 1 o'clock this afternoon. About that hour, Mr. F. L. Tainter, Cashier, visited the Clearing House, and, approaching Mr. Tappan, President of the Committee, handed him the keys of the safe and vaults of the bank, saying he wished to deliver them up. Mr. Tappan, very much astonished, asked him why he did not deliver them to the bank officers. Mr. Tainter replied, "No; I want the Clearing-House Committee to go at once to the bank, and examine its affairs." He was so perfectly cool and collected that Mr. Tappan did not know what to make of him. He inquired what the matter was. "Defalcation," was the laconic reply. "Whose?" asked Mr. Tappan, still more astonished. "Mine," was the placid answer. He added: "I will go up with the Committee and assist them to the best of my ability. I have no intention of running away." Mr. Tappan immediately summoned the Committee and sent them to the bank, 17 Nassau street.

Meantime the Directors were holding their meeting, and the entrance of the Committee astonished them even more than the Cashier's visit did Mr. Tappan. The Committee stated the object of their coming, and the Directors listened in blank surprise. Mr. Tainter, having hung up his overcoat and hat, announced that he was ready to make explanations. He was asked the amount of the defalcation, and he replied "$400,000—$75,000 in gold, $162,000 in securities left in the bank for safe keeping, and the remainder securities deposited as collateral."

"How long has this been going on?" was then asked.

"Five years," was the reply.

"Have you anything left?" asked one of the Directors.

"No," answered Mr. Tainter.

"What has become of it?"

"Speculation."

Mr. Southworth, the President, was so affected at this disclosure, that he burst into tears. The Directors and Committee retired to a private office to await the arrival of Mr. Tappan, and the Cashier going behind the desk went on transacting business, just as if nothing had happened. When the Committee learned this, they characterized it as a gross outrage. After Mr. Tappan's arrival, the Committee, assisted by Mr. Meigs, the National Bank Examiner, began a thorough investigation, which lasted until a late hour this evening. They were materially aided in their investigations by the defaulting Cashier, whose coolness under the circumstances was perfectly enchanting. He moved about here and there, looking up evidences of his crime, and pointing them out with the utmost nonchalance. The result of their joint labors showed a deficit of $604,000, as follows: Realized assets, $549,000; liabilities, independent of capital, $615,000; securities left in the bank for safe keeping, of which the Cashier acknowledges stealing $162,000, leaving the deficit, as regards outsiders, approximately estimated, at $228,000. The capital was $300,000, and surplus $76,000, making the actual deficit $604,000, of which the Cashier acknowledges having embezzled $400,000.

This statement was telegraphed to Mr. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, at Washington to-night, and he telegraphed back, appointing Mr. Meigs Receiver. The bank is to be stricken from the Clearing House list on Monday. It is hopelessly bankrupt. The stockholders lose all their investment and surplus. The depositors may receive 50 per cent, while those who placed their securities in bank for safe-keeping have no redress.

The Clearing-House Committee are especially severe on the Bank officers. They say that nothing short of the grossest carelessness would permit such an immense defalcation to be successfully carried over such a long period.

The Directors made application to United States Commissioner Osborn for a warrant of arrest against Mr. Tainter, and it was granted. Deputy-Marshal Purvis was detailed to execute it, and after first taking his prisoner to the Astor House for supper, he locked him up in Ludlow-street Jail. Tainter's father is a resident of Windsor, Conn. He is reputed to be worth a million and one-half, and is one of the largest stockholders in the Gallatin National Bank of this city. It was through this that young Tainter owed his being placed in the position of Cashier of the Atlantic six years ago without having previously passed through the intermediate grades. The prisoner is a small man, about 30 years of age, married, and owns a fine residence at New Rochelle, although his family have been living in this city during the past three months. He has always been steady in his habits, and had the fullest confidence of his superiors. Your correspondent had an interview with him to-night, in the course of which he offered the following explanation:

When I took charge I found the bank in a very weak and impoverished condition; I formed the idea of strengthening it, and I did succeed in getting rid of a vast deal of comparatively worthless securities at good prices. I then tried Pacific Mail and luck went against me. I did not intend to make a cent for myself. Had I succeeded the bank would have had the entire benefit.

The Atlantic is one of our oldest banks. It was organized under the State law, and was one of the first to take advantage of the National banking law. Its circulation was $290,000. Its stock was divided into 4,000 shares of the par value of $75, although it sold above that price, being in good demand. G. Hilton Scribner, our present Secretary of State, is one of its Directors. Henry Clews tells me that it has transacted very little business through the Clearing House for some time. His expression was that "it had rusted out." The failure creates the greatest excitement in the city.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 26.—Rumors began to circulate in Wall street to-day soon after noon, concerning the solvency of the Atlantic National Bank, 17 Nassau street. The bank was originally started twenty years ago as a State institution, but was changed into a National Bank soon after the act authorizing such banks was passed by Congress. The capital upon which it did business was fixed at $300,000. The Bank sustained severe losses soon after its opening by the depreciation of the securities which it held as collateral for loans, and which were not redeemed. Consequently it has never had the reputation of being strong, and many bankers and business men in the street did not even know that such a concern existed. Its checks passed regularly through the Clearing-House, which was first advised of its condition to-day. Although the Clearing-House officials had not regarded the bank as strong, they were not prepared for the disclosure which took place.

At about 1 o'clock, F. L. Tainter, the Cashier, stepped in, and, after asking for Mr. Tappan, Chairman of the Clearing House Examining Committee, announced that the bank was insolvent, and that he was a defaulter to the amount of $400,000, which he had taken from the funds and lost in stock speculations. Mr. Tappan, who was President of the Gallatin National Bank, was perfectly astounded at the revelation, and immediately made preparations for an examination of the bank and its affairs on the part of the Clearing-House Committee, which is authorized to take such course for the protection of the banks and the public. Tainter, the Cashier, told Tappan that he had come to him because he felt more like giving him the information than any one else, and that he wished to aid in whatever investigation might take place. The reason of the bank's embarrassment reached the street so late in the afternoon that but few depositors gathered about the doors to raise the cry for their money. One customer, who had deposited a few hundred dollars at 2:50 p. m., gained an entrance, and talked rather lively for a short time concerning the thieving of the men who took money up to the last moment, when they knew that they were hopelessly insolvent; but with that and one or two other trifling exceptions, the affair passed off very quietly. The Directors, who were to have made an examination, in the afternoon of the bank and its securities, at the request of the President, finding that other parties were at work to accomplish the same end, under difficult auspices, merely stood around, seemingly bewildered, and loudly protested that they had not entertained the slightest suspicion of the banks insolvency up to that afternoon. They said that they had always examined the securities carefully, and had not found any deficiency existing either in them or in the cash. The Examining Committee, consisting of Messrs. Tappan, Leveridge, Hayes, Hunter, and Perkins, gave the fullest details in their possession of the losses and the actual state of affairs. They went through the securities carefully, throwing out the bad, and figured up as nearly as possible the cash on hand, in this way arriving approximately at the assets. While they were engaged in this work a messenger was sent for a warrant, upon which to hold Tinter, who was actively assisting the Committee in arriving at the true condition of affairs. The Cashier was not informed of this movement, although he undoubtedly expected it. United States Deputy Marshal Purvis arrived about 5 o'clock in the bank, and awaited orders from the Examiners when to make the arrest. At about 7, the work was finished, and it was found that the deficit, independent of the capital and surplus, amounted to $604,000. About $160,000 of this amount could be traced to bad debts, for which the Cashier was not responsible. About $420,000 of losses were made by him in his stock speculations. It was found that, besides using the funds of the bank for the purposes of speculation, he had also spouted $162,000 of private securities left for safe-keeping in the bank. Two tickets were also found in the drawer, representing $75,000 of gold as assets.

The *Times* goes on to say that the money and securities of the establishment has been effectually cleaned out, and the drawers and pigeon-holes in the safes, used for their accommodation, were almost empty. So the Examining Committee found their labors were comparatively light, and as long as the concern had gone to smash, it took them but little time to wade through the ruins. It was found that among the depositors the State figures as a creditor to the amount of $50,000, which had been placed there, having been derived from canal tolls. Then the Western Union Telegraph Company kept an account, averaging about $15,000 at the time of the failure. The total amount of the deposits as computed by the Examining Committee was $516,029. It was thought that the depositors out of the assets of the bank will realize about 50 per cent of their money, and if the stockholders can stand the assessments for which they are liable, the depositors will be entirely reimbursed.

Another Defalcation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 26.—It is reported that a heavy defalcation has been discovered in the Post-Office in this city. Two experts from Washington have been investigating the accounts of the cashier, Henry W. Whiting, for several days. The officials refuse to give any details for publication for the present. Whiting has held the office of cashier for ten years.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IMPORTANT TO LIQUOR AND TOBACCO DEALERS.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The liquor and tobacco dealers, and others subject to license on special tax under the Internal Revenue laws, will, from the 1st of May, be required to pay the tax under the provisions of the act of Dec. 24, 1872, instead of waiting for assessment. They will be required to pay in advance, the same as State licenses, and the penalties are heavy for doing business after the 30th of April without having paid the tax. The tax receipt, to be procured at the office of the Collector, is to be posted conspicuously in the place of business of the tax-payer. The law imposes penalties for failing so to post the receipts or stamps.

RIBBON DUTIES.

The Attorney-General has decided that silk and cotton-velvet ribbons are subject only to a duty of 50 instead of 60 per cent, as has been levied by the Custom-House officers, under the act of 1864. This decision is retroactive, and affects all goods of this character imported since the above act became operative.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

The Secretary of the Treasury will, to-morrow, give out for publication the correspondence between the Department and the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York. Ex-Secretary Boutwell has assisted in collecting the evidence against the firm, and it is understood that a statement will accompany the correspondence, showing that Phelps, Dodge & Co. were guilty of flagrant violation of law, and reiterating the statement of Mr. Boutwell, that the Department does not compromise with parties who professed their innocence.

J. B. Nichols, Deputy Collector of the First Maryland Revenue District, one of Postmaster-General Creswell's appointees, is alleged to be a defaulter to the Government. He has resigned and gone to his home.

DECLINE THE SALARY-STEAL.

As predicted in these dispatches, ex-Representative Cox, of New Bork, has returned his back-pay. Ex-Congressman Peters, of Maine, has also authorized the United States Treasurer to cover into the Treasury the amount due him in back pay, and in his letter requested that nothing should be said in relation to his action.

[To the Associated Press.]

TREASURY FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—Balances in the Treasury to-day are: Currency, $1,883,399; special deposit of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $28,600,000; coin, $77,193,468, including coin certificates, $26,268,400; legal-tenders outstanding, $357,942,286.

THE VIENNA COMMISSIONERS.

A detailed report of the investigation now making in Vienna by Mr. Jay, United States Minister, and Thomas McElrath, into the conduct of the American Commissioners, will be made public as soon as received.

INTERNAL REVENUE REGULATIONS.

New regulations has been issued for the government of Collectors and Deputy Collectors, under the act of Dec. 4, 1872. Collectors are required to take possession on May 20 of the public property then in custody of the Assessors, giving receipt therefor, and to have a thorough canvass made monthly of their several districts. Distilleries are to be kept under such surveillance as will make fraud impossible.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Wall street was again extremely dull to-day. Money was easier. There is every reason to believe that we have at last passed through the money stringency. From this time into summer we shall have a season of ease, which will bring with it good fruit. Since this day week the express companies, according to their reports, have brought in $8,500,000 currency, including larger amounts of legal tender notes than during any previous week since the influx set in. One of the most cheerful results of this returning flow of currency is an increasing disposition on the part of bank managers to discount for their customers. Following the example of the banks, capitalists have purchased mercantile paper more freely, and, in open market, prime names are taken with comparative freedom at 10 to 12 per cent per annum. The bank statement is favorable, the banks now wanting only $309,275 to have on hand in lawful money 25 per cent of their liabilities. The National Banks have $219,400 above the 25 per cent, and the State Banks, which are under no restrictions as to reserve, are $528,675 short of the 25 per cent reserve.

STOCKS.

The stock market reflected the dullness which settled on the Exchange during the latter part of the week, the volume of business and changes having been even less important than on previous days. The widest fluctuation was 1¼ per cent, but in most instances ⅛ to ⅜ per cent was the range. The market was alternately weak and strong, but towards the close, weakness predominated on account of the reports of the Atlantic National Bank trouble.

GOLD

was dull and steady. Foreign exchange was very weak.

BONDS.

Governments were without feature.

PRODUCE.

For flour the demand was moderate, but with a steadier feeling in winter wheat brands. Fancy spring wheat brands are plenty and heavy. Other grades rule quiet. There was some inquiry for shipping brands for May. Sales, 14,600 brls, including 4,000 brls shipping extras for May delivery on private terms. Receipts, 13,285 brls. Holders of wheat have again advanced their views 1@2c per bushel on spring. The market is quiet and firm for good, which is scarce, but inferior rules dull and heavy. The absence of good shipping qualities checks business. Sales, 37,600 bushels; receipts, 89,300 bushels. Pork ruled quiet and very unsettled for this month, on which there is reported a corner. A sale of 750 brls for June is reported at $18.50; receipts, 535 pkgs. Cut meats were generally quiet, and prices nominally unchanged. Dry salted shoulders, however, are lower at 7¼c; pickled hams, 11½@13c; 500 smoked shoulders in bulk sold at 8⅜c; receipts, 990 pkgs. Bacon was quiet but firm; long clear is quoted at 10⅛c, with 10c reported bid; short clear, 10½c, with 10¼c bid. No transactions. Lard was moderately active, and the market ruled easier. Prime Western is quoted at 9⅝c, and city at 9@9⅛c. For future delivery, transactions embrace 1,000 tierces for May at 9⅛c, and 2,250 tierces for June at 8⅞@9 13-16c. Receipts, 556 packages.

THE INDIANS.

Scalping-Knives for the Red-Skins—The Oregon Indians on the War-Path—Nothing Further from the Modocs—The Nevada Piutes Mean Mischief.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The Purchasing Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners have contracted for 1,500 dozen butcher-knives and 120 dozen skinning [scalping?] knives, among the other articles to be furnished to the Indians.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Indian Agent at Laramie, Col., reports the killing of one man and the wounding of another by Minneconjaus, of the Sioux tribe.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—A dispatch from Portland last night says that the Indians who recently left the Yakima reservation have made their appearance in the Lewis River settlements arrayed in war paint. A general outbreak in Eastern Oregon is feared. The settlers request to be furnished with arms by the Governor of the State.

No later news has been received from the lava-bed. There will probably be no courier at Yreka before Tuesday. Government messengers only pass the route at present.

VIRGINIA, Nev., April 26.—It is reported that a number of young Piute bucks, who spent the winter among the settlements in this portion of the State, lately disappeared well armed and mounted. It is supposed they have gone to join the Stein Mountain bands, north of the Palisades, from whom trouble is anticipated. Signal fires have been noticed in the mountains eastward and southward for several nights past. The Indians hereabouts profess ignorance concerning them. A large number of Piutes are still in this vicinity, perfectly quiet.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—7:30 p. m.—The temperature will generally increase to-morrow, except in the Eastern States. For the Northwest and Upper Lakes southward to Arkansas and Tennessee, diminishing pressure and southwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather. For the Middle States, southeasterly winds, rising temperature, partly cloudy weather, with possibly occasional rain on the Western Gulf. For the South Atlantic States generally fair and warmer weather, with light southerly winds. For the Lower Lakes and Middle States, southwesterly winds, cloudy, rising temperature and generally clear weather. For Canada and New England, light northwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather, clearing in the evening, with slightly higher temperature.

Cautionary signals continue at New York, New London, New Haven, Boston, Portland, Me. and Eastport.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 26.—There was frost here last night. The corn was nipped, and fruits and vegetables seriously damaged in this locality and through Middle Tennessee.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 26.—There was a heavy frost and ice made here this morning. Young cotton was killed in this vicinity. Cold weather is reported in the up-country.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., April 26.—The Hon. Levi Walker, of Flint, Genesee County, died here to-day at noon in the 60th year of his age, having been ill since Monday night last with pneumonia. The main cause of his death was the fatal atmosphere of the Representative Chamber and severe overwork. He was Chairman of the House Committee on State Affairs, in which he worked most patiently and laboriously throughout the session, examining every question most minutely, and submitting several elaborate and studied reports, comprising valuable legal arguments in determining important questions frequently coming before the Legislature. Prominent among his reports were those throwing outside the Legislature all applications for a change of name, and against the appropriation of non-resident highway taxes for the construction of State roads. He was regarded as the ablest lawyer in the House, and no doubt with scarcely an exception, the ablest member of the present Legislature. He was appointed last Monday Chairman of the Committee to investigate the frauds in the Land Office, to which Governor called attention by special message. He was born in Greenville, New York; was admitted to the bar in 1835; was a resident of Michigan since 1847. Apprehensions were entertained regarding the result of his illness since Thursday, and on yesterday a resolution of high compliment and sympathy was adopted. This morning he was reported to have felt so much better, as to speak of leaving for home. Mr. Walker occupied the same seat in the House as occupied two years ago by John Landon, of Jackson, who died during the session. The position is one of the worst in the House, being close to the register for the passage of the impure air from the room. His death no doubt is partly attributable to this cause.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, April 26.—Nehemiah Holmes, President of the Mechanic's Bank, and a prominent citizen of this place, died this morning after a short illness.

SPRINGFIELD.

Stabbed at a Circus—Resignation—Wholesale Removal of Policemen—Personal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, April 26.—Olney Clarity, who was stabbed in the abdomen by Samuel Woods, in the pavilion of the Great Eastern Circus, on yesterday, died from his wounds about daylight this morning. His death occurred at the Home for the Friendless. The following additional particulars in regard to the affair have come to our knowledge: On yesterday afternoon Woods, the murderer, passed in and out of the dressing-room, to which deceased was door-keeper, a number of times, and took a position near the end of the seats on the west side of the entrance to the ring. While here he was approached by the deceased, and ordered to take a seat, which he declined to do. The deceased then replied that he would make him sit down or kill him, and struck him on the right cheek with his fist. The prisoner then drew a knife and plunged it into his abdomen. It is further stated that Woods had previously had several difficulties with the deceased, had maltreated him, applied approbrious epithets to him, and threatened to kill him. When informed of the death of Clarity, Wood expressed great regret, but claims that blame should not attach to him. Woods had a preliminary examination to-day, and was bound over to the Circuit Court, which meets in this city next Monday.

James H. Raymond has tendered his resignation as Secretary of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to take effect immediately. This resignation was the result of a political pressure upon the Commissioners, who testify to his excellent qualifications, but say that their party will not brook his longer continuance in office. James McGlaughlin, of Boone County, is to be his successor.

Mayor Hay, of this city, has opened the ball by removing the old police force and appointing their successors. The old force, however, refuse to surrender their paraphernalia of office, alleging that they cannot be suspended until their successors are confirmed by the Council. It will be remembered that the Council is largely Republican, and a nice fight may be expected.

Gov. Beveridge, accompanied by Senator Logan, left the city to-day for Chicago. Gov. Beveridge will not return until next Tuesday. Mrs. Beveridge starts for New York on Monday, preparatory to sailing for Europe on the 14th of May. She will be absent six months.

NEW YORK.

Erie Railway Complications—The Eight-Hour Strike Postponed—The Case of Stephen English—Robberies and Assaults—Miscellaneous Local News.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Wall street gossip intimates that the Erie and the Atlantic & Great Western Railroads cannot be consolidated. Close working or running arrangements, on a pro rata basis, will be established between them. It is also said that Tweed, Bischoffsheim, and Goldsmith have opened the regular Erie campaign, Gould having gone "short" of stock on sales to the latter, who was "long." The campaign is to be still further enlivened, according to the same authority, by a war to be waged by Bischoffsheim, Erie's London banker, on President Watson.

Twenty-seven delegates from the various trades-unions in the United States met in secret session last evening, and, after discussion, resolved to postpone any attempt to enforce the eight-hour rule till 1874.

Five more sailor boarding-house keepers were arrested to-day. These, together with those arrested last night, were admitted to bail in $500 each. The entire Fourth Ward accompanied the prisoners to the Court.

To-day the Legislative Committee on Grievances resumed the investigation of the case of Stephen English, in jail in default of bail on the charge of libel, preferred by Mr. Winston, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Testimony was taken showing that the allegations made against Mr. Winston and his Company had no foundation in fact. Robert Sewell, counsel for Mr. Winston, testified that the bail of $20,000 Mr. English is required to furnish was fixed by Judge Barbour, without suggestion from him or any one connected with the Mutual Company. When English heard of the proceedings before Judge Barbour he fled to Jersey City, where he was followed, and the Courts there ordered him to find bail in $10,000. Preferring to be arrested in New York, English returned here, and accordingly was lodged in jail in default of bail. In regard to the McCullough investigation in 1870, the witness testified that Tom Fields showed him a report damaging to the Company, which was to be presented to the Legislature, but he subsequently had an interview with Fields, which was arranged by Wm. M. Tweed, and a more favorable report was made to the Assembly, but no money was paid to secure the change.

In the case of the widow of James Fisk, Jr., against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Credit Mobilier, and others, N. W. Butler, who claims to be the owner of twenty-five shares of stock, asked Judge Blatchford to-day, through counsel, to be permitted to intervene in the suit and share in the benefits; also, that the suit shall not be discontinued without notice to him. Decision reserved.

The Board of Audit allowed claims to-day to the amount of $228,000.

Judge Blatchford, to-day, denied the motion for a reduction of bail in the case of ex-Senator Graham in Ludlow Street Jail, awaiting trial on the charge of having, while President of the Wallkill, N. Y., National Bank, embezzled part of its funds.

Edward Corrigan has been arrested on the charge of being the person who, in August last, fired a stone through a window of the saloon of one Fritz in West Fifty-second street, killing the daughter of the latter.

The Coroner has ordered the arrest of Sergt. Westerman and Officer McDonnell on the charge of fatally clubbing William Rehlsen.

Three river pirates, last night, went on board a bark lying at Fourth street, East River, clubbed the watchman into insensibility, and then rifled the cabin.

About the same hour a kindling-wood factory at Avenue B and Eighteenth street was broken into, and the watchman bound and gagged. While the thieves were operating on the safe, a confederate on guard announced the approach of the police, and all got away safely.

Somebody gave point last night to the ridiculous and threatening letter sent during the week to Recorder Hacket by besmearing the front of his house.

Carl Schurz sailed for Europe to-day.

A portion of the cargo and baggage of the passengers of the steamship Atlantic was landed here this afternoon.

Early this evening Seraphia Serpa and Manuel Mantilla, Cubans, residing in Brooklyn, quarreled in a saloon in Maiden lane, and Serpa shot Mantilla in the head, inflicting a dangerous wound.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places.

PORTSMOUTH, O., April 25.—The store and warehouse belonging to the Madison Furnace Company, at Oak Hill, Ohio, was destroyed by fire last night, originating in the warehouse, where meat was being smoked. Loss $7,000; no insurance.

MIDDLETOWN, O., April 26.—The barn of Martin Clark, near this city, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. It contained 150,000 pounds of tobacco and a lot of farming utensils. Insured for $12,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 26.—A special to the *Avalanche* says that the town of Mariana, Ark., was nearly destroyed by fire on Thursday. The loss is estimated at $50,000. The principal losers were W. H. Colter, Banks & Griffin, dry goods; Nunley & Latton, drug store; also, the Post-office and telegraph office.

Louisiana Affairs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A Washington special says: It is intimated in official circles that Gov. Kellogg's action in sending the State militia into the interior of Louisiana to make arrests and preserve the peace was brought about by a hint from Washington, that unless some step was taken by the State authorities to maintain the peace, the Federal Government would not feel it their duty to continue to protect them. Kellogg was notified that he was expected to show more firmness in the administration of the duties devolving on him, and not rely on being kept in office by the force of the United States military.

Another says that intelligence was received there to-day from New Orleans, to the effect that the Democrats in St. Mary's Parish are organizing themselves into military companies. They are armed with Winchester repeating rifles, and parade the town of Franklin and its suburbs in squads of fifties, openly defying the Courts, and threatening the lives of the Republican officers. The officers of the companies have commissions signed by McEnery as Governor.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ZANESVILLE, O., April 26.—James Murphy, an employe of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was killed last night in this city by falling off a train and being run over. His body was dragged for some distance until it reached Licking bridge, where it fell into the river.

MEMPHIS, April 25.—As the southern train on the Memphis & Louisville Railroad approached Tregoant station to-day, a lady, named Mrs. Ellis, attempted to cross the track in front of the engine, and was run over and instantly killed.

Navigation Items.

MACKINAW, April 26.—Weather hazy; light wind from the northwest; thermometer 54 degrees. The ice opposite the Gulphin's Point, and extending east to Old Mackinac Point, is very porous. Yesterday afternoon made an opening nearly two miles long and one mile wide. It is now dangerous to cross at any point. The propellers are not in sight.

AU SABLE, April 26.—Clear and pleasant; wind west and light. Propeller Luke Bresse, from Bay City, is one mile off, trying to make the dock. The ice is very heavy.

PORT AUSTIN, April 26.—Wind, northwest, light. The lake is packed with ice as far as we can see.

DETROIT, April 26.—Despatches this evening from the north indicate the speedy opening of navigation. At dark four propellers were abreast of McGulpin's Point, Straits of Mackinaw, slowly working through the ice. The steamer Keweenaw, which left here a few days since, arrived in Thunder Bay this afternoon, having succeeded in reaching Detour without meeting any serious obstruction.

CLEVELAND, April 26.—A sailors' strike commenced here on Friday afternoon for an increase of wages from $2 to $2.50 per day. Several loaded vessels, from which men had struck will be towed through to their destination by tugs. The vessel Captains express a determination to resist the strike, and are confident of success. Measures have been taken by the city authorities to prevent any disturbance.

THE GREAT TUNNEL.

Opening of Bids for the Construction of the Tunnel Under the City—The Bore to be Nearly Six Miles Long.

The Board of Public Works were very busy yesterday morning opening proposals for the new tunnel to connect the proposed West Side Pumping Works with the Water Works at the foot of Chicago avenue. Over thirty bids were received, but only the names of the bidders can be given. They are as follows: Moss, Chambers & McBean, Cox Brothers, Charles Gladding & Co., McNeal & Riley, Beaty & Barker, Cox & Kenyon, H. D. Colvin & Co., D. D. & D. S. McBean, Earnshaw, Goble & Kroeschell, Martin McNichols, Donoghue & Cudmore, Courtney & Shanly, Steel, McMahon & Steel, John Duffy, Moore & Devoe, David Hallinan, John McHugh, Patrick Kelly, P. C. McDonald, Agnew & McDermott, Gindele Bros. & Atkinson, Dull & Lusk, Martin Mulany, Earnshaw & Gobel, Axtel, Harris & Co., John B. Benedict, Stuart, Raffin & Clark, James Gowan, John H. Carpenter, C. W. Fuller & Co., McClellan, Jenkins & Chittenden, G. M. C. Brackett, Wright & Salter, Greeley & Mackin.

The tunnel is to commence at the west end of the new lake tunnel on the Water Works lot, and to extend about three and five-sixths miles under the city, in a straight line to the southwest corner of Ashland and Blue Island avenues, where the West Side Pumping Works are to be located. The bottom of the inside surface of the west end of the new lake tunnel is seventy-one feet below the ordinary level of the lake, and the land tunnel will be about the same. There are to be in all, nine working shafts; one on Chicago avenue, one on Illinois street, one on Fifth avenue, one on Jackson street, one on Polk street, one on Waller street, one on Rebecca street, one on Nineteenth street, and one on the pumping works lot. There will also be nine fire shafts, and possibly more, if the Board of Public works deem them necessary.

The clear width of the tunnel will be seven feet, and the clear height seven feet and two inches, the top and bottom arches to be semi-circles. It is to be lined with brick masonry eleven inches thick. All the materials used are to be inspected by the Board, and that which is deemed unsuitable is to be removed by the contractor, who is to furnish everything to complete the work for which he contracts. The work is to be done under the supervision of an engineer or superintendent, to be appointed by the Board of Public Works. The tunnel will be divided into four sections, of about 5,000 feet each, and is to be completed by the 1st of January, 1875.

The original estimate of the cost of the pumping works, the tunnel, and the new lake tunnel was $1,500,000. Bonds were sold, and $1,300,000 realized. The lake tunnel has been completed, and its cost and that of extending the water mains has reduced the amount to about $800,000. The Board estimated that $600,000 would be required to build the land tunnel, but the bids received, which vary from $400,000 to $500,000, has led them to conclude that not as much money will have to be expended. Between $300,000 and $500,000 more will be necessary to complete the pumping works and make the needed main extensions. As soon as the bids are figured out, and the Board are satisfied that the means are at their disposal, the contract will be awarded and the work commenced.

CAIRO.

Steamboat Mate Murdered by a Deck-Hand—Total Loss of a Barge.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., April 26.—Last Thursday night, while the steamer Grand Tower was lying at this port, a negro roustabout, named Billy Brown, alias "Yellow Man," formerly employed on that steamer, waylaid the First Mate, Mr. Thomas Doyle, and struck him a terrible blow on the head with a billet of wood, inflicting injuries from which he has since died. It seems that Doyle had discharged Brown a trip or two ago, for creating trouble on the boat. Brown thought he would get even with him by killing him. Brown at the time made his escape, but was captured in this city to-day by Chief of Police McHall. On his way to jail he confessed to striking Doyle, but says he did not intend to kill him. The evidence is strong against him.

It is understood that the barge May Loury, loaded with iron ore, which was sunk in the Mississippi River between here and Commerce a few days ago, will likely prove a total loss. She was valued at about $9,000.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

PARIS, April 26.—A Madrid dispatch denies that the Commune has been proclaimed in Spain.

MADRID, April 26.—The official *Gazette* announces that Don Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, accompanied by his staff, crossed into France from Spain on Wednesday last. The Carlists have been defeated several times recently. In one engagement their loss was over 100 men.

Rumors of a modification of the Ministry are current. It is said the present Government, with the exception of Figueras, Pi y Margall, and Castelar, will retire, and Contreras, Estebanez, Garcia, Lopez, and Rispa, or other advanced Federalists, will succeed the retiring members.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, April 26.—The Government has ordered fourteen steamers to proceed immediately to Sumatra, and co-operate with the Dutch troops in their movements against the Achinese. The vessels will carry a large quantity of ammunition and arms for the troops.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 26.—The London Republicans have undertaken the prosecution of the Carlist Committee in this city who are collecting funds for Don Carlos, as it is claimed to be in violation of international law.

CUBA.

HAVANA, April 26.—The *Tribuno* yesterday attacked the present system of education in Havana and the Junta, which has embargoed the property of the Cubans, and says it will give their names. The *Tribuno* also advises the people to abstain from playing in the Havana lottery.

Gen. Rigelueme has been ordered to return to Spain.

The Havana journals confirm the burning of Aura, and the killing of some of the inhabitants by the insurgents.

Do the Same in Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 26.—By order of the Board of Police Commissioners, Chief of Police McDonough to-day served a notice on the keepers of all gambling-houses in the city that it is the unqualified determination of the Police Commissioners to suppress gambling-houses, and that every means at their command will be used to accomplish this end. In compliance with this order, all the gambling-houses in the city closed to-night.

The Great Storm.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 26.—Accounts from the storm in the West are still coming in, and exhibit a more frightful loss of life than at first supposed. Communication just opened with this section shows that men froze to death a few rods from their houses while trying to save their stock.

The Harbor Question.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The employes of the United States Watch Company, at West End, Jersey City, have struck, it is said, in consequence of the nonpayment of wages for the past month, due Friday last, and the irregularity of payments made some time previously. The employes number about 250 men and women.

Two Boys Drowned.

CLINTON, Ia., April 26.—At Fulton, Ill., this afternoon, two boys of D. W. Brown, and the eldest son of W. C. Snyder, whose ages range from 8 to 12 years, were in a skiff near the Western Union Railroad bridge, and, by accident, were precipitated into the water. The son of W. C. Snyder clung to the boat, but the other two went down and were drowned. Mr. Brown is absent in Wisconsin, in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company.

End of the Wharton Case.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—At Annapolis, this morning, the case of Elizabeth G. Wharton, indicted for an attempt to murder Eugene Van Ness, a stet was entered by the Prosecuting Attorney, thus ending the Wharton trials.

The Lost Atlantic.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 26.—Capt. Williams arrived to-day from the wreck of the Atlantic. The divers resumed operations and recovered some of the cargo and the bodies of two steerage passengers in a good state of preservation. The wreckers are preparing to blow a hole in the upper side of the ship.

Breach of Promise.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The case of Miss Hellena Frazer vs. Thrift, for breach of promise of marriage, was concluded to-night. Verdict for the plaintiff for $12,000. The case has excited much interest here. Thrift is a well-known lawyer.

Acquitted.

MEMPHIS, April 26.—Corry Walters, who killed Spike Nolen, in Bachwar's saloon, last summer, was acquitted to-day.

CAIRO, April 26.—The trial of Hoffman, for the murder of Tubbs, in this county, resulted last night in his acquittal.

Bank Suspension.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 26.—The Memphis Life and General Insurance Bank, D. B. Mallory, President, suspended this morning, with liabilities of $25,000, which, it is said, are fully secured by the assets.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Arrived, the steamships Mosel, from Bremen, and Glamorgan, from Cardiff.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

Judge Blodgett Decides that the Lorillard Has a Bona Fide Claim Against the Republic—Also, that the Great Western Telegraph Company Must Be Adjudicated a Bankrupt.

His Honor Judge Blodgett yesterday morning gave his decision in the case of the Republic Fire Insurance Company of this city v. The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company of New York. The suit was brought by the former Company, on a petition that the Court expunge a reinsurance claim of the latter, amounting to some $19,500. The original point of the petitioner, that the Receiver could not bring action outside of the State in which he was appointed to exercise his functions, was dissented from by the Court, who asserted that the Lorillard Company had a full right to a hearing in the court, and he saw no reason why an officer of a New York company, doing business in this State, could be prevented from pursuing a legal claim here because he was, personally, a New Yorker. The Assignee's objection, on the ground of the improper filing of proofs of loss, could not be sustained, as the evidence showed that the proofs were filed, and copies furnished to the Republic Insurance Company. The final objection, that the loss should be paid by the reinsuring company not faster than by the company reinsured, was irrelevant to the case, as the Receiver of the Lorillard Insurance Company had paid 85 per cent on losses, and the prospect was that from the amount of assets on hand a larger percentage, even, would yet be paid. The responsibility of the reinsuring Company should be identical with the amount of liability, and not the ability, of the originally insuring company.

His Honor decided that the claim preferred by the Receiver of the Lorillard Company for $19,500 should stand, and he accordingly overruled the objection of the Assignee.

Immediately after delivering this decision, His Honor proceeded to give a lengthy opinion of the case of the

GREAT WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The main features in this case were so recently presented to the readers of THE TRIBUNE that it is needless to refer to them. After summarizing the facts in the case, His Honor gave the decision, of which the following are the salient points: The petition in this cause was filed on the 10th day of February, 1873, and the warrants of attorney (notes) were all executed within six months prior to that time. But the giving of said warrants of attorney was not alleged as an act of bankruptcy, in the original petition, and it is contended that, inasmuch as more than six months had elapsed before these acts were set up by way of amendment, they cannot now be set up. But I am satisfied that when the petition is filed within ten months after any acts of bankruptcy is committed, although such act is not alleged in the original petition, it may be subsequently added by amendment, and the lapse of six months before the amendment is no bar. When the petition is filed, it arraigns the debtor for all acts of bankruptcy committed within the previous six months. The proof shows the bank to be a bona fide creditor, and also shows Holton to be a bona fide holder of notes subsequently seized in judgment. These notes were negotiable commercial paper. If the Company was not insolvent in August, the decree of September ruined its credit, and made it impossible to collect subscriptions to pay debts. I, therefore, conclude that the giving of warrants of attorney, in August, was an act of bankruptcy. The Company was then insolvent, and the transaction was based upon the contingency that insolvency and bankruptcy might intervene, and with a view to prefer the bank. At the time judgments were entered, and actual paralysis had come upon them by the decision of the Superior Court, it had no income, and was involved in what promised to be a costly and tedious litigation. Its lines were, many of them, in the hands of subcontractors, and burdened with liens for construction; they are constructed through a new county, sparsely settled, and other companies compete with them, and must divide their business. The Superior Court was dealing with the neglect of stockholders, as against Reeve and the officers of the Company, who had conspired to defraud the stockholders. This Court is dealing with the corporation in its relation to bona fide creditors, who have given it credit and are entitled to all the rights the laws gave them against the debtor to obtain payment of the debt. The Court found in favor of petitioners, and ordered that the Company be adjudicated a bankrupt.

IT IS DONE.

McLaughlin, the Foul Procurer, Ruined—The Work of One Week.

But one week has elapsed since the first exposure of McLaughlin's villainy, and now his house is broken up and its proprietor supposed to be a fugitive. There has seldom been a more speedy breaking of a stronghold of iniquity, and this result has been accomplished because all the elements in the city, which possessed the power to ruin him, have united to bring about his destruction. For some days after the exposure the burly fellow wriggled about the newspaper offices, and threatened all sorts of revenge. He even went so far as to write a statement purporting to be the facts in the case, which, of course, made him the protector rather than the seducer of the innocent children. This paper he demanded should be allotted space in the newspapers, and accompanied his demand with a threat to bring libel suits for amounts of damages hitherto unthought of. One morning paper was frightened into submission, and gave place to McLaughlin's story. At the other offices he was snubbed, and told that the former articles reflected the belief of the proprietors, and would remain, unqualified and uncontradicted. He plead for mercy, and declared himself a much-abused man. His conduct since shows what a brazen face he carried. It is reported that through fear of bodily injury at the hands of an outraged public he has left Chicago and gone to Toledo. This cannot be stated as positive truth. Some persons, who know him well, and who live on Randolph street, opposite his place, assert that they saw him at the windows repeatedly during yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon his house was assailed by Constable North, by virtue of a writ of attachment on the contents, in favor of W. D. Pahlman, a liquor merchant to whom McLaughlin had been in debt for liquors purchased before the fire. The house was tightly closed, and occupied by McLaughlin's pimps. They refused to admit the officer, and threatened personal violence if he went farther. The officer retired and hid himself to await a favorable opportunity to get inside. Soon after an express wagon drove up, and McLaughlin's men began at once to fill it with furniture. When it was about to leave the house, Worth rushed up and seized the goods. The procuror's servants resisted, but Officer Shepherd and Constable Dwyer coming up at the time, assisted by Mr. Buckly, the lawyer in the affair, beat off the servants, and drove the wagon to the Madison Street Station. Officer Shepherd arrested the bar-tender, a red-faced brute, named Billy Turner. There was much excitement in the vicinity at the time. Fully 300 people gathered around, and remained there until midnight last night. Early in the evening Constable Koehler arrived in front of the place, with an attatchment issued in favor of Ald. Hildreth. He demanded admittance, but was refused. The wagon-load of property which Worth had taken possion of, stood near by, and Koehler concluded to levy upon it. Of course Worth objected, and the two got into a dispute which ended in a most disgraceful row, and resulted in the arrest of the Constables, Dwyer and Koehler, both of whom were filled with bad liquor at the time, and were apparently no less a disgrace to the city than the man whose atrocious den they sought to enter. The crowd after a time became also excited, and demanded that McLaughlin should come forth. Stones were hurled at the windows, and cries of "Lynch him! Give him a spring coat!" and many other such remarks, made it seem as if the T. and T. B. were out in full force. A rough named Fred Braun attempted to break open the front door, and was promptly arrested. At 1 o'clock this morning there were many lingering about the place, but nothing of a startling character transpired.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

PROBABLY FATAL.

A horrible railroad accident occurred at Grand Crossing yesterday afternoon, being somewhere in the thousands of cautions to men not to jump from cars while in rapid motion. The victim of the accident is a young man living at Grand Crossing named Joseph Jones. The freight train from which he jumped was near the crossing, and was moving at a rather fast rate when he essayed to leap off. He failed to make his jump effectual and was thrown under the train. When taken from the track he was found to be horribly mutilated. So cut to pieces was he that amputation of both legs will be necessary, one near the thigh and the other above the knee. During the afternoon he was so low that the attending surgeons hesitated to perform the operation, and it is scarcely within the range of possibility that he will survive the accident.

FATAL.

Yesterday about noon, a boy named Franz Ries, aged 12 years, who resides at No. 80 Front street, in attempting to get on the Janesville train, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at Fifth street, was run over and so badly injured that he died at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. His left leg was cut off close to his body, and his right leg near the knee. The engine was No. 84, but, as the train passed on, the name of the engineer could not be learned.

BADLY HURT.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a man named Patrick Davis, in attempting to get on a passing engine of the Chicago & Northwestern Road, slipped and fell. His left arm was struck by one of the driver rods, and badly mangled. He was removed to his home, No. 165 East Indiana street, and attended by Dr. C. H. Lewis.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

About 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the railroad bridge over the slip at Griffin's lumber-yard was turned to permit a canal-boat to pass through. A train of freight-cars, to which was attached engine No. 24, of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Road, had passed over the bridge a few minutes before it was turned, and had stopped just beyond. The engineer not knowing that the bridge was open, backed his train, and the rear car ran into the river, just as the boat was passing, falling upon it and the bridge, and demolishing the latter and breaking in the cabin of the boat. The Captain's wife, a Mrs. Wall, was struck by one corner of the car, and so badly injured that her life is despaired of. The bridge was completely wrecked, and was thrown from its pivot into the stream. All travel on the slip, between the river and Bridgeport, is for the present stopped. The car was empty, and was not much injured.

ALTOGETHER TOO THIN.

The *Journal*, whose taste for publishing brutal paragraphs on the dead was illustrated in our issue of yesterday, has been terrified into an apology. The Board of Trade, as a body, expressed its disgust at this ghoul-like conduct, and the *Journal* became alarmed. Yesterday it refers to the double-leaded editorial ridiculing M. de Belloy, in the following language: "In this connection we must express our sincere regret at the appearance of a paragraph which inadvertently crept into the columns of THE JOURNAL yesterday in reference to his death."

Double-leaded editorials do not "creep into" daily papers "inadvertently," except such "daily papers" as the creeper *Journal*.

"HOOSIER" BROWN'S VICTIM.

The Chicagoan Over Whose Loss of $1,400 and a Gold Watch the New York Police Are Making Such a Great Fuss Turns Out to Be Tim Fuller, the Confidence Man.

It is not very many weeks ago since we introduced to the sympathetic gaze of the public a brace of land pirates who made short work of verdant countrymen by the practice of the game confidence, concealed beneath many disguises, all of them as gauzy and transparent as the conversion of John Allen, the proprietor of a famous rat-pit in New York City. Messrs. Timothy W. Fuller and Richard Rainforth were dragged ignobly before the public eye by THE TRIBUNE, and then as ignobly consigned to the County Jail by the Criminal Court. It was a source of thanksgiving to many a righteous soul, and that these sharks had escaped with so short a term of imprisonment was the only circumstance that marred the general happiness.

When their term expired, and Mr. Timothy Fuller found himself once more free to roam at large, he found all his money gone. His bank was broken; his credit in the confidence business was broken; and he therefore gave out, between drinks, that his heart was broken. This latest fracture was not considered by the hollow and heartless world a subject for vast commiseration; and even when the ex-confidence man retailed a quantity of miscellaneous domestic news of a melancholy tinge, in the various rum-shops of the South Side, his audience unanimously recommended his departure for fresh fields and pastures new. His heart being broken (his pocket is situated near that organ, and probably caught the infection), he started forth to Racine, where he formerly plied his honorable calling. The citizens of Racine, as a general thing, regarded the confidence operator with little favor, and a paper published in that sprightly little town one day mildly hinted to him that, should he desire to leave it, no very great opposition would be offered him in gratifying his wishes. It was a gentle hint—*la patte de fer en gant de valours*.

So Mr. Timothy did as John McLaughlin did, and went away. He had the good sense to go far away, and the next thing heard of him was his appearance in New York. Chicago was wont to boast that it had in Mr. Timothy Fuller the most consummate confidence man in the country, and it cannot as a community fail to feel mortified that Mr. Fuller's arrival among the black-legs of New York did not cause any sensation. At last, however, Timothy has come to the surface with the other scum that floats upon the cauldron of New York social life.

The telegraph has already heralded far and wide the arrest of "Hoosier" Brown, counterfeiter, burglar, homicide, pickpocket, and anything else suggested by the police reports of any large city. He was arrested for robbing a Chicago "gentleman"—none other than his friend Timothy Fuller! The arch-rogue who had escaped fifteen indictments for conspiracy to defraud; who had inhabited our county boarding-house for inexperienced outlaws, actually knew at last how it was to be robbed.

It seems that on carrying his fractured heart to New York, he had covered it by some means (nefarious, of course,) with $1,400 in greenbacks, and had intended to invest it, as "he was not in business in Chicago now." Meeting "Hoosier" Brown, he recognized a brother. There was a sort of Masonry between these two lights of the profession. Each knew the other to be as depraved a rogue as himself, and, finding themselves settled at the very bottom of society, clasped hands and got drunk together. After spending two or three days in drunkenness and debauchery, they separated at the Astor House, where Fuller found himself minus his watch and his money. On the following Sunday he again met Brown, and accused him of the robbery. Brown vehemently denied the charge, but finding Fuller obstinate, poured the copious tear until Fuller believed him. The reconciliation was followed by another protracted drunk, after which Fuller recovered himself and notified the police. The result was the finding of Fuller's watch on Brown. None of the money was recovered, and so Fuller must start his confidence shop over again, and rob somebody else to get even.

His heart must be completely pulverized by this last misfortune.

SPORTING MATTERS.

BASE BALL.

THE FIREMEN TAKEN INTO CAMP.

The Firemen's Club had a match-game yesterday afternoon with the Dane, Westlake & Covert nine, the latter being victorious by a score of 24 to 16, as follows:

D., W. & Covert's.	O	R	Firemen's.	O	R
M. Kelly, 2 b	4	3	O'Brien, 3 b	3	2
W. Kelly, l. f	2	4	Green, p	2	2
D. Hennessy, c. f	3	3	Healy, s. s	3	2
T. Lynch, c	2	4	McCune, 2 b	5	1
J. Donsler, 3 b	3	2	Butterfield, c	4	3
C. Hagin, 1 b	3	2	Heaney, l. f	3	1
M. Deegan, r. f	4	1	Calder, c. f	1	1
W. Higgins, p	4	1	Pozen, 1 b	3	2
J. Hoyt, s. s	2	4	Charleston, r. f	3	2
Total	27	24	Total	27	16

A GOOD PROJECT.

It is understood that a movement has been started among the members of the Board of Trade and other gentlemen interested in the national game to get up a subscription of a sufficient amount of money to offer a guarantee to two or three of the principal professional clubs such as will warrant them in making a trip to Chicago this summer. It is probable that the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston nines will be the ones invited. The money should be easily raised to afford the necessary guarantee, as there is no doubt that three or more games played by these clubs in Green's Garden would draw large crowds and pay handsomely. It is to be hoped that the effort will be successful, and that the proposed arrangement may be made.

THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Philadelphia Club (not the Athletics) have made a good start for the championship, having already beaten the Bostons and Athletics. The fact that four of the Philadelphia nine—Cuthbert, Treacy, Zettlein, and Meyerle—are old White Stockings will interest Chicago peculiarly in their career. We append the score of their game with the Bostons:

BOSTON, Mass., April 23.—First game of the championship series between the Philadelphias, and the Bostons, of Boston, Mass.:

Philadelphias.	R	B	P	A	Bostons.	R	B	P	A
Cuthbert, l. f	3	2	3	0	G. Wright, s. s	0	0	2	4
Addy, 2 b	1	2	1	0	Barnes, 2 b	0	1	4	5
Malone, c	1	0	4	1	Schafer, 3 b	0	0	1	1
Meyerle, 3 b	0	2	4	2	Leonard, l. f	0	0	3	0
Devlin, s. s	0	1	1	2	White, c	0	1	3	0
Bechtel, r. f	0	1	1	0	Spalding, p	1	3	0	4
Treacy, c. f	0	0	4	0	H. Wright, c. f	2	2	0	0
Mack, 1 b	2	2	8	1	Manning, 1 b	1	1	14	0
Zettlein, p	1	1	1	1	Birdsall, r. f	1	1	0	0
Total	8	11	27	7	Total	5	9	27	14

RUNS SCORED.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	8
Bostons	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	5

Runs Earned—Philadelphia, 0; Bostons, 2.

First Base on Errors—Philadelphia, four times; Boston, eight, including three on called balls.

Umpire—Mr. Robert Ferguson, Atlantic Base Ball Club.

Time of Game—Two hours.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Three thousand people witnessed the base ball game to-day between the Athletic and Baltimore Clubs. The former were the victors. Score, 11 to 4.

PIGEON-SHOOTING.

FINE WORK AT DEXTER PARK.

Several matches of unusual interest were shot at Dexter Park on Friday last. The birds were wild, strong, and swift, and it was worthy of note, as bearing on the quality of the shooting, that, out of over fifty shot at, there was not a called bird. The chief events were two matches for the Kennicott Club medal between Ed Price and George Shirland (?)—each match being fifteen single rises and five pairs for each side. The first match resulted:

SHIRLAND—(single birds) 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—12; (double birds) 01, 10, 11, 10, 11—7. Total, 19.

E. PRICE—(single birds) 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—13; (double birds) 10, 11, 10, 11, 10—7. Total, 20.

The second match was the result of a challenge by the defeated party to try the same contest over again right then and there. Price was the victor, making the finest score on record:

E. PRICE—(single birds) 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—15; (double birds) 11, 11, 11, 11, 11—10. Total, 25.

SHIRTLAND—(single birds) 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1—8; (double birds) 11, 11, 10, 11, 00—7. Total, 15.

A match of five single birds each, for the birds, between E. Price and J. J. Kleinman, was won by the latter, who killed 5 straight, while Price missed his first, and killed the other 4.

MATCH AT BRIGHTON.

A match for $50 a side, 25 single birds each, loser to pay for the birds, was shot at Brighton on Friday last, between J. P. Robertson, champion of Scotland, and Garrett Sullivan, "the Prairie Hunter." Robertson won by eight birds, and, being so far ahead, was not required to shoot at all his birds. The score was as follows:

ROBERTSON—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1—21.

SULLIVAN—1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0—13.

COMING EVENTS.

J. J. Kleinman and E. O. Dow are matched for $50 a side, 50 single birls each, wild pigeons, from plunge traps, the match to take place as soon as Mr. Wachter can furnish the birds at Dexter Park. A match on precisely similar terms, and for the same amount, is arranged between Messrs. J. J. Kleinman and Ed. Price.

Mr. Wachter, the pigeon purveyor at Dexter Park, goes to the Wisconsin woods this week to secure wild birds for the season. He has contracted for over 50,000 flyers.

BILLIARDS.

MATTERS TALKED OF.

The negotiations for a third match between Bessunger and Slosson seem likely to come to naught. Mr. Bessinger did say the other day that if the game could be played upon a table made by his house he would back Bessunger against Slosson. Tom Foley told him that the make of table should be no bar; that he would back Slosson to play on a pigeonhole table, if necessary. Bessinger agreed to come around and "put up" on or before Friday last, or else to stand a quart bottle. He has done neither up to date. From his mysterious disappearance, fears are entertained that he has been foully dealt with.

Tom Foley has information to the effect that Ubassey, the great French billiardist, is soon to come to Chicago, and Tom stands ready to back him for $500 or $1,000 against Bessunger at the three-ball game, the latter to receive odds of a discount. There are plenty of people who believe that the thing can't be done, and as, if Ubassey comes, it is not unlikely that the match may be made. It would be one of the most interesting games ever played, and if it occurred in Nixon's Amphitheatre, the house would doubtless be packed.

John W. Coon has written that he expects to return to Chicago in about two months.

The many friends of Harvey Doty will be pleased to learn that he has recovered his health, and once more sheds the light of his countenance upon the patrons of his popular hall.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The opening services of Grace Methodist Church, corner of North LaSalle and White streets, will occur on Sunday, May 4, commencing at 10:30 o'clock.

A meeting of Irish nationalists will be held, under the auspices of the Union Circle, F. B., at the Father Mathew Temperance Hall, on West Harrison street, this afternoon.

There will be a meeting of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons in the parlor of the Orphan Asylum on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-second street, to-morrow evening.

The Literary Club of the Christian Union will condemn the Indian policy of the Administration to-morrow evening, after which, if there is time, there will be an election of officers.

The magnificent new depot of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads will be inaugurated in about a month from now with a monster concert, something after the style of the Boston Jubilee.

A public temperance meeting will be held on Friday evening next in the church, corner of Clinton and Wilson streets. The Rev. N. A. Bartlett, Prof. J. P. Porter, and Capt. Bundy will speak.

The Star and Crescent Club will give a May party at Snow's Academy, No. 62 South Halsted street, on Friday. The arrangements have been entrusted to the ladies. A May Queen will be chosen from the audience, and crowned with imperial honors.

Yesterday afternoon, some boys found a pine box containing a dead babe, in a ditch on Mitchell street, near the river. The babe was apparently about a week old, and had been dead for some time. It was taken to the Morgue.

The dispensary at the Foundling's Home will be open every afternoon from 2 until 4 o'clock. The poor who need medical assistance will have the most skillful treatment in all departments of medicine and surgery.

The representatives of the German Benevolent Society, who held the Globe Theatre on Wednesday night, and who were arrested by the Wood party, for riot, were yesterday discharged by Justice Scully, there being no evidence to sustain the charge of riot.

Messrs. Steele, McMahon & Steele, the contractors of the new lake tunnel, are pushing the work with considerable rapidity, under the supervision of Messrs. Chesbrough and Bryson, City Engineers. The bore has now progressed under the lake to a distance of 2,100 feet, and is lined with three courses of hard brick and cement the whole way. The precise date of completion cannot be given, but it is safe to say that the tunnel will be finished long before the time specified in the contract.

It was stated in THE TRIBUNE yesterday that the Police Commissioners are contemplating the removal of Capt. Charles French for inefficiency. A reporter of the *Post* interviewed Mr. Washburn on the subject yesterday, and that officer confirmed the statement. While Mr. Washburn desires it to be distinctly understood that he holds himself individually responsible for all police matters in the city, he admitted that the non-fulfillment of his orders by the Police Captains rendered them partially nugatory. He will not spare the gamblers and procurers, however, even though his subordinates fail to co-operate with him. While he assumes the responsibility, he will have implicit obedience on their part, or will call for their removal. The citizens heartily approve of Mr. Washburn's course so far, and so long as he continues it he will obtain all the backing he wants. Let him fire away, and remove the inefficient officers, and clean out the gamblers and other sinners of the McLaughlin stamp. There is plenty of work before him.

Francis Vouder, a negro barber, was arraigned before Justice Scully yesterday on the charge of assault with intent to kill. The complainant was an Italian apple-vender named John Gaeto. Jealousy was the cause of the disturbance. Both had been smitten by the attractions of a young countrywoman of Gaeto's named Jane Cella, who is also a fruit-peddler. It appears that she evinced a decided preference for the colored man, and had promised to marry him. Gaeto informed the girl's father, and the latter attempted to break off the match, but was unsuccessful. The rejected suitor then came to the determination to get rid of his colored rival himself. Early yesterday morning they accidentally met in front of No. 225 West Van Buren street. An angry discussion immediately arose, which resulted in Gaeto striking Vouder with his fist. The latter then drew a revolver and blazed away at his opponent, who thereupon yelled with sufficient vigor to attract several policemen and a large crowd of citizens. He protested that he was dangerously wounded, but an examination disclosed the fact that his pantaloons were the only sufferers. Vouder was arrested, and held for trial in bail of $700.

PERSONAL.

Dr. D. S. Smith returned on Saturday from an extended Southern tour.

C. P. Lindley, New York, is at the Matteson House.

A. K. Josselyn, New York, is at the Gardner House.

E. W. Keyes, of Wisconsin, is at the Sherman House.

Chauncey T. Bowen returned from Montreal yesterday.

Col. W. H. Peeples, Philadelphia, is at the Matteson House.

L. S. Stockwell, of New York, is at the Sherman House.

Capt. E. F. Littlefield, Winterport, Maine, is at the Matteson House.

Gen. George B. Smith, of Wisconsin, is at the Sherman House.

Alfred Joel, agent of the Italian Opera Troupe, is at the Gardner House.

Gen. H. C. Hobart and wife, Washington, are at the Gault House.

L. S. Dixon, Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, is at the Sherman House.

The Hon. Julius Freiburg and lady, of Cincinnati, are spending a few days in this city, the guests of Mr. Charles Schwab, at his residence, No. 618 Michigan avenue.

The funeral of the unfortunate gentleman, A. De Belloy, will take place from his late residence, No. 703 West Washington street, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

"Billy" Murray, a whole-souled member of the Board of Trade, yesterday increased the fund for the relief of the family of poor De Belloy by the addition of a hundred dollar bill.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House yesterday were the following: S. W. Davis, Dayton; L. S. Nye and family, Denver; John Anderson, Quebec; George Trull, New York; J. G. Knight, Cincinnati; E. J. Denison and wife, New Boston, Ill.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday were the following: George A. Neeves, Grand Rapids; J. Joy, Detroit; J. P. Patterson, Indianapolis; E. L. Davison, Springfield, Ky.; D. F. Seymour, Hartford; George H. Bates, New York.

A lawyer named W. G. Butler, yesterday commenced, in the Circuit Court, an action of trespass in the case against Wilbur F. Storey, on account of the publication in the *Times* of an alleged libel. The damages are laid at $50,000.

Mrs. James A. Oates, the popular comedienne and singer, who has always been a favorite in Chicago, will appear in opera bouffe, at Aiken's Theatre, for one week, commencing on the 5th of May. She will be supported by a company of considerable reputation.

Among the arrivals at the Gault House yesterday were the following: J. K. Armsby, New York; A. H. Cronkhite, Davenport; William Willard, Lake Superior; W. T. Caldwell, Boston; C. H. Kellogg, F. W. Lyman, Milwaukee; Paul Lahmann, Toledo; H. S. Durand, Racine.

Mr. Ben Skinner, one of the former proprietors of the Briggs House, and an old and favorably known hotel manager, yesterday purchased the West Side Briggs House from Messrs. Wentworth & Woolworth, to whom he sold out about three years ago. Several important improvements will be made in the establishment under his direction.

Among the Arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday were the following: John Most, Montreal; Julius Freyhan, Louisiana; E. B. Butterfield, Detroit; John Hock, New York; Jacob Reese, Pittsburgh; Frank Turner, Toronto; R. A. Donaldson, Sacramento; W. H. Smith and family, Virginia City; F. F. Scanlan, Boston; C. W. Potter, Milwaukee.

Luther B. Johnson, a child 3½ years old, disappeared most mysteriously from his parents' house, No. 9 Bryan place, at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon. He speaks plainly, and has red hair and blue eyes. He wore a checked dress, trimmed with black, and a black water-proof hood and cape. Any information concerning him should be sent to his father, James N. Johnson, at the above address.

Mr. D. L. Moody has been made the recipient of a gold watch by his admiring friends, previous to his departure for Europe. This may have been a delicate hint on the subject of long sermons. It may be intended to remind him in distant lands of the noon prayer meeting. A member of the Tabernacle Church says it is intended to represent one-half of the command, "Watch and pray," Mr. Moody having extensively supplied the balance of the text, not of the watch.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. John Backus, of 667 Wabash avenue, who are about to leave the city to reside in Rockford, entertained their friends at a farewell banquet, and were agreeably surprised when the Rev. Dr. McKown, of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church, in behalf of the guests, presented Mr. Backus and lady with a service of plate made for the occasion, and, in doing so, expressed the heartiest wishes for the welfare of Mr. B. and wife. After the speeches there was some choice music, vocal and instrumental, Messrs. Pithers, Farewell, Breasted, and Ujohn contributing largely to the general enjoyment.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 26—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 2d for No. 2; white, 11s 8d@11s 10d; club, 11s 10d@12s 2d. Corn, 27s 9d. Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 42s.

LIVERPOOL, April 26—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Lard, 41s 9d.

LONDON, April 26—5 p. m.—Consols, 93⅛; 5-20s of '65, 91⅞; 5-20s of '67, 93⅝; 10-40s, 89½; new 5s, 89⅞; Erie, 50⅝.

FRANKFORT, April 26.—5-20s of '62, 95⅞.

LIVERPOOL, April 26.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 9⅛d; Orleans, 9⅜d. Sales 10,000 bales; American, 6,000; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 27s 9d.

Lard, 41s 9d. Cheese, 66s 6d. Cumberlands, 38s 9d. Short ribs, 40s.

THIS MORNING'S TRIBUNE.

A Few Words Concerning Ourselves.

The present issue of THE TRIBUNE, our usual sixteen page number, deserves a few remarks. The reader who buys his Sunday copy of THE TRIBUNE for five cents will perhaps need to be reminded that it is in bulk, if presented in octavo form, equal to one hundred and twenty pages of printed matter, or an entire number of *Harper's Monthly Magazine*. And it is quantity we are discussing. Of quality and variety we must leave the reader to be his own judge. As a passing reference to the pages occupied by the favors of our patrons, it deserves to be stated that TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED advertisers will look for their advertisements in this issue of THE TRIBUNE, a fact for which all were prepared who noted the crowded counting-room of THE TRIBUNE throughout business hours and far into the evening of Saturday. It is only a human weakness that overcomes the temper of some of our newspaper neighbors at these proofs that the community recognize THE TRIBUNE as the principal medium of business advertising. An Eastern contemporary, quoted in another column, assigns THE TRIBUNE front rank in American journalism, by comparisons we give our readers opportunity to study.

GOOD WORK.

Another daylight raid was made upon the gamblers by Capt. Hickey's men yesterday afternoon under the charge of Roundsman Morgan. The activity with which Capt. Hickey is assaulting the fraternity in his district is gratifying and worthy of emulation. Yesterday the house of Albert Smith, No. 91 Clark street, was raided, and thirteen inmates with the keeper captured. Their names, as given, are as follows: A. White. W. J. Roberts, James Gorham, David White, Robert Reordan, Charles Strong, Henry Stephens, J. M. Morris, Henry Johnson, Robert Clark, John Batcheldor, Robert Clarkson. A large lot of the furniture was also taken, and destroyed. The house of Ed. Roberts, No. 173 Clark street, was again visited, and four inmates and the furniture captured.

At the trial of those gamblers who were taken in the raid on Friday afternoon, the cases of the keeper and inmates of Hankins' house were continued till May 1. The rest were fined $25 each.

To Rent.

The elegant store in Anderson's Hotel, No. 143 Madison street, 70 by 21 feet; has a first-class fire-proof vault, and connects with hotel office; just the place for a bank, insurance, or railroad ticket office, or would make a first-class store for merchant tailoring and gents' furnishing goods. The location is unsurpassed, being in the centre of business; rent cheap. Inquire at the office of Anderson's Hotel.

Granger,

Nos. 128 and 130 Clark street, up-stairs, is selling genuine Bannockburn Scotch tweeds, all colors, at the nominal price of $35.

For Bathing Infants,

Burnett's Kalliston is soothing and cooling.

MARRIAGES.

ROSS—THAYER—At Montreal, on the 24th inst, at St. George's Church, by the Very Rev. the Dean, Thomas B. Ross, Esq., to Mrs. Helen F. Thayer, relict of the late Edwin S. Thayer, of Montreal, and sister to Mr. Jellyman, of this city.

The happy couple have left for an extended tour on the Continent.

HUTCHINGS—TOBIN—April 24, by the Rev. J. H. Knowles, Canon of the Cathedral SS. Peter and Paul, Mr. Thomas Hutchings and Miss Catharine Tobin.

☞ London, C. W., papers please copy.

GLASSBROOK—BRANNAN—At the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston, by the Rev. Father Daly, Mr. Thomas H. Glassbrook, of this city, and Miss Eliza V. Brannan, of Boston.

HOWARD—STONE—At the residence of the bride's parents, April 23, 1873, by the Rev. William A. Bartlett, Mr. Fred Howard of Chicago, and Miss Carrie I. Stone, of Hyde Park.

IRVING—ROME—By the Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, April 26, Jonathan Irving and Miss Grace I. Rome, of Jackson, Mich.

DEATHS.

ARNOLD—April 20, of scarlet fever, Marian Eliza, daughter of Charles L. and Eliza A. Arnold, aged 4 years, 8 months, and 10 days.

ROUNDSVALL—At 62 Centre-av., George A., only son of Richard C. and Eunice R. Roundsvall, aged 21.

Funeral services at the house to-day at 1:30 o'clock. Carriages to Rosehill Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

DE BELLOY—April 24, Aymar Louis de Belloy, aged 46 years.

The funeral will be at his late residence, 703 Washington-st., at 2 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon.

CROSS—In this city, April 26, Harry J., eldest son of R. and Sophronia Cross, aged 18 years, 6 months, and 23 days.

Funeral from 124 South Peoria-st., to-day (Sunday), at 2 o'clock p. m.

☞ Kenosha (Wis.) papers please copy.

FERON—On the 16th inst., at her father's residence, 12 Milwaukee-av., Clara Feron, aged 1 year and 21 days.

Funeral will take place this day, at 12:15 o'clock, to the depot, and thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are most respectfully invited to attend.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

STEWART COOKING STOVES,
RICHMOND PALACE RANGES,
BARSTOW'S UNION RANGES.
THE FISHER REFRIGERATORS
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
All Sizes. All Kinds.

HATCH & BREEZE
503 West Madison-st.,
Union Park and Twenty-second-st. cars and busses pass the door. It will pay you to call.

RICHMOND DOUBLE AND SINGLE
PALACE RANGES,
BARSTOW STOVES AND RANGES,
REFRIGERATORS & ICE BOXES,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
BANGS BROS.,
Cor. State and Van Buren-sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"LIVINGSTONE'S TELEGRAPHIC CODE."

The most elaborate and best commercial code published. Private in the hands of each subscriber from every other. Equally suitable to merchants, bankers, speculators, lumberdealers, ship agents or owners, brokers, and commission merchants.

"One Word" sufficient to quote privately SIX or any lesser number of articles.

"Two Words" will transmit an order directing purchase (or sale), manner of shipment, class of goods, quantity of such goods, limit as to price at which goods are to be bought (or sold), as well as give state of market.

The Special Table of quotations are very complete for quoting either goods, stocks, freights, exchange, interest, &c., in "One Word." The Table of Numerals permits of transmitting any quantity from units to 51,900,000 in "One Word." Table of Amounts in respect to values permit of quoting in "One Word" any amount from £100 to £3,200,000 sterling, or $1,000 to $3,200,000. The Stock Sentences cover every presumed commercial want, either in respect to purchases, sales, orders, messages, charters, disasters, remittances, drafts, credits, qualities, &c. The best merchants in New York, Philadelphia, Montreal, and elsewhere are subscribing, and Mr. Livingstone, who will be at Kuhns' European Hotel for a few days, will be glad to hear from and visit, as far as time will permit, those who may seek to subscribe in Chicago.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A B. A. GRADUATE OF an Eastern college, wishes to employ part of his time as tutor in a select school or private family. Has some experience in teaching music, and would like to board where he could have the use of a piano. Address W M, 623 Burnside-st.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN WILL OPEN at 548 Washington-av., on Monday, April 28; terms reasonable.

A LADY WISHES TO GIVE LESSONS ON THE piano for board. Will rent a piano, if required. Address I 81, Tribune office.

FRENCH LANGUAGE. ACADEMIE FAVARGIE. 286 Michigan-av. MME. SDE PELGROM NEWELL.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN FRENCH LANGUAGE by a teacher with experience; private or in classes. Address D 97, Tribune office.

LESSONS IN FRENCH, GERMAN, MATHEMATICS, drawing, bookkeeping, etc., by a graduate of an European Polytechnic Academy. Address H. J. COSTER, 341 West Harrison-st.

MUSIC LESSONS GIVEN FOR $12 A TERM. FOR particulars inquire at 807 Wabash-av.

PROF. DELOULME'S ROOMS ARE NOW AT 411 West Madison-st. Teaches at home and at pupils' residences. Piano, singing, French, Latin.

PROF. VANDER NAILLEN LEAVING FOR Europe the 1st of May, his school of civil engineering will be closed until September.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN lady, who has been studying English for two years past in our best seminaries, in an American family as governess. A pleasant home more of an object than salary. Best of references given. Inquire at 455 Michigan-av.

THE FOURTH TERM OF THE WEST SIDE Kinder-Garten will commence Monday, April 28.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, BY A young lady; studied under best of masters; terms reasonable. By permission, refers to Prof. Geary and other eminent professors. 224 Fulton-st.

WANTED—TO GIVE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION TO a few pupils in penmanship, bookkeeping, or arithmetic, by a practical and competent teacher. Address M 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TUTOR IN MATHEMATICS AND English studies. Address U 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW MORE YOUNG MEN TO learn drawing evenings. Inquire Monday evening, 24 South Halsted-st., Room 3.

WANTED—BY A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TUITION, a few pupils in music, French, and German. Highest references. Inquire at 725 Michigan-av., between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

11 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with first-class board.

12 NORTH CURTIS-ST.—A FURNISHED FRONT room, with board, in small family, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

12 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board.

13 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND pleasant rooms. Also, day boarders accommodated.

14 ABERDEEN-ST.—FRONT ROOM, WITH board, for familes or single gentlemen.

17 SOUTH ANN-ST.—ROOM AND BOARD FOR one or two gentlemen; also, room and board for a young lady employed out through the day.

20 SOUTH ANN-ST.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished suite of front rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; strictly private family.

20 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—FRONT PARLOR, furnished or unfurnished, with board; gas. Also one large room, furnished or unfurnished, with closet and gas.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—AN UNFURNISHED SUITE of rooms to let, with board; all modern improvements.

43 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS with board.

46 48, AND 50 NORTH HALSTED-ST.—REOPENED —The new and well-furnished Revere House, where first-class board and good rooms can be had at low prices; day board $4 per week; friends, come and see us, as we will use you well; a good billiard parlor connected with this house. F. W. WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board.

58 PRICE-PLACE—BOARD AND FURNISHED room suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife; convenient to cars; references required.

66 PARK-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD board.

74 HONORE-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOMS, NICEly furnished, or unfurnished, for gentleman and wife or for four gents, with board; private family.

77 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., THREE DOORS from Madison, a pleasant bed-room for two gentlemen, with good board.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A WELL FURNISHED room, suitable for two gentlemen, with first-class board. House has all modern improvements.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST. — FURNISHED rooms, with board.

96 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER MONROE-ST.—TWO or three elegant rooms to rent, with board—May 1. Apply at 100 Ashland-av.

102 SOUTH WOOD-ST., TWO BLOCKS WEST of Ashland-av., and one south of Madison-st. cars —Pleasant furnished room and good board for two gentlemen.

106 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST. — BOARD, WITH pleasant rooms.

111 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED by a newly-furnished, first-class boarding-house, just opened. Also day boarders accommodated; terms reasonable.

119 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—ONE PLEASANT FURnished front room, and one back room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife.

123 WEST MADISON-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board, and use of piano. Please call on east side of hall.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—DElightful unfurnished rooms, with strictly superior board, for young married couples, at moderate terms. Rooms single or en suite; only one block from Madison-st., near Union Park. Beautiful summer home.

141 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM to rent, with board, for two gents, with use of piano; also four table boarders wanted; table first-class.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A GENTLEMAN CAN be accommodated with board and room. Day boarders wanted; terms reasonable.

148 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., BETWEEN ADAMS and Jackson—Pleasant rooms with first-class board and home comforts.

154 NORTH CARPENTER-ST. — BOARDERS (four) wanted.

155 SOUTH HOYNE-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED front room, with board, for man and wife, in private family; hot and cold water, bath, gas, and good stable for horse; 6 o'clock dinners; terms $75 per month.

161 SOUTH PAULINA-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a pleasant furnished parlor or back room, up-stairs, in a private family, where there are but three other boarders; use of bath-room, &c.; pleasant location, and terms to suit; references exchanged. Apply at house.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT front room, furnished, to rent with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Also, single room.

175 MATHER-ST., BETWEEN DESPLAINES and Halsted-sts.—Three or four young men can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board.

179 PARK-AV.—A SOUTH-FRONT SUITE OF rooms, furnished, with board, at $20, or to three or four gentlemen at $7 per week each; bath room, etc.

200 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO RENT, UNFURnished or furnished rooms, with board, en suite or single, with all modern improvements. Apply at Room No. 7.

202 SOUTH PEORIA-ST—A HANDSOME BACK parlor, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board; suitable for two.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT WITH board, from May 15, a large, elegant front room, on first floor, furnished or unfurnished.

207½ WALNUT-ST.—2 FURNISHED OR UNfurnished front rooms, with board, for gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen, in private family.

209 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FRONT ROOM, unfurnished, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with board.

216 FULTON-ST.—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH all modern improvements, with good board, to man and wife or three gentlemen. Possession on the 1st of May. Apply at the brick house, 216 Fulton-st., corner of Peoria.

222 WEST MONROE-ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Also two-story brick barn to rent.

227 WEST LAKE-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHed rooms for man and wife or single gentlemen.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOM TO RENT, with board, for two gentlemen.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, single or en suite, with board. Day boarders accommodated. Prices reasonable.

230 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—2 PLEALANT FURnished front rooms, suitable for 3 or 4 gentlemen, with board.

238 SOUTH GREEN-ST—TO RENT—PLEASANT rooms, with board, for young gentlemen or young ladies.

262 WARREN-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD 2 unfurnished front rooms.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PARLOR floor, three rooms, unfurnished, in good order, to rent, with board, to adults.

299 FULTON-ST., BETWEEN CURTIS AND May—Two pleasant rooms, with board in private family, convenient to street cars.

305 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT parlor to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife, furnished or unfurnished. Day boarders accommodated.

309 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR ABERDEEN—May 1, back parlor to rent, with board, to one or two gentlemen; references required. Address N 85 Tribune office.

311 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—SUITE OF FRONT rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER MAY—Furnished alcove suite, with good board, from May 1.

328 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—ONE LARGE front parlor or suite of back rooms to rent unfurnished with or without board; also one front room furnished.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SINGLE ROOMS for gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with board. Alcove suite, 18x23, carpeted, water, and bath-rooms; large closet; from May 1.

334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—VERY DESIRAble rooms, with or without board; marble front; all modern improvements.

335 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A LARGE AND HANDsomely furnished parlor, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife.

335 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — AN UNFURnished suite of front rooms, with board.

336 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—AN ALCOVE room; also other desirable rooms furnished or unfurnished with board. References required.

342 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, with alcove; parlor on first floor; also one large front room; board first-class.

346 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — DESIRABLE rooms with first-class board.

357 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FINE LARGE FRONT room on ground floor, suitable for gent and wife, and good board; modern conveniences.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FEW TABLE boarders can find first-class day board.

429 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS and first-class board.

443 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — A PARLOR floor to rent, with board; also single rooms.

452 WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER SHELDON—A suit of unfurnished rooms, front; also, single rooms for gentlemen to rent, with board. Call Monday.

507 WASHINGTON-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHed or unfurnished room for gentleman and wife; also, for single gentleman, with board; all modern conveniences. Two blocks north of Union Park.

511 WEST MADISON-ST.—BISHOP-COURT HOtel—Elegant rooms for families and single gentlemen, with board.

604 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARD WITH PLEASant front suite, all modern improvements; single rooms for gentlemen; also barn to rent.

633 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEW BRICK—SUITES and single rooms, unfurnished, with board. Inquire until May 1 at 100 South Wood.

655 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — BOARDERS wanted—Good board in strictly private family for 2 or 4 gents, who will occupy back parlor and bed-room, en suite. Apply at once.

706 WEST MONROE-ST.—THREE PLEASANT and nicely furnished rooms, with gas, water, and closets, with board if desired; neighborhood first-class; reasonable rates.

739 ADAMS-ST.—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with board; front alcove room unfurnished, single room furnished.

832 MONROE-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A nice suite of front rooms, for gentleman and wife; rooms furnished or unfurnished; only two in family; rooms newly papered and calcimined; location very desirable.

836 MONROE-ST.—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, with good board, near Union Park.

841 FULTON-ST.—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED front rooms with board.

843 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, with closets, neatly furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife, in private family. Terms reasonable.

934 WEST HARRISON-ST., THREE BLOCKS from Van Buren-st. cars—A gentleman and wife, or two ladies or gentlemen can have a comfortable home and good board at a reasonable rate; also a barn to rent.

EAST OF UNION PARK, LARGE HANDSOME parlor and bed-room unfurnished, except carpets; bay window; hot and cold water. Address W. W. S., Carrier No. 12, Chicago.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE—114 AND 116 WEST MADIson-st. Just opened; everything first-class. Pleasant rooms, single or en suite. $2 per day; table board, $5 per week.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side—Continued.

CORNER JACKSON AND HONORE-STS.—THREE front rooms, singly or en suite, with or without board; bath-room, hot air, hot water, gas, and all modern conveniences; location and family first-class. Inquire of or address L. A. CHASE, office of Anderson's Hotel, 143 East Madison-st., between 8 a. m. and 2 p. m.

LARGE-SIZED SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH CLOSets, and board, in good locality, vicinity of Jefferson Park; modern improvements. J 81, Tribune office.

ON WEST SIDE—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. References exchanged. Address W 82, Tribune office.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—CORNER DESPLAINES and Washington-sts. Board and rooms $7 and $8 per week. Lodging, 50, 75, and $1 per day. Accommodations first-class.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, IN A desirable location, private family, Park-av., near Lincoln. Address K 97, Tribune office.

THE CLIFTON HOUSE, CORNER HALSTED AND Washington-sts., will be kept as a private hotel from and after May 1. Persons wishing to secure rooms will please call between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m. for three days.

South Side.

10 ELDRIDGE COURT—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Table boarders accommodated.

16 AND 18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—WILL BE REopened May 1. Furnished and unfurnished rooms to rent, en suite or single, with board; references required. Apply at No. 2 Hubbard-court.

18 EAST HARRISON-ST.—A NICE FRONT ROOM to rent, with board.

19 CONGRESS-ST. — THE ELEGANT MARBLE front, 3-story and basement brick residence is now being enlarged and thoroughly renovated, and will be opened this week as a first-class boarding house. The location, together with the late improvements, make this house one of the most desirable places to board in the city. Only three doors from the Tremont House. Water and bath rooms on every floor; just think of it. Call early and examine. Parties can secure their rooms in advance, either single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished, by applying for the next three days at No. 18 South Peoria-st.

23 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—HANDSOME SPACIOUS rooms, with board, for gentlemen or familes.

76 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, also suite unfurnished, except carpets, with first-class table, where there are few boarders.

94 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST. — TWO FURNISHED rooms with board, for four young men, at $5 a week; no other boarders.

118 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION CALUmet—To rent, with good table board, a large pleasant front room, with smaller one adjoining, will be rented singly or en suite, furnished or unfurnished. Also single room.

119 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—TWO OR THREE GENtlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board; also, a few day boarders. References required.

122 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION OF Calumet—A nicely-furnished front room for gentleman and wife, with board. House first-class; references required.

133 TWENTY-NINTH-ST. — FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms, with board.

143 THIRD-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, TWO splendid parlors, unfurnished, except carpets, separate or together.

148 SOUTH PARK-AV.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can have good board and pleasant rooms. Terms low.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, furnished or unfurnished.

264 SOUTH PARK-AV.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with a nicely furnished room and first-class board.

281 MICHIGAN-AV. — A SUITE OF FRONT rooms on the second floor; will be vacant in a few days.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, WELL-FURNISHed room, with board, for two or three gentlemen, in pleasant and convenient locality.

350 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, with alcove; hot and cold water; on second floor; also, a single room; with board.

363 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT FURNISHed room, with hot and cold water, suitable for one or two gentlemen, to rent, with first-class board.

384 WABASH-AV.—FROM MAY 1, A LARGE and elegant front room, with alcove, unfurnished; also, other handsome rooms, furnished, with board.

399 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, furnished or unfurnished; also single room, with or without board, in a strictly private family.

420 COTTAGE GROVE-AV. — A FEW QUIET gentlemen boarders wanted in a private family.

447 WABASH-AV. — NICELY-FURNISHED front suite, with first-class board.

481 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM unfurnished, except mirrors and carpet, with first-class board.

469 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board or without, furnished or unfurnished, or partially, for $6, $7, and $7.50. Call at No. 467.

494 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS, EN SUITE and single, on first and second floors, with first-class board; also a few day-boarders can be accommodated.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., near Twenty-ninth—A nice, cheerful family hotel, excellent table and surprisingly low prices; a suite of front rooms for $14 to married couple; single rooms $6 and $7.

506 WABASH-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or single, can now be obtained, with board; references required.

534 MICHIGAN-AV.—A HANDSOME FRONT alcove room, furnished or unfurnished; also a pleasant rear room to rent, with board.

545 WABASH-AV. — UNFURNISHED FRONT parlor for gentleman and wife; can have day board.

550 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD. A few day boarders accommodated.

554 WABASH-AV.—CHOICE ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, for families or gentlemen; house has all modern improvements; furniture new and first-class.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.—GURNISHED ROOMS AND board for gentlemen and wives or gentlemen; no children.

594 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, single or en suite, with first-class board; terms moderate.

604 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, FURNISHED AND unfurnished, with boarding. A comfortable home.

609 WABASH-AV.—WILL BE HANDSOMELY refitted and ready for occupancy May 1; beautiful rooms, furnished or unfurnished, and day boarders made a specialty.

683 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with board; also a few day boarders. First-class board at reasonable rates.

694 WABASH-AV.—2 ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, with board. Reference required.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, with board, first-class; May 1. References required.

759 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECONDst.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms with board.

764 WABASH-AV.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated. Also furnished front room, with or without board.

774 MICHIGAN-AV.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF furnished front rooms to rent, with board; also, a back-room, fronting east, suitable for two persons; two doors south of Twenty-second-st.

812 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO LARGE ROOMS WITH closets, furnished or unfurnished, with good board at moderate prices; both hot and cold water.

823 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for two or three gentlemen; also, a few day boarders wanted.

824 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—WITH BOARD—Two large, unfurnished rooms, on parlor floor; marble mantel, chandelier, etc.; also a nicely furnished room on second floor for two gentlemen; references required. MRS. BENEDICT.

830 PRAIRIE-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, an elegant suite of rooms. Possession given immediately or on May 1.

878 WABASH-AV. — A FURNISHED FRONT room to rent, with board. Suitable for two gentlemen.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST. Pleasant furnished rooms, with arge closets, en suite or single; also fine parlor, unfurnished except carpet and curtains, to rent, with board; permanent parties desired.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE furnished front rooms to rent, with first-class board, for two or three persons.

977 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTY-FIRSTst.—Choice unfurnished rooms to rent, with board. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

1015 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms, handsomely furnished; also a nice room for two young men; references required.

1057 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTY-THIRDst.—Two or three gentlemen boarders accommodated with first-class rooms and board.

1088 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FURNISHED front parlor, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

1123 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, pleasant front rooms, nicely furnished. References required.

1128 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, May 1, three beautiful rooms, single or en suite.

1206 PRAIRIE-AV. — ELEGANT SUITE OF front rooms, with board, in a private family; suitable for a gentleman and wife.

1250 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM TO rent with board; private family.

1375 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with board in private family; hot and cold water in room; suitable for lady and gentleman or two gentlemen; barn-room for horse, if desired. References required.

1490 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a large front room, furnished, in private family.

A SUITE OF THREE ROOMS, FRONTING ON Michigan-av., to rent, with first-class board; private table, if preferred; also rooms for single gentlemen. Apply at 8 Eldridge-court.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO RENT, WITH BOARD, unfurnished except carpet, near Ellis Park. Address Carrier 48.

DAY AND WEEK BOARD AT NEW DININGrooms southeast corner East Van Buren and Franklin-sts.; furnished sleeping rooms and an elegantly furnished front room to rent.

FURNISHED AND PARTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board, on Michigan-av., opposite Grand Central. Apply at Room 10, Chamber of Commerce.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR, AND SOUTH OF SIXteenth-st.—May 1, a very fine suite of rooms on parlor floor, front view; also, two nice rooms for young business men. None but those who are willing to pay for strictly first-class home accommodations need answer. Address B 23, Tribune office.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, with board, for gentleman and lady in private family on Wabash-av. north of Twenty-fourth-st.; house has all improvements; references exchanged. Address W 51, Tribune office.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, IN A DElightful locality, accessible both by steam and horse cars; South Side. Address C, care Carrier 43.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—FIRSTclass board at reasonable rates.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WABASH-AV. AND Twenty-third-st.—Board by the 1st of May; pleasant front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for gentleman and wife; also accommodation for two gents.

THREE LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS and best table-board, in a strictly private family on Michigan-av.; use of barn if desired. Address, for one week, K 87, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side—Continued.

THE COTTAGE GROVE HOTEL, COR. THIRTYsecond-st., newly furnished and ready to accommodate both transient and permanent borders at moderate prices; three pleasant suites for families not yet engaged; can use their own furniture if they choose. Twenty gentlemen can be accommodated in the most pleasant rooms in the city, with board. Good stable for horses. RICHARDSON & STOWELL, Proprietors.

WANTED—DAY BOARDERS AT THE NEW PEOple's Dining Hall, 190 East Monroe-st. Our motto is "Good fare and low rates." Call Monday.

North Side.

42 CASS-ST.—A PLEASANT HOME AND GOOD board for young men, location three blocks from State-st. bridge; noon dinner.

83 NORTH WELLS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board.

85 CHICAGO-AV.— UP-STAIRS— LARGE FURnished room to rent, with board, suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—NEW AND NICEly furnished or unfurnished room, suitable for ladies or gentlemen, with first-class table-board. This is one of the best locations in the city, being within easy walking distance of the business portion of the South Side. References exchanged.

208 SEDGWICK-ST. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for lady and gentleman, or single men, at $5 a week; 3 minutes' walk to the cars.

217 ILLINOIS-ST., THREE BLOCKS FROM State-st. bridge—A large square room, with closet and gas, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; will be let furnished or unfurnished; unexceptionable references required.

294 ILLINOIS-ST., SIXTH HOUSE EAST OF Rush.—Day boarders wanted.

480 NORTH LASALLE-ST. — AN ELEGANT front room with alcove to rent, with board, furnished or unfurnished; references exchanged.

Country.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN FIND pleasant rooms and board with a private family at Riverside. Address M 31, Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with a suite of rooms at Evanston; pleasant locality, where there are no other boarders. Address Box 1136, Evanston.

EVANSTON—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with board, on Chicago-av. For particulars address Box 1134, Evanston.

I HAVE TWO COTTAGES IN CONNECTION WITH my house in Evanston; will rent rooms furnished or unfurnished, and give board at my dining-hall in the hotel, for first-class families. Apply soon. S. A. MATTISON.

PARTIES DESIRING GOOD ACCOMMODAtions for the summer with board in one of the healthiest and most delightful spots in the West, on the bank of a beautiful lake thirty miles from the city, and easy of access and are willing to pay first-class price for well-furnished, airy bed rooms, large parlors, use of piano, etc., can hear of such a situation by answering this advertisement, and when and where they can be seen; only fifteen or twenty will be received. M 94 Tribune office.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD for two families, convenient to depot at Downer's Grove; also, accommodations for horse and buggy. E. S. BEARDSLEY.

Miscellaneous.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT, with board, in a small house, situated in a desirable locality, to a gentleman and wife; meals served in room; family consists of two adults and servant; no boarders. Address O 91, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS, TO RENT with board, only two minutes' walk from depot. ISAAC L. HINDS.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN SECURE FIRST-class board in a private family, in a first-class neighborhood, and convenient to cars. Address S 98, Tribune office.

SEE ACCOMMODATION ON FIRST PAGE.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOMS, FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his mother, on West Side; will pay $7; give location and terms; references will be satisfactory. Address T 52, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND 2 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR A GENtleman, wife, and sister; about $7 apiece; state location and price; references first-class. Address K 94, Tribune office.

BOARD—UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH board, for gentleman and wife, within ten blocks of Randolph and Market-sts. Terms not to exceed $50 per month. Address K 98, Tribune office.

BOARD—THREE YOUNG MEN DESIRE TO OBtain board in a private family on the West Side. Address M, Room 10, Otis Block.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, SLEEPING ROOM, with breakfast, in private family, at moderate terms. Address, stating price, Z 70, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD IN A private family, West Side. References exchanged. N 87, Tribune office.

BOARD—A PLEASANT FURNISHED LARGE front room or suite of rooms, from May 1, for gentleman, wife, and infant child, east of Union Park. Address G, 235 West Washington-st.

BOARDA—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHed or unfurnished, with board, for gentleman, wife, and child; location preferred south of Twelfth-st. and east of State. Address, stating terms, T 2, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room in a private family, or where there are few boarders, by a gentleman, wife, and child 4 months old, on Washington-st., between Green and Sangamon preferred Address for three days, stating terms, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms, except carpet, for gentleman, wife, and little girl of 5 years; location between Jackson and Madison, and Morgan and Loomis-sts.; must have modern improvements; please state location and price. Address T 53, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF ROOMS FOR GENTLEman, wife, two little girls and nurse, in a private family, South Side, east of State-st. Address, stating terms and location, F 48, Tribune office.

BOARD — COUNTRY BOARD OR FURNISHED house wanted, within less than 100 miles of this city, near some lake, 6 or 8 persons, for 3 or 4 months. Address, stating terms, location, etc., full; yprice must be moderate, H. E. MATHEWS, 80 and 82 Adams-st., Chicago.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND DAUGHter desire to make a permanent arrangement for board in a private family near Union Park; will require three unfurnished rooms, parlor and two bed-rooms; south front. For such accommodations, with a generous table, a liberal price will be paid. Address, stating location and terms, T 74, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, SOUTH SIDE, by a gentleman and his son. Address M 23, Tribune office.

BOARD—DAY-BOARD FOR TWO, IN EXCHANGE for a new piano; unexceptionable references. Address K 64, Tribune office.

BOARD—UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, for gentleman and wife, in private family; terms not to exceed $50 per month; good references. Address K 65, Tribune office.

BOARD—BREAKFAST AND SUPPER WANTED near corner Twenty-fifth-st. and Prairie-av. Address, with price, S 33, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SINGLE YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WISHing to be permanent from 1st of May, wants to board on moderate terms in a respectable private family on the West Side, or North Side near Water-works; references exchanged. Address, stating price, T 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—PRIVATE BOARD WANTED BY A SINgle young man; must be first-class. Address M 24, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH suit of rooms; must be private family, in good location, on West Side; rooms may be furnished or unfurnished; would like to lease barn. Good references given. No boarding house need apply. Address, with terms, T 34, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A suit of rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, with board, in private family, on West Side; vicinity of Union Park preferred; would also like to lease barn; will be permanent. Best of references given. Address, with terms, U 70 Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS AND FIRST-class board for self and wife; not over $15 or $16; references will be satisfactory. Address U 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND TWO children in private family, one good-sized room, with bedroom attached, front rooms preferred; can furnish rooms if required; no fancy prices. Call on or address two days M. P. FOLLETT, Room No. 1, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM BY A YOUNG man in vicinity of Union Park. Address U 67, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, WITH three children, aged 4, 8, and 13 years, wish board on one of the avenues east of State-st. and south of Twelfth. Address corner Dearborn and Randolph, care of Letter Carrier No. 7.

BOARD—UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, after May 1, for single gentleman. Address J 78, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SINGLE YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHes a nicely furnished room, with first-class board, in a small family on the South Side; will pay a good price for first-rate accommodations. No objections to the extreme South Side, or Oakland. Address W. care of Carrier 4.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE, AT ENGLEwood or Hyde Park. References exchanged. Address M 34, Tribune office.

BOARD—I WILL PAY $100 PER MONTH FOR first-class board and accommodations for self and wife on South Side. References exchanged. Address S 66, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY. HAVE CARriage and very gentle horse. Would not object to its use for keeping. References exchanged. Address M 42, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY MAY 1, WITH FURNISHED ROOM, on one of the avenues on South Side, south of Eighteenth-st., for two; references given and required. Address R 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG COUPLE DESIRE FIRST-class board on the South Side, with rooms furnished or unfurnished. Unexceptionable references. Address K 67, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A SUBURBAN TOWN, WITHIN HALF an hour's ride of Chicago, for self, wife, and two children. Address UNDERWOOD, Carrier No. 8.

BOARD—BY 3 GENTLEMEN, ON SOUTH SIDE, large room with board where there is first-class piano. Dinner 6 o'clock. Best references given. Address K 100, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, EAST OF State-st., for gentleman and wife; could put up with single room; would furnish room if necessary; want home comforts, without great style. Am living on $20 a week salary, and can't pay it all for board. References exchanged. Address Z 99, Tribune office.

BOARD — A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character desires board on the South Side, where there are few if any other boarders, and where the comforts of home can be enjoyed at a fair price; would prefer a private family, not far from Twenty-second-st. Address stating terms, M 53, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THROOP and Van Buren-sts., for a mechanic and wife. Address or call on G. E. G., shop rear 51 Van Buren-st.

BOARD—A LADY WOULD LIKE AN UNFURnished room and closet, with board, in a small family, convenient to street-cars. Address Z 69, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOM, FURNISHED or unfurnished, for self and wife; private family. Address, stating terms, B 44, Tribune office.

BOARD—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, in a pleasant boarding-house on the South Side, by a young married couple; terms must be reasonable. Address, stating terms and location, M 51, Tribune office.

BOARD — BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, AND pleasant room in a private family. No objections to an agreeable room-mate. All answers must give price and particulars. Would go to Evanston. K 21, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—DAY BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN DOWN town; two meals per day, at 8 and 4 o'clock; vicinity of Honore Block preferred; state terms. Address M 96, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, TWO WELL furnished rooms, with first-class board, north of Twelfth-st. and east of State; terms must be reasonable. Address J 97, Tribune office.

BOARD—I WANT GOOD DAY BOARD, AT REASonable price, convenient to LaSalle and Madison-sts. Address, with terms, S 93, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, IN A strictly private family on West Side. Address M 49, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO OR THREE PLEASANTLY SITUated and nicely-furnished rooms, with first-class board for gentleman, wife, two children and nurse, or would club with a small and agreeable family owning a house, &c. Location east of Wabash and north of Twenty-second-st. preferred. Address S 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—GOOD ROOM (NOT ABOVE SECOND floor) for man and wife, on South Side. Would also like use of barn. State rooms, locality, and price. Address R, basement 77 Clark-st.

BOARD—BY TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, ON West Side, west of Morgan-st. Must be in desirable location. Best of references given. Address U 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, ON THE WEST SIDE, north of Randolph-st., and east of Elizabeth-st. Address M 29, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, BY A single gentleman. Address, stating terms and location, W, care Carrier No. 2.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG MEN DESIRE ROOM, breakfast and tea, or dinner at 6, with a pleasant family; one where there are no other boarders preferred. Must be located on one of the avenues near Twenty-second-st. Address, with particulars, J 50, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, EAST OF WAbash-av., by a young gentleman. First-class accommodation required. Unexceptional references given.

BOARD—AND TWO ROOMS FOR SELF AND wife and two children, in good locality. Reference first-class, and prompt pay. State price and locality. Address K 50, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO IS STUDYing music, with a genteel widow who has no other boarders. Must have nice room, with gas. Compensation liberal. Address R 29, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN; FURnished room, with breakfast and supper, on North Side, east of Clark-st. Address T 38, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A LADY AND CHILD, 2½ YEARS old. Unfurnished room preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, M J, No. 91 Aberdeen-st.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A PRIVATE family on West Side; references exchanged. Address M 64, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND DAUGHter where entire household furniture, including piano, will be taken in part payment. Address M 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WOULD like a nicely-furnished room, with or without board, in a private family on West Side. Give price, location, and accommodations. 867, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND DAUGHter 12 years old, in private family on South Side, south of Sixteenth-st. and east of State. Give location and price. Address W 50, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMAN, OR FURnished room alone, south State-st. and north of Twelfth. Address H H H, Tribune office, stating terms

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—HALF INTEREST IN CARpenter and building business for sale; shop and machinery in first-class order, and business well established; cause for selling, sickness in family. Apply in rear of 19 Aberdeen-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500, IN A GOOD manufacturing business; an excellent opportunity for an energetic man. Apply at 32 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800 TO $1,000 CAPital in good paying established business. Address or call at Builders' Exchange, 133 LaSalle-st. R. WANDS.

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HORSEshoer, with $300 or $400; in a good location; good shop and tools on the premises. Apply at 156 Coolidge-st. or at the shop, corner of Twenty-second-st. and Blue Island-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,600 CASH TO take an interest in a permanent business in which a competent fortune is insured. Address M 36, Tribune office, stating where interview can be had.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $100 TO $1,500 to join the advertiser with the like amount in opening a first-class sample room. Address, with real name only, F 45, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $200 CASH to take half interest in a lunch restaurant and sample-room; good locality. Apply to HARRY LONDGON, Night Clerk, Barnes House.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $3,000, FOR a fancy cake bakery and coffee-house in the centre of the city, wholesale business already established, M 11, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$30,000 TO INVEST—THE advertiser has the above amount cash, with which he would take an active interest in a well established wholesale business, or first-class manufacturing house; the best of city references given and required. For particulars address U 65, Tribune office. N. B.—No notice will be taken of any but first-class applications.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE LUMBER TRADE; good pine and hard wood logs, saw-mill and shingle-mill; investment will pay 150 per cent in ninety days. Call at 37 and 39 South Canal-st. LUMBERMAN.

PARTNER WANTED—$5,000 CASH WILL SECURE one-half interest in a retail boot and shoe business that sold $65,000 last year at 30 per cent profit. Address M 8, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PERSON OF EXPERIence in the real estate business wants to form a partnership with a live man—one who knows "how 'tis himself." Address, for 5 days, U 41, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000 CASH, TO BUY half interest in a well established manufacturing business. Address M 1, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN OF 20 YEARS' EXperience in the hotel business, who has $6,000 or $8,000 ready money wishes to join some reliable party in the hotel or other legitimate business where capital could be used to advantage. Address S 65, Tribune office, stating where an interview may be had.

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PERSON, with some capital, to join a gentleman and lady of experience in a popular bath institute. Address BUSINESS, Carrier 79.

PARTNER WANTED—$800 OR $1,000—A MAN TO join the advertiser in opening a furniture store in a good location; one with experience preferred, none but men in earnest need answer. Address, stating where to be found, T 93, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY OF SATISFACtory experience in saw-mills for cutting walnut and oak lumber, with good references and $10,000, can learn of a splendid opening in mill property just completed in Indiana, situated in the heart of the richer variety of wood. Call on Mr. CLARK, 50 West Washington-st., corner Clinton.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $600 CASH. IF A reliable, approved business man, can find the best opening in Chicago. Call at 88 Market-st.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE A FEW THOUSAND dollars, and want an interest in a manufacturing or other business; must be well established. Address U 77, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OFFICE BUSINESS established three years; pays well, and can be rapidly increased by the help of a good business man; $1,000 cash required. Address U 78, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS MANUfacturing business, with from $6,000 to $12,000; business can be run according to amount of capital. Address M 44, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN HOT-AIR FURNACE business. I have a first-class furnace and a good trade. From $5,000 to $10,000 needed to make it a success. Address M 44, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER with a capital of from $8,000 to $10,000 in a wholesale business well established. Good reference required. Address T 94, Tribune office.

PARNNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH A FEW thousand dollars in cash, and the true business ring in his composition, can make a fortune by joining the advertiser, who has a good wholesale and retail trade established, plenty of territory, a splendid contract with a good company, and a sewing machine inferior to none, new store well located in the city. References given and required. Address Z 98, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CAPITAL TO join a good business man in a well-established wholesale manufacturing business. For particulars, call on or address E. W. HAND, 154 LaSalle-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000 to engage in a profitable business; none but those having the money and means business need answer, Address Z 97, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $50, IN A LIGHT manufacturing business; good chance. 45 Canal-st., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, TO HELP start a paying mercantile business; can control investment and turn it in sixty days; one with backing or security will answer; references exchanged. DEAN BANTA, 144 South Peoria-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,000 TO $3,000 capital; a fortune in a short time; a new invention, the model of which is in perfect working order, and can be seen at 97 West Harrison-st. All parties interested will please call immediately.

PARTNER WANTED—$400—IN AN OLD-ESTABlished real estate office, to take the place of retiring man. Address, stating where to be seen, A 48, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A TIP-TOP MANUFACturing business, that pays large profits and ready sales, with from $3,000 to $5,000 cash. Call at No. 73 East Adams-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD WOOLEN mill; some capital needed with him. Address P. O. Box 47, Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.

A HOWE SEWING MACHINE, NEARLY NEW, cost $75, will sell for $50; must be sold; also, some house furniture, at a great bargain. 981 West Van Buren-st. Also, one cow, horse, and harness, cheap for cash. Call Monday from 7 to 1 o'clock.

A WHEELER & WILSON FAMILY SEWING MAchine, improved glass slipper, etc., cabinet case, cost $90, nearly new, in perfect order, price $30. Residence 7 Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW SINGER AND GROVER & Baker late family sewing machines, in complete order, at half-cost. 328 Indiana-st., near Rush.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

ON MONDAY OR TUESDAY $15 WILL BUY A good Florence, Gold Medal, Wilson, Grover & Baker, or Weed sewing machine, at 216 West Randolph-st.

SINGER, WHEELER & WILSON, HOWE, FLORence, and all first-class sewing-machines, elegantly finished, and fully warranted, for less than half-price at which same are sold by regular agents. A. W. PERCY & CO., Agents, No. 213 West Madison-st.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 213 SOUTH Halsted-st.—Machines sold on monthly payments; office open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 238 West Madison-st.; will remove about May 1, 1873, to 155 State-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SPECIAL INVITATION IS GIVEN TO ALL scientific men to call and inspect a new invention, on exhibition at 1039 Indiana-av., admitted by all who have seen it to be the greatest discovery of the age. Every day for one week.

ALL THE LATEST STYLE PATTERNS AT BROWN'S Pattern Emporium for Dressmakers, 226 State-st.

ANY LADY CAN LEARN THE ART OF FITTING dresses in one hour for $5; latest, simplest, and most perfect system in use. Call at Dressmaking Parlors for Madame Costin's new patent Self-fitting Dress-Chart, 266 West Madison-st. Agents wanted.

A STAMPING PATTERN, NEW AND ELEGANT, just received from New York. Stamping and embroidery done to order in superior styles and at short notice. Parties from out of town engaged in stamping are requested to call and examine our pattern before purchasing elsewhere; as they are the cheapest ever offered in this city. Our white powder is superior; try it. Remember the number, 289 West Madison-st.

A YOUNG MAN ENGAGED IN LIGHT MECHANical work desires a young man of same business to share a furnished room, rent cheap, location good. Inquire 125 Sherman-st., top floor.

COLONY—WE LEAVE WEDNESDAY NEXT; ALL who want free houses, come at once and see us; extra inducements offered; we locate homesteads free to members. H. B. STEVENS, Sec., 157 Fifth-av., No. 14.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 864 State-st.

CLOTHES-WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REPAIRED at the N. W. Novelty Rubber Press Company, 188 East Washington-st.

COMPETENT PARTIES WISHING THE CARE OF twenty first-class boarders, and will board owners for rent, address, stating when and where an interview may be had, S 100, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTS' CAST-OFF clothing, old gold, silver, and every description of personal valuables. Liberal loans given on above mentioned. ABRAHAM WILKINS, Money Loan Office 752 State-st., between Fourteenth and Fifteenth.

COTTAGE AT AUCTION — COTTAGE NO. 609 Washington-av. will be sold at auction, with the privilege of leasing lot, on Monday, April 28, at 2 p. m.

D. J. GALLERY & CO., TEAMSTERS; FURNIture moved; good, careful men always on hand at 43 South Market-st.

FOR ADOPTION—A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE GIRL baby 6 weeks old, to be adopted by a good family. Address F 43, Tribune office.

FREE TRIAL GIVEN DAILY OF DR. C. R. SYKES' Catarrh Remedy, a sure cure and cheap, at 109 West Randolph-st., Chicago. None asked to buy. Send stamp for circular. Pamphlet 10 cents.

HORSE RADISH—BY QUART OR GALLON, AT $1.50 per gallon. Call on or address F. SPEAR, 45 Canal-st.

I WISH TO PURCHASE, CHEAP FOR CASH, A nice office desk, worth from $30 to $100. Address U 78, Tribune office.

I WANT EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT DR. JOHN PHILLIPS has a very large assortment of Brazilian Pebble Spectacles for sale, which he suits by inspection to the eye. Don't forget the place, 120 Fourth-av., Optician and Oculist, a few doors from Harrison-st.

I HAVE $500 CASH AND PROPERTY ON WHICH I can raise $1,500 more, which I would like to invest in some good-paying business; stock farm preferred. Best of references given and required. Address, with full name, K 66, Tribune office.

I WANT A HOUSE AND BARN BUILT, TO COST about $2,000; will pay in rapidly improving outside real estate. Address M 98, Tribune office.

McPHERSON & CO, BUSINESS AGENCY—TO all parties wishing to purchase or sell their business call at 183 Washington-st., Room 28.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE, MEDIcal and law libraries, at the Standard Old Book Store. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st., four doors east of Franklin.

PAINTERS' AND PLASTERERS' OVERALLS ARE made expressly by SAM. DAVENPORT, 187 East Van Buren-st., near Fifth-av.

PHYSICIANS OR SURGEONS DESIRING THE ASsistance of a physician and surgeon of education to aid in office or out practice for a suitable compensation, address for 4 days A 63, Tribune office.

SALOON LICENSE WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Address, where to be found, A 8, Tribune office.

TWO THOUSAND GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, jewelry, etc., at half price to pay advances; 30 per cent discount allowed from factory price-lists on all American watches; weekly payments taken. Old gold, silver, and old watches taken in exchange or bought for cash. J. C. BARTLETT'S Loan Office, 203 East Madison-st.

TREES—TREES—PLANT SHADE TREES—3,000 thrifty Lombardy poplars, the best ornamental tree, and surest in this soil, for sale cheap. Call or inquire of B. F. TOBIN, 527 Cottage Grove-av.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS—OWNER wants three brick residences built, to cost about $15,000, on a large lot on Michigan-av., worth $30,000, and the builder to take an undivided interest in the whole lot in payment for houses. Address OWNER, Drawer 526, City Post-Office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN AND WIFE, or a widow with a grown daughter, to occupy a furnished cottage with a lone gentleman; Langley-av., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts. Terms $15 per month. Call in person on DOCTOR, before 12 or after 1 o'clock. Reference required.

WANTED—A STEADY AND UPRIGHT MAN with from $5,000 to $8,000 to join me in a good paying business that will yield large profits. No whiskey-drinkers need apply. References given and required. Address U 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO DENVER, Col., on or before Wednesday, the 30th inst. Address R 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A CHILD'S PERAMbulator. Address S 934 West Lake-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPer, who is a fine penman, to write up a set of books during day or evening; can devote from one to two days a week, if required. Address M 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—FAMILY AND BUNDLE WASHING at 40 Hope-st. Clothes called for and delivered on the shortest notice.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE KITCHEN REFUSE from SCHWEIZER'S Coffee House, 148 South Clark.

WANTED—A LADY WANTS A FIRST-CLASS ticket or pass to Cleveland and back to Chicago. Address M 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOME FOR A PAIR OF TWINS, boy and girl, three months old. Inquire of MICHAEL O'BRIEN, Coolidge-st., between Wood and Lincoln.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—ON NORTH SIDE, for removal, a frame house. Address, stating location, lowest price, &c., M 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—PROPOSALS FOR A MASONIC HALL at Englewood, Cook Co., Ill. The Englewood Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 609, desires to enter into arrangements with some party who contemplates building at Englewood, for the erection of a suitable hall for their meetings. Address, R. J. COLBURN, Sec'y, Englewood, Ill.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, AN EXTENSION table. State length, price, and kind. B. W. BOWEN, Austin, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND OFFICE table, desk, and other office fixtures. Apply to V 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY TO FURNISH AND TAKE charge of a house at the White and Blue Sulphur Springs, near Michigan City, Ind. Address M 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SECOND-HAND PORTAble platform scales, to weigh from 1,000 TO 2,000 pounds. Address, stating price and maker, F. J. RUTH, 85 and 87 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AT 508 WEST MADISON-ST., A FOURbarrel ice-box. Must be cheap for cash.

WANTED — CONTRACTS FOR EXCAVATING 50,000 yards of earth or debris, as I have use for that amount. Address C. B. INGALLS, 261 West Randolph-st.

MUSICAL.

DO NOT BUY AN ORGAN UNTIL YOU HAVE seen the Nicholson. It is the best and cheapest. Prices, $50 to $900. Manufactory and salesroom, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD VIOLIN AND CASE; OR will trade for a good watch. Address K 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE OCTAVE ESTAY COTTAGE ORgan. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—A VERY BEAUTIFUL CHURCHorgan of 20 stops, two manuals, and full pedal. Is perfectly new, and will be sold at a bargain. Will be disposed of immediately. Apply or address ROBERT GOLDBECK, 938 Indiana-av., corner Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—BY SALISBURY & HUMISTON—A new Chickering (grand) piano. 127½ West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A PIANO—PRICE $100. WILL TAKE pay in painting. Apply corner Forty-fourth-st. and Drexel-boulevard.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FINE GILBERT PIANO, with Æolian attachment. 383 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—PIANO, "DOG CHEAP," ROSEWOOD case, full size, good strong tone, and in good order, for only $140; or will rent for $5. 251 Park-av.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A GOOD toned piano, 7 oct., rosewood case, overstrung bass, for $160; or will rent for $6. Apply Monday. 809 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, $200: ONE SEVEN-OCTAVE piano, manufactured by Marshall & Frerer, New York. Cost $550. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—ON INSTALMENTS OR VERY CHEAP for cash, an elegant Decker & Co. Piano—best are now made. Also other warranted pianos, and one is used only two months. Patented organs and melodeons, in PUETZ'S Music Store, 77 North Clark-st.

PIANO WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR CARPETS, chromos, and dry goods. Apply at 227 West Madison-st.

REMOVAL OF PIANO ROOMS TO 274 STATE-ST., near VanBuren. Pianos to rent and for sale. Established 1850. WM. R. PROSSER.

TO RENT—A GEORGE A. PRINCE MELODEON (piano case); cheap to responsible party; or for sale cheap. Address, for five days, U 50, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A GOOD ROUND CORNER 7-OCTAVE piano cheap. Call at 1036 Wabash-av. on Monday.

TO RENT—FOR 4 MONTHS, A GOOD ROSEWOOD piano. Rent to a careful family. Inquire at 1148 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FINE JURGENSEN watch, with chain, for a first-class piano of standard make. Call or address E. C. LAWRENCE, 70 La Salle-st.

WANTED — ALTO-SINGER FOR CHOIR; ONE having had experience in quartette singing. Address M 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD PIANO FOR ABOUT $300 cash. State price and make. Address J 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—PIANO, STANDARD MAKE, IN GOOD repair, in exchange for first-class board near centre of business. Address D 42, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK FOR SALE—WHITE PRESSED AND COMmon Wisconsin, red pressed and common at 164 East Monroe-st. DANIEL D. SCANLAN.

DIMENSION STONE—OHIO RIVER FREE stone in blocks, Missouri (Scotch) granite in blocks or dressed. Agency, 48 South Clark-st., Room 2. J. H. SMITH.

FOR SALE — TO CONTRACTORS — ONE IRONfront for store 22 to 24 feet front. Inquire of J. H. SMITH, 48 South Clark-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—250,000 WHITE RACINE BRICK; 200,000 Chicago brick; 250,000 prime, large, red brick, made at Grand Haven. Inquire of J. H. SMITH, 48 South Clark-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—PHILADELPHIA PRESSED BRICK; about 20,000; cheap. F. LYMAN, Room 17 Portland Block.

400,000 NO. 1 CHICAGO BRICK FOR SALE, and immediately delivered. Inquire at 147 Blue Island-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ATTENTION!—WE WILL HAVE A LARGE LOT of furniture to sell on commission this week, at private sale Monday and Tuesday, and evenings until 9 o'clock. Don't forget the place. HODGES & CO., 613 West Lake-st., Commission House.

ATTENTION OF THOSE INTERESTED IN FURniture is called to the Patent Cabinet Bedstead, invented by JACOB SMITH, No. 211 South Dearborn-st., corner of Adams. A more complete, compact, and convenient arrangement cannot be found; and a rare opportunity is offered for profitable investment. Rights for sale.

AT A BARGAIN—FINE SILVER-WARE, INcluding large and elegant waiter, coffee urn, and other articles. Inquire at 7 Eighteenth-st.

A SPLENDID PATENT FOLD-UP BEDSTEAD, one of the finest ever made; cost $100; for sale cheap. Inquire 143 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT $300 BLACK WALNUT, marble-top chamber set, at a great bargain. Call at 499 State-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE FOR FOUR ROOMS AND a sewing machine; wants to sell out very cheap; the 4 rooms and bath-room is for rent cheap. Apply at 925 State-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF NICE PARLOR AND BEDroom furniture, including carpets, cheap for cash. Address immediately, U 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, LOT OF GOODS FOR LIGHT housekeeping. Apply on Monday at 47 South Ann-st.

FOR SALE—TWO ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS at a bargain. Apply at 15 Lafin-st. Monday.

FOR SALE—NO. 7 SECOND-HAND COOK-STOVE, as good as new. 551 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW NO. 9 COOK-STOVE; been in use a short time. Will sell it cheap for cash, as I am going to leave the city. Apply at No. 80 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-SIZED PARLOR PATENT bedstead, suitable for office, etc. Call, Monday, at 154 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 9 FIRST-CLASS COAL COOKing stove, very cheap. Inquire at 80 West Van Buren-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE SALE, ON THE 29TH and 30th of April, marble-top bedroom sets, tapestry and other carpets, extension tables, dining-room and other chairs; at 1204 Prairie-av.

FURNITURE FOR SALE CHEAP, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; and fine rooms to rent at 198 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD LOT OF FURNITURE COMplete for house-keeping, cheap. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE — AN ELEGANT 3-PLY CARPET, cost $1.55 per yard, will sell for $1.10 per yard, 17½ yards; also, nice parlor stove, cost with pipe $27.50, will take $15; also, nice new double lounge, used three months, cost $17, will take $12. Call to-day or to-morrow at 433 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A LARGE FAMILY refrigerator; can be seen at 147 South State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LARGE COOK STOVE, suitable for restaurant or boarding-house, dumb waiter, ice boxes, platform scales, etc. Address T 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE, fine damask parlor furniture, walnut chamber sets, velvet and Brussels carpets, and one fine French cooking-range (portable) but little used. Apply at 1154 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FURNITURE SUITABLE for housekeeping, and five rooms to rent. Apply 191 West Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A PEERLESS COOK-STOVE; SIZE, 7½; in good condition. Price $35. Apply at 359 Cottage Grove-av.

I AM ABOUT TO LEAVE THE CITY FOR COLOrado, and have some things that I will sell very cheap, such as piano, parlor and cook stoves, carpet, lounges, etc., and a few first-class second-hand sewing machines cheap. Call at the house, 90 Wilcox-av., or address or call on A. STONE, 150 State-st.

NORTH SIDERS, BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR parlor furniture call where they manufacture it at 93 North Wells-st., and see if you cannot save money. Suites from $35 to $300.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS TO BUY or sell for cash will do well to call on I J, 740 West Madison st.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS TO DISpose of will find it to their benefit by addressing HODGES & CO., 613 West Lake-st., Auctioneers and Private Bankers.

PARLOR SUITES, MODERN STYLES, SOLD 25 per cent cheaper at 93 North Wells-st. than can be found in the city, because they manufacture them. Call and see if same is not true.

PARTIES GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING CAN SEcure storage-room for goods by calling at 679 West Madison-st., Monday.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS ON merchandise of any kind for sale will find a cash purchaser by addressing H 75, Tribune office.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR HOUSEhold furniture, pianos, carpets, mirrors, etc., in large or small quantities. Address 7 East Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—PARLOR FURNITURE, PIANO, AND two handsome marble-top chamber-sets, complete. 1166 Prairie-av.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD SURPASSES all; seven styles; all sizes; occupies only one-fourth the space of a common bedstead; an elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a perfect bed; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, and office; sold on installments of $10 a month. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 352 West Davison-st.; wholesale warerooms 370 and 372 West Madison-st.

WHY PAY FANCY PRICES FOR PARLOR suites when you can have your choice from the manufacturers at wholesale prices. Call and examine stock at 93 North Wells-st.

WANTED—PARLOR SET IN EXCHANGE FOR a lot at Desplaines. IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE for a suite of rooms, of which the best care will be taken; unexceptionable references given. Parties having furniture to store may address M 62, Tribune office.

$35 WILL BUY A NEW PARLOR SUITE IN hair cloth or terry, at 93 North Wells-st., where you will find a large assortment at bottom prices.

75 NEW BEDSTEADS FOR SALE AT $2.25 EACH, at 216 West Randolph-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF SARAH E. COLBURN, of Providence. Address J. R GOSS, Post-Office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF FREDERICK CLEver, aged 21, of London, England; heard of in Chicago June last. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by A M K, 92 Market-st.

LOST—BOY—LUTHER JOHNSON, AT 11 O'CLOCK a. m. Saturday, from No. 9 Bryan-place (Union Park), 8 years old, red hair, and blue eyes; had on checkered dress with black trimmings; and black water-proof hood and cape. JAMES N. JOHNSON.

PERSONAL—MISS LOUISE STENDEL (DRESDEN), or any person knowing her residence, is hereby requested, in order to hear something advantageous, to forward her address, under chiffre, F. B. DRESDEN, to Tribune office.

PERSONAL—DENTIST—IF THE GENTLEMAN who looked for rooms at Room No. 105 West Randolph-st., on Tuesday will call again he will learn something to his advantage.

PERSONAL—IF PLEASANT TO-DAY, WILL TRY again. Same time and place. "207."

PERSONAL—WEST SIDE BLONDE, McVICKER'S Theatre, last night. Return ring at once, and save trouble.

PERSONAL—THE PARTY WHO MADE INQUIRY at our office in regard to David Gray, of Council Bluffs, is informed that we can do better than 50 per cent. Call. FRAZIER'S COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

PERSONAL — A. GAGNE, WHO FORMERLY lived on North LaSalle-st.: There is a letter for you in the Post-Office.

PERSONAL—ACADEMY OF MUSIC, PARQUETTE Circle: Send address, or answer through "Personal." Your friend, D S B.

PERSONAL — THOSE LADIES SELLING SEWing machines for me will please address L. F. GARRETT, 213 South Halsted-st.

PERSONAL—THE PARTY HAVING FOUND BLUE enameled locket and gold charms lost on the 18th inst., either on Randolph-st. car or North Side bus, by leaving same at 45 North Morgan-st., will receive $5 for trouble.

PERSONAL—LEONA, A FRIEND— LAST SUNday's personal was not my production; it was the wail of some fellow-victim of malignity. My advice to you is to employ your leisure hours in a more becoming way than to write absurd letters containing revelations which are as far from being true as the heavens are distant from the earth. If you be indeed a friend, doubt not my integrity.

PERSONAL—MR. H, I CAN GIVE YOUR FAMILY pleasant rooms for the summer; the black-bass fishing is now good. B. K. COWLES, Proprietor St. Denis Hotel, Geneva Lake, Wis.

PERSONAL—IF MISS ELLEN DORSEY (FORmerly of Kenosha) is in the city, please call at 728 Fulton st. ELLA.

PERSONAL—WILL THE LADY IN MADISON-ST. car, Saturday afternoon, who recognized friend corner Canal, send her address to K 75, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—HYDE PARK. I WILL BE AT B. H Thursday, May 1, and probably Friday. Come at 9 possible, and 10 sure. Don't fail. FRANK.

PERSONAL—WANTED—A ROOM-MATE, GENtleman of good habits, is desired to share a room in the most desirable location in the city. Address M 58, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—D. M. DAVIS, THE OWNER OF LOTS 9 to 13 in Block 2, Andersonville, please call on, or send address to, ROBT. GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 105 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

DOCTRESS E. F. E. SAVARD, 161 HALSTED-ST., corner Monroe, French Medical Academy Treatment. Cures readily consumption in its first and second stages. Female diseases no matter how long standing, and all chronic diseases. No cure, no pay.

FIRST SOCIETY OF SPIRITUALISTS—MRS. TEED will give a cabinet seance for the benefit of the First Society of Spiritualists, at 20 Randolph-st., Sunday evening, at 7:30. Admission, 25 cents.

MRS. A. G. WOOD, FORMERLY MRS. L. LOVERing, clairvoyant and magnetic physician, 145 West Washington-st.

MRS. MAUD E. LORD WILL HOLD PUBLIC seances at her residence, No. 406 West Madison-st., on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings of each week.

MADAM MILSOM, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, 229 South State-st. Consultation to ladies only.

MRS. M. A. MERCER, MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN and developing medium. No. 278 West Madison-st., Room 17.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST, and business medium; also physical examinations, at 21 South Desplaines-st. Fee, $1.

MADAME PARIE, THE WONDERFUL GYPSY—10 a. m. to 9 p. m. (Sundays excepted). Ladies only. Fee, 50 cents. 299 West Madison-st., Room 45.

MRS. M. SMITH, MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN AND Trance Medium. 428 West Madison-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—FROM NO. 26 WILSON-ST, THURSDAY, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock, light strawberry cow. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received.

STRAYED—FROM 26 MICHIGAN-AV., A SMALL red cow with white spots. Whoever will return her shall be well rewarded.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 145 CLARK-ST., corner Madison:
Wabash-av., south of Adams-st., marble front store and lot.
Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., 2-story and brick basement house, and lot 37½x171. $16,000; possession immediately.
Sixteenth-st., near Indiana-av., 2-story and basement stone front house, all modern improvement, and barn. $14,000.
South Park-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., 2-story and basement brick house, 11 rooms. $10,500.
Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., 2-story and brick basement house, 9 rooms, and lot 25x180; house is finely finished.
Bryant-av., 2-story house, 11 rooms, and lot 50x165. $11,000.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., large, new 2-story house, 15 rooms, well finished, and lot 37½x180. Good lot taken in part payment.
Burnside-st., near Thirty-second, good cottage, 8 rooms, and lot. $4,000.
Butterfield-st., near Thirty-first, new 2-story cottage, 8 rooms, suitable for four families, and lot. $4,500.
Twenty-ninth-st., No. 257, between State-st. and Wabash-av., cottage, 8 rooms, with 5 years' lease of lot. $1,500.
Washington-st., near Oakley, 2-story house, 8 rooms, and lot 24x125. $4,000; possession immediately.
Harrison-st., near Peoria, cottage of 8 rooms and lot. $5,000.
Peoria-st., near Tyler, two-story house and lot. $6,500.
Washington-st., near Hoyne, two-story house and barn, and lot. $10,000.
Halsted-st., near Lake View, two-story house and 2½ acre lot.

UNIMPROVED.

Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 50x170.
Wabash-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 48x181. $200 per foot.
Wabash-av., corner of Thirty-first-st., 100x181.
Michigan-av., near Forty-ninth-st., 150x165. $65 per foot.
Michigan-av., corner of Fifty-fourth-st., 50x165.
Michigan-av., inside city limits, several fine lots.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., fine lots east or west front, only $100 per foot. A bargain.
Prairie-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., 25x125. Only $90 per foot.
Douglas-place and Stanton-av., 50 feet.
Prairie-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., 50x125.
Twenty-sixth-st., west of State-st., 40 or 80x132. $60 per foot.
Burnside-st., south of Twenty-ninth-st., 25x115, east front.
Wentworth-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st., 50x125, east front.
Thirty-first-st., near Wentworth-av., several fine lots cheap.
Fontain-st., near Stewart-av., 9 lots. $600 each.
Third-av., south of Van Buren-st., 25 feet.
Clark-st., north of Van Buren, 25x105. $900 per foot.
Englewood, north of Normal School, large corner lot; cheap; 170x190.
Van Buren-st., corner Lincoln, 50x125.
Washington-st., east of Page, south front, 44x135. Want an offer.
Adams-st., east of California-av., 54x125. $40 per foot.
Warren-av., near Stanton-av., 24x126. $1,600.
Tyler-st., near Campbell-av., 4 lots. Cheap.
Sixteenth-st., east of Paulina-st. Lots at $800 each.
Washington-st., east of Desplaines. 25 or 30x74.
Twelfth-st., east of Wood, 24 feet.
20 acres at South Englewood, finely improved.
40 acres on Stony Island Boulevard.
80 acres on G. E. R. R., south of city limits.
10 acres near Hawthorne. $1,000 per acre.
6 acres west of city limits, north of Harrison-st.
2½ acres on Chicago-av., near Grand-av.
2½ acres on Forty-fifth-st., near Cottage Grove-av.
80 acres in Town of Palos, east of Desplaines River.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NORTH OF Jackson-st., fine marble-front store and lot; good real estate worth $25,000 taken in part payment. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING NO. 163 CALUMET-av., north of Twenty-fourth-st., lot 25x180 to alley; two-story frame and brick basement, dining-room and kitchen on first floor, with parlors; large hall, closet in every room in the house, gas fixtures, furnace, and carpets included, and will sell part of furniture if desired. If not sold by May 15, will rent to a good tenant, furnished or unfurnished. Can give possession any time between now and June 1, at which time the owner is going away. Apply on the premises any week day after 4 o'clock p. m., or at Room 18, Metropolitan Block. B. F. GUYTON.

FOR SALE—BY J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., 149 AND 151 Madison-st., in Citizens' Bank: Two-story frame house of 10 rooms, with barn, and lot 30x130 feet, on Walnut-st. Will be sold at a bargain on monthly payments, or exchanged for unimproved property.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, COTTAGE WITH basement, and lot, No. 306 Thirty-third-st., one block west of State; 7 rooms, closets, and new barn. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY MARBLE-FRONT HOUSA on Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.
The 2-story marble-front house No. 1142 Michigan-av., $15,000.
The 2-story marble-front house No. 171 Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., $13,000.
A 2-story and basement brick house on Twenty-eighth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs., $11,000.
The 3-story marble-front house No. 697 Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.
A nice 2-story brick house, No. 19 Lake-av., 44 feet of ground, $11,500.
The 2-story and basement brick house No. 35 Groveland Park, with 50 feet of ground.
A nice marble-front house on Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st., east front.
Several first-class houses eligibly located on the avenues at prices varying from $20,000 to $50,000.
A. J. AVERELL,
Real Estate office 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—BY E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO., Room 3, 188 Madison-st.:
House and lot 1048 Fulton-st.; $2,200.
Lot on Sampson-st.; $900.
Lot on Holt-st.; $1,000.
Lots on Webster-av., near Sedgwick, $100 per foot.
Two-story and basement brick houses on Webster-av., near Lincoln Park; $8,000 each.
Three-story and basement brick and stone house 35 University-place; $15,000.
Lots corner of Dearborn and Seventy-sixth-sts.; $12 per foot.
Lots corner of State and Seventy-fifth-sts.; $12 per foot.
Lots corner of State and Seventieth-sts.; $20 per foot.
Lots on Sheridan-av., near Twelfth-st.; $225 each.
10 lots on Harrison-st., corner Outlier; $5,000.
55½x226 feet on Jackson-st.; $60 per foot.
E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO., Room 3, 188 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 148 ELLIS-AV.—LARGE, FINE residence, with all modern improvements, handsome grounds, 66x236 feet, situated in one of the pleasantest and most retired streets in the city; $18,000, ⅓ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, 8 per cent interest. ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., office 19 Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—THE 2-STORY FRAME house No. 665 Michigan-av. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office No. 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—197 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., WITH an east front, near the corner of Thirty-ninth-st. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office No. 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—NO. 51 NORTH CARPENTER-ST.—Two-story frame house, 14 rooms, nicely finished, and in good repair; lot 40x125, barn, etc. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NO. 502—ELEGANT 3-story and basement marble front house, 14 rooms, bath, etc.; will be sold on very easy terms, and immediate possession given. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NO. 1041—TWO-STORY basement and Mansard roof marble front house, 14 rooms, with fine billiard room and all modern improvements; brick barn, one of the best in the city; terms are very easy; possession May 1. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON TWENTY-eighth-st.; price $1,600; $250 cash, balance on easy terms. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE ON LEASED LOT ON ADA-st., near Randolph, $400 cash; lease paid up for five years. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY LEVI WING & CO., 178 DEARborn-st.: House and lot, 179 Walnut-st., $4,600.
House and lot, Thirty-first-st., near Wabash-av.
House and lot, Colfax-av., near Thirty-second-st.
House and lot, West Washington-st., near Ada.
House and lot, West Adams-st., near Campbell-av.
100x150, Original Town of Ravenswood.
25x180, Langley-av., south of Forty-second-st.
Large lot, corner Desplaines and Mather-sts.
All bargains. Owners must have money.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 873 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2 THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES—marble fronts—together with lots, situated on the northeast corner Union Park Place and Carroll-av; houses have all the modern improvements, sub-basements, bath-rooms, water-basins, furnace, ranges, brick barns, and everything requisite for first-class houses; the vicinity is first-class, and these houses will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the premises to the owner. T. E. COURTNEY.

FOR SALE—PARTIES LOOKING FOR IMPROVED or unimproved property can find a choice list at the West Side Agency. West Side property a specialty. Particular attention given to non-residents. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSES; will be ready for occupancy May 1; with all of the improvements; small payment down, balance long time. R. FOWLER, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-sts. Parties wishing to build, no money required down; also 5 new homes containing 10 rooms each, $500 cash, balance on terms to suit. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., ABOUT 50 feet north of Monroe-st. Terms to suit; must be sold. Apply to ELIJAH SMITH, Trustee. Room 1, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PLACE, NO. 460 CALUmet-av., corner Thirty-first-st.; will sell either 2 or 4 lots with house; long time, and easy terms. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—TWO BEAUTIFUL SWELL-FRONT, French roof, 2-story brick houses, for only 3 days longer; this is the last chance for the best bargain on West Side; will be rented if not sold at that time; quick, or you lose the prize; situated two blocks from Union Park, on West Monroe-st. Apply to J. H. BRAYNARD, 649 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—2-STORY FRAME house, No. 336 South Desplaines-st., and cottage in rear. Price, $4,500. To rent if not sold by May 1. C. F. GRITZNER, 59 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 26 SEMINARY-AV., 2-STORY basement and French roof house, 11 rooms, bath, &c.; house new and in perfect repair; good brick barn; lot 50x125. Terms can be made very easy. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE AND LARGE LOT, No. 137 Stanton-av. $4,800. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, LOT, AND BARN, 48 Winchester-av. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 139 PARK-AV., AT a bargain. THOMAS FREEMAN, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD—HANDSOME NEW 6-room cottage, 50 Artesian-av.; large lot, with good yard. Will be sold at a bargain, upon easy terms. Apply to G. F. WORK & CO., 182 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY GOOD STONE-FRONT house on Vincennes-av., near Wahpanseh, at a great bargain. R. FOWLER, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 810 MICHIGAN-AV., FURNISHED or unfurnished; 14 rooms; all modern improvements. Low; easy terms. Apply on premises, or to R. M. CANNON, Board of Trade.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE 1½ STORIES, CAMPBELL-av., corner Wilcox-st., $4,000; cottage on Butterfield-st., near Egan-av., $2,200. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD HOUSES AND lots, on Jackson and Adams-sts, east of California-av. Address McCALLY, Builder, 1097 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—103X33, northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts., price, $6,000. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE 824 MICHIGAN-av., fully furnished, 14 rooms. W. J. BARNEY, 163 East Randolph-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE Agents, 188 West Madison-st.: Brick house, and lot 50x170, 436 Washington-st.; marble front 3-story and basement, lot 25x110, No. 427 Washington-st.; marble front and lot 25x170, 441 Washington-st.; house, and lot 37x170, 409 Washington-st.; lot 40x170, Washington-st., east of Union Park; house, and lot 71x200, 380 Washington-st.; brick house and lot, Monroe-st., near Loomis; brick house and lot, 49 Honore-st., 30 feet; marble front, lot 32x150, 88 Ashland-av.; house, and lot 30 feet, 56 Warren-av.; lot 52x188, Adams-st., near Laflin; marble fronts, corner VanBuren and Paulina-sts.; lot 75x150, Throop-st., fronting Park; 6 lots corner Ada and Randolph-sts.; 2 lots on Park-av., near Union Park; brick house and lot 50x200, 368 Washington-st.; cottage and lot, 7 Page-st., 25x125; 2½ acres in Johnson's Subdivision, near Milwaukee-av.; 6 acres in School Section west of Central Park; 5 acres corner California-av. and Taylor-st.; house and lot 996 West Lake-st., with 30 feet; 200 lots near Central and Douglas Parks; lot 48x165 on Park-av., near Oakley; 25 lots Lake-st., Park-av., and Washington-st., east of railroad track; house and lot 589 Fulton-av., the lease; brick house, and lot 31 Park-av.; 4 acres in School Section, west of Central Park, on Madison-st.; 5 cottages corner Peoria and Tyler-sts.; cottage and lot 140 North Elizabeth-st., $3,000; store, and lot 24x125, 752 Madison-st.; 100 feet on Madison-st., near Paulina; 80 feet on Madison-st., near Paulina; 50x188 on Madison-st., near Bishop-court; 41x188 on Madison-st., near Ada; two brick houses, Nos. 631 and 633 West Adams-st.; brick house and lot, 839 West Adams-st.; houses, and lot, Nos. 11 and 13 Park-av; lot 40x125 Jackson-st., east of Western-av.; house and lot 104 South Robey-st.; house and lot 125 South Green-st., with 50x125 feet; house and lot, 50x125 feet, 140 South Green-st.; brick house and lot, 169 South Peoria-st.; lot 125x125 feet, corner Jackson and Wood-sts.; lot 125x75, corner Van Buren and Wood-sts.; lot 100x100, corner Van Buren and Hermitage-av.; fine residence lots on Ashland-av., north of Van Buren-st.; 50x125, corner Jackson-st. and Seeley-av.; lot 50x125, on Seeley-av., near Adams-st.; house, and lot 42x150, 698 Jackson-st.; house and lot, 199 Warren-av.; lot 170x105, corner Wisconsin, Franklin, and Lincoln-avs.; lot 29x125, on Madison-st., east of Central Park; 8 lots, corner Centre-st. and Bissell, North Side, $1,000 each; house, and lot 75x125, 247 Laflin-st.; house and lot, 97 South Sangamon; 5 acres on Lake-st., near Central Park; 10 acres on Madison, near Central Park; house and lot, 119 South Desplaines; houses, and lot 50x85 feet, Nos. 95 and 97 South Jefferson; lots, corner Jackson and South Western-av.; house, and lot 69x102, No. 260 West Harrison-st.; house and lot, 98 South Green-st., 45x118; lot 120 feet, corner Warren-av. and Leavitt-st.; lot 47 feet on Adams-st., near Wood; house and lot, 205 Walnut-st.; house and lot, 406 Jackson-st.; houses, and lot 65x125 feet, 42 and 44 South Morgan-st.; house and lot, 839 Hubbard-st.; house and lot, 440 Warren-av.; house and lots, 991 and 993 Monroe-st., 22x121 each; house and lot, 208 South Green-st.; lot 65x80, Canal-st. near Adams; brick, corner Washington and May-sts., 50x100, all improvements, barn, etc.; brick house, 694 West Monroe-st. Parties looking for investments please call and examine our extensive list. Particular attention given to non-residents.
D. COLE & SON.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE:
90x198 on Adams-st., near Fifth-av.; would take lots, acre property, farms, or wild lands, or inside property, in part.
Marble-front house on VanBuren-st., near Marshfield-av., 2-story and basement, modern improvement; would take smaller house and lots, in part.
3-story and basement on Adams-st., near Ashland-av., brick; would take lots or acre property in part.
3 lots on Warren-av., near Oakley; would take house.
2 lots on Jackson-st., near Western-av., for house.
Also a large number of lots around the Central Park, fine locations and some bargains.
Some very fine acre property in same vicinity.
House and lot on Prairie-av., near Thirty-sixth-st.; would take in part lots.
Also cottage and lot on Butterfield-st., low for cash.
A. P. DOWNS & CO.,
Rooms 18 and 19, 163 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES CHICAGO-AV., NEAR Western-av., just ripe for immediate subdivision. 75 per cent can be made on this within eight months, terms easy.
35 acres near Cornell; will subdivide at a great profit.
17 acres Halsted-st., South Englewood.
20 acres in 5-acre blocks adjoining Central Park-boulevard.
Will lease for a term of years or sell 180x100 on Twenty-second-st., with a corner on Wentworth and Arnold-avs., 3 fronts, just the place for a light manufactory, owners will build brick building for a responsible tenant. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, ROOM 20, No. 209 West Madison-st.:
The house and lot No. 286 Park-av., offered at a bargain.
Lots on Second-st., corner Oakley, 30 feet, $800 each.
House and lot 80 North Carpenter-st.
House and lot 16 South May-st.
Cottage 140 Elizabeth-st., cheap.
Cottage with basement, 10 rooms, 135 North Carpenter-st.
House and lot 115 North Lincoln-st.
Brick house and lot on South Peoria-st., $9,000.
House and lot Union Park, $2,000, easy terms.
House and lot 160 North Carpenter-st.
55 feet on West Indiana-st., with 2 cottages, $6,000.
Lot on Clybourn-av., near Larrabee-st.
Also a large number of desirable lots and residences for sale on West Side.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL Estate Agent, 89 Clark-st., opposite Court House.
50 feet, Belden-av., near Hurlbut-st.
50 feet, Tyler-st., near Centre-av.
100 feet, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st.
50 feet, Oakwood Boulevard, near Cottage Grove.
200 feet, Grand Boulevard, corner Thirty-sixth-st.
100 feet, Evans-av., cor. Forty-third-st.
Cottage, Evans-av., monthly payments; $3,650.
Cheap lots on Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh and Frankfort-sts., from $450 to $1,200 each.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS LOTS—LAKE-ST., east of Western-av., $125 per foot.
Division-st., 50 feet west of Larrabee, $90 per foot.
Clark-st., 75 feet north of Chicago-av., $350 per foot.
R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP CITY LOTS:
Chicago-av., near Hoyne-st.; $1,000.
Superior-st., near Hoyne; $25 monthly, $750.
Near North-av., east of Humboldt Park; $400.
Oak-st., near LaSalle; per foot, $100.
Western-av. and Thirty-fifth-st.; $750.
Jackson-st. (lots), near California-av.; $900.
Clayton and Van Horn-sts.; lots, $650 to $750.
Lincoln-av., near Hurlbut-st.; $80 per foot.
Lincoln Park-drive, north of Division-st.; $110.
Oakley and Thirty-fifth-sts.; $700 and $800.
Thirty-first and Rockwell-sts.; $400 to $600.
Brighton, near depots; $400 to $700.
McCormick's factory vicinity; $400 to $650.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES, EASY TERMS.
Cottage and lot, Ashley-st., $1,200.
House and lot, Larabee-st., monthly payments, $2,800.
Cottage and lot, Fulton-st., monthly payments, $3,900.
Cottage and lot, 50 minutes' ride, $30 monthly, $1,700.
Cottage and lot, $350 cash, great bargain, $750.
House and 17 acres, fine for subdivision, $6,000.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., cor. Dearborn.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ON EASY TERMS—NEW 2-story and basement brick house, 12 rooms, with lot, on Van Buren-st., east of Robey, south front. Modern improvements. J. L. MERIAM, 188 East Madison-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—NORTHEAST CORNER OF MONROE st. and Western-av., fronting 274 feet on Western-av. Price $20,000, on easy terms; also, 75 feet fronting south on Monroe-st., half block west of Western-av.; easy terms. Call upon the owner at office of H. W. Fowler, 143 LaSalle-st., Room 2, Major Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON WALNUT-ST., 8 ROOMS; also, house on Fulton-st., with 9 years' lease of lot, cheap. W. R. WOODBURY, 86 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK residence, two stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 29 feet front. Excellent location. West Side. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON NORTH Lincoln for sale cheap if applied for immediately. Inquire of A. WILLEY, 499 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NICE LOTS, CORNER OF CALIfornia-av and Harrison-st., cheap. L. INGLEDEW, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 17, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR UNIMproved property, some fine lots on Washington-st. and Warren-av., corner of California-av. L. INGLEDEW, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 17, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—GOOD 5-ROOM COTtage, barn, and lot 25x125, south front; water in kitchen. Inquire of owner on the premises. Immediate possession. Northwest corner Polk and Robey-sts.

FOR SALE—A FINE COTTAGE, WITH LOT 25 by 191 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st. Cheap if sold within a few days. L. INGLEDEW, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 17, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—BOTTOM PRICES—LOT ON FULTON-st., 26¼x125, between Leavitt and Oakley-sts., $1,900, easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, on First-st., between Lincoln and Robey. ARZA CRANE, 171 East Madison-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., NORTHWEST CORner Centre-av., 120 feet. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW COTTAGES, WITH LOT, on Thirty-first-st., four blocks west of Archer-av.; lot 25x125 to 16-foot alley. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—2-STORY and basement, Mansard roof, brick house, No. 533 Adams-st. Apply at 535 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—BY C. DELANO, ROOMS 45 AND 46, 127 Clark-st.:
House and lot Warren-av., $3,500.
New house and lot Englewood, $3,000.
New cottage North Oakley, $2,000.
50 feet on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., $100.
160 feet on Drexel Boulevard, cheap.
Improved grain farm in Michigan, on M. S. R. R., cheap.
Farms and unimproved land in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri to sell or trade for city property.

FOR SALE—13 LOTS ON PARK-AV., JUST OUTside of fire-limits, singly or together, at a bargain. Also on Harrison and Polk-sts., near Loomis; on Taylor-st., near Southwestern-av., and on Twenty-second and Hinman-sts., near Ashland-av., very cheap. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5 Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—72 FEET OF GOOD residence or business property, with improvements, 8-room house, barn, &c., near horse cars, West Side. For acres to subdivide, or house and lots in suburban town. Address I 62, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER OF FIFty-fourth-st., 67x161 feet; Dickson-st., 50x200 feet, cheap. Apply to owner, JOHN C. RICHBERG, 6 Lind Block, corner Randolph and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—OHIO-ST.—LOT 20 FEET FRONT ON Ohio-st., near Pine. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY BOYD & WISNER, 85 DEARborn-st.; Wentworth-av., Cottage and lot; monthly payments. West Erie-st., new 2-story house and lot; a bargain.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT, 265 Butterfield-st., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts., $3,300; long time; $300 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$500 DOWN WILL BUY A SUBSTANtially built two-story and basement house and corner lot, Langley and Forty-second-sts., near Cottage Grove cars; best neighborhood; $3,500; $3,500 in 5 years; balance to suit purchaser. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block; after May 1, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS lots at $250 to $500 each, first payment $50 to $100, balance in monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments, in Henry Wisner's Addition, corner Milwaukee-av. and Diversey-st., near school, depot, and artesian well; streets are all made and ornamented with hundreds of large shade trees. A good settlement is growing up by the purchasers of lots, who go to and from their work in the city by a line of omnibuses. Apply at our office (open evenings) and take a free ride to see these lots before buying. WISNER BROTHERS, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 4 LOTS ON WEST Lake-st., with building; terms easy; good bargain to a cash customer; will sell separate lots, if desired. STORY & KING, 56 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$100 DOWN. COTTAGES AND LOTS. 118 Quinn-st., near Archer-av cars and Main-st, new cottage, bay-window, and lot, $2,000. 64 Bauman-st., near Black Hawk, cottage and lot, $1,400. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—50x130 WAHPANSEH-AV., NEAR Ellis-av., and five acres at Jefferson; suitable for subdivision. J. K. FINLEY & CO., 127 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT CENTRAL PARK, 10 LOTS ON THE avenue and boulevard; also, 10 lots on Polk-st. and Central Park-av. W. F. BREWSTER, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—$30 MONTHLY, $300 DOWN—COTTAGE, 7 rooms, and lot, 290 Erie-st., near Lincoln, $2,600. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY H. F. ELDRED & CO., REAL ESTATE Agents, 155 Monroe-st.:
Houses and lots on Ellis-av.
Houses and lots on Prairie-av.
Houses and lots on Indiana-av.
Houses and lots on Michigan-av.
Houses and lots on Third-av.
Houses and lots on Bryant-av.
Houses and lots on State-st.
Houses and lots on Cottage-place.
Houses and lots on Myrick-av.
Houses and lots on West Washington-st.
Houses and lots on Willard-place.
Houses and lots on Judd-st.
Houses and lots on Halsted-st.
Houses and lots on West Lake-st.
Houses and lots on Brown-st.
Houses and lots on West Jackson-st.
Houses and lots on West Harrison-st.
Houses and lots on Thirty-second-st.
Houses and lots on Wabash-av.
Houses and lots on Vincennes-av.
Houses and lots on Twenty-fifth-st.
From $4,000 to $60,000.
Hyde Park, a first-class frame house and lot on Jefferson-st., cheap.

UNIMPROVED.

Washington Heights, 20 acres in southwest quarter of Section 7, 39, 14, at a bargain if sold soon.
Wabash-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., west front, 50x175, at less than its value.
West Twelfth-st., corner Francisco-av., opposite Douglas Park, 268x140 at a low price.
Central Park, 12 to 40 acres near new Northwestern car shops.
20 acres in Rees' subdivision, Blocks 17, 18, 31, and 32, Sec. 11, 39, 13.
Lawndale, 20 lots on Willard-av. and Central Park-av.
Vernon-av., 44x132.
Lincoln-st., corner Erie, 3 lots 24x121 each.
Robey-st., corner Fourth, 4 lots 24x121 each.
Chicago-av. and Robey-st., 3 lots 24x125 each.
Archer-av., near Twenty-third-st., 45x150 feet.
Southeast corner Blanchard-av. and Forty-second-st., 25 lots 24x125 at a very low price.
Dearborn-st., between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh, 200x180, very cheap.
Forty-second-st., between Lake-av. and the lake, 173x170.
Diversey-st., west of Halsted, 75x125.
Fremont-st., between Centre and Clay, 4 lots 24x125.
Cottage Grove-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., east front, 72x172.
Evans-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts, west front, 72x172.
Indiana-av., corner Thirtieth-st., 127x140.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, 180 WEST WASHINGton-st., houses and lots; possession May 1.
$5,000—on VanBuren-st., east of Hoyne, house of 12 rooms, new, lot 25x125, south front; $1,000 down, balance monthly. It is a bargain.
$3,500—at Evanston, on Judson-av., house of 10 rooms, new, lot 50x200, close to depot; terms easy.
$3,500—on Pearce-st., 6-room cottage, lot 25x120; terms easy.
$10,000—on May-st., between Washington and Madison, 18-room brick basement dwelling, lot 36x125, alley side and rear; furnace, gas chandeliers, etc., go with it.
$2,800—on First-st., 6-room cottage and lot on monthly payments.
LOTS ON EASY PAYMENTS.
$100 per foot, on Wabash-av. and Thirty-eighth-st., east front, 25x175.
$100 per foot, on Van Buren and Honore-sts., south front, 25x125; $500 down, balance on long time.
ACRE PROPERTY.
$15,000—5-acre block on Southport and Wellington-avs., 3 miles north of Court-House.
$2,000 per acre—35 acres on Western-av and Forty-seventh-st., near Brighton.
$1,200 per acre—80 acres on Western-av. and Fifty-fifth-st.
$80 per acre—50-acre farm near depot at Downer's Grove, on C., B. & Q. Railroad.
To exchange for Evanston property (want residence)—60x165 feet, with an elegant dwelling, all modern improvements, barn etc., on Washington-st., just east of Halsted.

FOR SALE—BUILDER'S ATTENTION.
SOUTH SIDE.
100x161 foot, Indiana-av., east front, near Forty-first-st.
200 feet corner Michigan-av. and Forty-first-st.
100 feet, Forty-first-st., between Cottage Grove-av. and Drexel Boulevard.
200x161 feet, corner Indiana-av. and Forty-first-st., south front.
NORTH SIDE.
600 feet corner Montana-st. and Racine-road.
300 feet corner Dunning-st. and Racine-road.
300 feet corner Fullerton-av. and Racine-road.
50 feet, Superior-st.; fine neighborhood.
WEST SIDE.
Central Park Boulevard, five lots, cheap; must be sold by May 1.
150 feet near Central Park.
Five lots, Crawford-av., adjacent to car works.
Three lots, Chicago-av., adjacent to car works.
Five lots, Indiana-av., adjacent to car works.
50 feet, Central Park Boulevard, three minutes' walk from Central Park Depot.
Lots and blocks in Montrose; land high and dry; crossing of two roads; at "bed rock" figures.
PHINNEY & LOMBARD, No. 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—46⅔ NORTHWEST CORNER OF FORty-ninth-st. and Indiana-av.
10 acres, corner of Stoney Island-av. and Seventy-first-st., with improvements.
10 acres, southeast corner of Ashland-av. and Forty-ninth-st.
100 feet on State-st., between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts.
463x177½ to 20-foot alley on South Park, corner of Fifty-seventh-st.; beautiful grove thereon, and said to be the prettiest property on the great park.
All the above described tracts will be sold very cheap; little cash; balance long time at low rates of interest.
NELSON THOMASSON, Room 5, Honore Block.

FOR SALE—BY MRS. B. M. RANSFORD, 167 Madison-st.—Lot on Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st.; lots on Madison-st., near Central Park, in Kimball's Subdivision; desirable house on Twenty-eighth-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.; house on Stanton-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.; cottage and lot on South Park-av.; 2-story house on Forty-third-st., near Evans-av., easy terms; cottage on Western-av., near Adams-st.; basement cottage on Thirty-third-st., near State; several other houses and lots on North and West Sides; 2½ acres on Crawford-av., Sec. 11, south ⅓ southeast ⅓ of northwest ¼ 24, 39, 13, southwest southwest 23, 38, 13.

FOR SALE—DON'T CROWD FOR THIS. $300 down and $25 monthly. Neat cottage and lot, 788 Fourth-st., second west of Oakley, $1,600. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER COTTAGES AND LOTS from $2,500 to $4,300, on Fulton-st. and Park-av., west of Wood-st. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-st., 2-story double house, all modern improvements, lot 50x165, $23,000.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st., 2-story and basement brick house with furniture, $15,000.
Rumsey-st., No. 220, cottage, 6 rooms, lot 25x130, $2,100.
West Adams-st., No. 687, 2-story brick, 10 rooms, $10,000.
Also, a number of other desirable residences.
E. N. BEMENT, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON CALUMET-AV., NEAR Twentieth-st., a desirable residence lot, overlooking the lake.
40 feet on Prairie-av., south of Twenty-first-st.
50 feet on Prairie-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts.
25 feet on Indiana-av., near Thirty-third-st.
55 feet on North Dearborn-st., corner Chestnut.
48 feet on Maple-st., corner North State.
75 feet on North Dearborn-st., between Elm and Maple.
40 acres Sec. 11, 38, 13, cheap.
E. N. BEMENT, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID RESIDENCE ON WEST Adams-st., lot 50x150 feet, alley on the side and in rear, south front; house of brick, 26x56, two stories and basement, 16 rooms, besides closets; possession given May 1 if desired. ADOLPH LOEB & BRO., 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE—COTTAGE and basement, 10 rooms, on Twenty-ninth-st. near Prairie-av.; 10 years' lease; in good condition. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST., SOUTHwest corner of Lincoln—2-story frame house and brick basement; all modern improvements; lot 50x125 feet; good 2-story barn; a bargain. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NORTH OF VAN BUREN—Splendid business property, 25x125 feet. C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—ONLY A FEW LEFT. Arnold-st., near Forty-fourth-st., $500. Sampson-st., near Reuben, $900. DeKalb-st., near south-west plank-road, $1,000. Robey, near Harrison, $1,400. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000—NEW COTTAGE-HOUSE AND lot 25x125, at Englewood, Fifty-ninth-st., within 25 minutes' of city, convenient to three lines of railroads; house contains 6 rooms and closets, hard and soft water in the kitchen, and is the most desirable cottage in the neighborhood. Terms, $1,000 cash; balance, $50 monthly payments. For interview, address W 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—HOUSE AND lot, No. 440 Warren-av.; $3,200. J. FERGUSON, 171 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND LOT ON Oakley-st., near Polk; monthly payments. Inquire at 41 Campbell Park.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, 25X125¾, on Western-av., Oakley, Idaho, and Flournoy-sts., just outside fire limits, south from Madison-st., near street-cars. Probably the very best bargains in the market. Terms easy. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, A. TICK, NO 188 Michigan-st., corner of Dearborn.
8 lots on Fullerton-av., next street to the Lincoln-av. street cars, south front; $60 per foot.
7 lots on Sheffield-av., east front; $1,000 a lot.
86 feet on Clark-st., between Webster and Sophia; $100 per foot.
96 feet on Franklin-st., Lincoln Park front; $225 per foot.
130 feet on State-st., between Fifty-first and Fifty second; $50 per foot.

FOR SALE—BY GEO. DE'LOYNES & SON, 153 LaSalle-st.:
South Park-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 78x115.
Third-av., near Polk-st., 50x110.
State-st., near Thirtieth, 96x115.
Thirtieth-st., near Wabash-av., 24x178.
Shurtleff-av., well-finished house, with 25-foot lot, near Thirty-first-st.
Butterfield-st., near Thirtieth, 25x110, nice house, 15 rooms, marble mantels, etc.; rare bargain.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST BUILDing lots on the West Side, fronting on Leavitt, Shober, and Division-sts., adjoining Wicker Park, provided with the city water and sidewalks. Lots are 125 feet deep. Prices $600, $700, and $1,000, payable in three terms. Warranty deeds and abstracts of title. There are no better and cheaper homes on the West Side. For particulars and maps inquire of F. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, No. 76 Fifth-av. Weather permitting, we will be on the spot this (Sunday) afternoon.

FOR SALE—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16; 40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13, and 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, EXCELlent cellars, bath-room, etc. Barn for 2 horses and 1 cow, with 50, or 100x180 feet of ground, fronting east, on Indiana-av., south of Twenty-third-st. EDWARD W. JONES & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—SEVERAL ELEGANT residences on North State and North Dearborn-sts., and on East Chicago-av. WM. A. EWING, 59 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY CHAS. CRAWFORD, 162 EAST Washington-st.: House on West VanBuren-st., near Western-av., $3,500; house on West Washington-st., near Robey, $6,000; house on West Washington-st., near Lincoln, $9,500; house on West Washington-st., near Lincoln, $10,500; beautiful residence on Park-av., $12,000; home in Englewood, $6,000; handsome brick house, Seminary-av., $8,000. I have a large list beside, but call especial attention to the above as decided bargains.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—SLAUGHTERED, 22x160 feet, State-st., near Forty-third, only $65; easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON INDIANA-ST., near Oakley; cheap; $1,500; easy terms. W. H. PHARE, Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 1603 PRAIRIE-AV., 2-STORY house and lot; price $6,500. W. H. PHARE, ground floor, Major Block.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE PROPERty on Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Harrison, Plumb, and Polk-sts., between Loomis and Ashland-av.
2 lots on Erie-st., near Robey, $900 each.
2 lots on Wood-st., near North-av., $550 each.
30 lots on Diversey-st., near Lincoln-av., $800 each.
WISNER & TALLMAN, 132 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED.
SOUTH SIDE.
Elegant 3-story and basement, marble-front, 16 rooms, Michigan-av, near Park Row, beautifully furnished.
Park Row—Fine 3-story and basement residence, 14 rooms.
Two fine brick residences on University Place, cheap.
A bargain in nice 2-story and basement house on South Park-av.
Four best-built 2-story and basement, 10 rooms; modern improvements.
Residence on Indiana-av, near Thirty-first-st; cheap and easy terms.
Five 2-story and basement 10-room brick residences on Thirty-second-st.; wonderfully convenient to steam and horse-cars; only $7,500 each, and easiest kind of terms and low interest.
Ten nicest 7 to 9-room basement cottages in vicinity of Egan-av, ranging from $3,000 to $6,500, and any terms you want.
WEST SIDE.
Two beautiful 2-story and basement, octagon front, French-roof brick residences on Monroe-st., near Ashland-av. Cash will buy great bargains in one or both of these.
Three 2-story and basement fine brick houses on Park-av, near Union Park; rent for $1,200 per year.
Some extremely cheap frame and brick basement residences on Adams and Jackson-sts and Warren and Park-avs.
NORTH SIDE.
One of the finest 2-story and basement marble-front houses on that side; $8,000 cash; great bargain; on Ohio, near Dearborn-st.
UNIMPROVED.
Forty acres in north-east quarter section 29, 38, 14, at Englewood, $1,000.
Finest opportunity for subdivision at Englewood, viz: 528x306 feet, south front on Sixty-third-st, bet. Stewart-av and Halsted-st; double front; $20 per foot. A margin of $1,100 in this.
Forty acres overlooking Morgan Park at Washington Hights; bluffy ground; forest trees; only $1,000 per acre.
Elegant lot 183 feet front, lot 4, block 4, Blue Island Building Company's addition to Washington Heights, near Junction Depot; very cheap and easy terms.
Twenty acres sections 22, 39, 13; only $1,500 per acre.
Forty acres cornering on Douglas Boulevard. Fine chance for paying subdivision.
Two fine improved farms, 160 acres and 40 acres, near Kenosha, Wis.; $6,000 and $5,500; easy terms.
Old customers will please note my recent removal.
ORRIN B. SMITH,
Real Estate and Loans,
No. 4 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR ELIZAbeth, a 15-room house.
ON INDIANA-AV., near Twenty-ninth-st., a brick house.
ON WALNUT-ST., near Wood, two first-class cottages.
ON WALNUT-ST., near Ashland-av., two frame houses.
ON BROWN-ST., near Twelfth, one good frame house.
ON MONROE-ST., near Jefferson Park, one brick house.
ON ASHLEY-ST., one neat 4-room cottage.
ON THE CORNER of West Madison-st. and Carpenter, 50 feet with improvements. Will sell at low figures.
GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS,
83 South Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—113 CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st.—Marble front 3-story, basement, and sub-cellar, 17 rooms, all modern improvements; large barn; $30,000; cash $3,500, and $3,500 per year till paid.
712 West Monroe-st., southeast corner of Lincoln, 2½-story and basement brick, 17 rooms, furnace and range, five marble mantels; all modern improvements; $18,000; cash $3,000, and $3,000 per year till paid.
75 feet Wabash-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st., $140 per foot; easy terms.
44 feet Wabash-av., north of Thirty-sixth-st., $135 per foot; easy terms.
28 feet Wabash-av., north of Fifty-eighth-st., $55 per foot; easy terms. Call on or address the owner,
L. CORNELL,
113 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—BY W. H. PHARE, GROUND FLOOR, 173 LaSalle-st., Major Block:
3 5-acre blocks, fronting Stony Island boulevard and Eighty-seventh-st.
5 acres fronting boulevard, 1, 38, 13.
40 acres, 1, 37, 13.
70 acres, 5, 37, 13.
80 acres, 29, 37, 13.
4 10-acre blocks, 18, 38, 14.
80 acres, 30, 38, 14.
80 acres, 25, 37, 14.
120 acres, 12, 37, 14.
40 acres, 1, 37, 14.
80 acres, 29, 37, 14.
5½ acres, 30, 37, 14.
5 houses, marble front, on Park-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts.

FOR SALE—BY W. H. PHARE, 173 LASALLE-ST., Major Block, ground floor:
2-story and brick basement house, in good order, on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., $6,500.
2-story and brick basement on Vernon-av., Thirty-fifth-st., easy terms; $7,000.
Marble front house in Ellis Park, strictly first-class in all its appointments.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, MONTHLY PAYments, or will sacrifice for all or half cash one of three first-class houses. Possession May 1. Situated in that beautiful grove of high land on Forty-first-st., bet. Cottage Grove and Vincennes-av., built well with nice finish, marble mantels, inside blinds, gas, cistern, large barn for 2 horses, a cow and carriage. Call on owner, J. L. McKEEVER, 133 LaSalle-st., Room 16, or any evening, 37 University Place.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AND UPON EASY TERMS, the northwest ¼ of the northwest ¼ of 11, 38, 13 (40 acres.) For further particulars inquire of STEVENS & WOOD, Room No. 1, No. 18 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON LEASED GROUND, BLUE Island-av., rents for $50 per month, $750; house and lot, Maywood, would exchange for Washington Heights property; House and lot, Myrick-av., cheap; house and lot North-av., with barn, $5,000 cash; house and lot West Taylor-st., 15 rooms, brick basement, $6,200; lot on Emerald-av., $1,000; several South Side residences; acres at South Englewood, Washington Heights, Hinsdale; houses and lots and farms at Mendota; farms in Illinois, Wisconsin, &c. Would trade with money for Chicago or suburban property. Call at 163 LaSalle-st., basement. E. T. SUMWALT & CO.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES, EASY TERMS.
Cottage and lot, Ashley-st., $1,200.
Cottage and lot, Sampson-st., near Reuben, $2,000.
House and lot, Larabee-st., monthly payments, $2,800.
Cottage and lot, Fulton-st., monthly payments, $3,900.
Cottage and lot, 50 minutes' ride, $30 monthly, $1,700.
Cottage and lot, $350 cash, great bargain, $750.
Houses and 2 to 20 acres, $500 to $5,000.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., cor. Dearborn.

FOR SALE—2-STORY, WITH BRICK BASEMENT; house 10 rooms, 10 closets, bathroom, and water closets, hot and cold water, furnace and range, mantels, &c.; lot 25x165 feet to a 40-foot alley. 498 West Jackson-st. Inquire of owner, IRA J. MASON, No. 1 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—$1,000—FINE LOT ON FOURTH-ST., 50 feet west of Oakley; easy terms; small payment down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR Douglas Monument, $140 per foot; lot on West Washington-st., near Paulina, $175 per foot; house and lot on Wentworth-av., near Thirty-second-st., $2,600, worth $3,500. O. YAGER, 169 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW HOUSES, 8 ROOMS, CORner Langley and Forty-third-sts.; $500 cash; balance in monthly payments if sold before 1st of May. 4 octagon fronts, 14 rooms, Indiana-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. 2-story house, Leavitt-st., near Van Buren. The above are all bargains. FRED. K. SMITH, 124 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS, ALL OR PART, NEAR ASHland-av., and inside boulevard, on the south, at $200 each. Address M 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEAR ARCHER-AV. HORSE-CAR EXtension—12 lots at $250, and 10 lots for $300; bargains. Address M 41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE LOTS, EAST FRONT, on North State-st., between Division and Schiller-sts., at a bargain, if taken soon. Also, a few of those choice residence lots on North Dearborn-st. We have four 50-foot lots at Kenwood, close to railroad station, at a bargain. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NORTH OF THIRTY-fifth-st., 150x160 feet. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW COTTAGES, WITH LOT 25x125 to 16-foot alley, on Vermont-av., four blocks west of Archer-av., $200 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NOW FOR BARGAINS IN COTTAGES and lots. One on Oakley, south from Madison-st., for $2,800, monthly payments. One on Park-av. for $3,000. One on Taylor-st., 48 foot lot, for $3,500. One on Butterfield-st., for $2,000. It is cheaper to buy than rent. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SLAUGHTERED FOR CASH, HARrison-st. near and west of Halsted. Cottage and lot, $4,250, worth $6,000. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—NEW COTTAGE, FOUR rooms, four years' ground lease, $500; Fourth-st., near Oakley. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER CITY property—A desirable lot, 40x180, on Michigan-av., north of Jackson-st.; this lot will be sold very cheap, and on easy terms. E. N. BEMENT, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—50X160, ON INDIana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.; only $110 per foot. Easy terms. Everything else held at $125. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, 25 FEET ON MICHIgan-av., near Thirty-second-st.; 164 feet on Rhodes-av., corner Thirty-third-st.; 35 feet on Bryant-av., near Vincennes-av.; 25x167 feet on Egan-av., and 50x200 on Union-av.; close to Cottage Grove cars. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5 Honore Block; corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—45x190 MONROE, near LaSalle-st.; house on leased lot, 9 year lease, Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st.; house and lot on West Side, good location; 66 feet on Harrison, near Oakley-st.; 50 lots in Maplewood. JAS. R. MAY, 164 Madison-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—NO. 62 CENTRE-AV., CORNER Adams-st., lot 31 feet 3 inches front by 125 feet deep to alley; brick house, two stories and basement; easy terms given; possession may be had May 1. ADOLPH LOEB & BRO., 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—TWO 2-STORY HOUSE on Walnut, west of Hoyne-st. Inquire at 592 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE, NEAR UNION PARK, 13 rooms, bay-window, water, gas, &c. Two corner lots at North Evanston, near the depot. Special bargains. J. S. WOLFE, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN-AV., NEW TWO-STORY frame house of 12 rooms, barn, and lot 58 feet front, on Lincoln-av., near Fullerton-av. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 5 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOTS IN BLOCK bounded by Chicago-av., Leavitt, Oakley, and West Huron-sts.; low prices and unusually easy terms. BOYD & WISNER, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NICE HOUSE, BARN, AND LOT, near street-cars, West Side. N. E. DAVISSON, 128 South Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., 50x180, NEAR TWENty-fourth-st. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 2-STORY HOUSE ON ELIZAbeth-st., near Lake; lot 47x110. R. M. POUCHER & CO., Room 13 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN IF CLOSED AT once, house and lot 440 Warren-av. J. FERGUSON, 171 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. LACEY, 119 DEARBORN-ST.: Brick, No. 13 Bryan-place, 13 rooms, 3¼ years' ground-lease, $3,000. Choice houses and lots cheap. Best bargains in acre property to be found in Chicago.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND TWO LOTS ON ASHLEY, near Wood-st., $2,700, on monthly payments. JAS. ALLEN, 145 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—BY JAMES R. MAY, 164 MADISON-st., Room 2:
New cottage and lot near Dexter Park, $1,800.
Cottage and lot, Park-av., east of California, $2,300; easy terms, or monthly payments.
Three lots, Hamilton-av., near Adams-st., $1,500.

FOR SALE—CENTRE-AV.—120X131 FEET, ON southwest corner of Centre-av. and Tyler-st. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A LOT FRONTING SOUTH ON SUperior-st., between Rush and Cass-sts. CRAFTS & SNOW, 54 LaSalle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE AVENUES SOUTH:
50 ft., Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st.
50 ft., Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
100 ft., Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
25 ft., Wabash-av., near Thirty-sixth-st.
50 ft., Wabash-av., corner Thirty-eighth-st.
25 ft., Wabash-av., near Forty-first-st.
50 ft., Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.
50 ft., Wabash-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
75 ft., Wabash-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
250 ft., Wabash-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
132 ft., Wabash-av., near Fifty-first-st.
25 ft., Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.
83 ft., Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.
50 ft., Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st.
25 ft., Michigan-av., corner Thirty-fourth-st.
140 ft., Michigan-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.
25 ft., Michigan-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.
150 ft., Michigan-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
75 ft., Michigan-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.
41 ft., Michigan-av., near Forty-first-st.
100 ft., Michigan-av., near Forty-second-st.
100 ft., Michigan-av., near Forty-fourth-st.
250 ft., Michigan-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
200 ft., Michigan-av., corner Forty-eighth-st.
300 ft., Michigan-av., corner Fiftieth-st.
100 ft., Michigan-av., corner Fifty-sixth-st.
25 ft., Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st.
25 ft., Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
300 ft., Indiana-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
50 ft., Indiana-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
100 ft., Indiana-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
100 ft., Indiana-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
100 ft., Indiana-av., corner Forty-eighth-st.
47 ft., Indiana-av., corner Forty-ninth-st.
200 ft., Indiana-av., corner Fiftieth-st.
25 ft., Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st.
72 ft., Prairie-av., corner Thirty-fourth-st.
25 ft., Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
25 ft., Prairie-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.
600 ft., Prairie-av., corner Forty-third-st.
33 ft., Prairie-av., near Forty-fourth-st.
300 ft., Prairie-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
50 ft., Prairie-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
100 ft., Prairie-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
50 ft., Prairie-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
100 ft., Prairie-av., corner Forty-ninth-st.
50 ft., Prairie-av., near Fiftieth-st.
160 ft., Vincennes-av., corner Oakwood boulevard.
175 ft., Vincennes-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
40 ft., Vincennes-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY POTWIN & CORBY, 119 FRANKlin-st., near Madison:
No. 680 Jackson-st., 2-story house, 11 rooms; $7,000.
No. 127 Hoyne-st., 2-story house, 10 rooms; $6,500.
No. 123 Hoyne-st., 2-story, 48-foot lot; easy terms.
No. 231½ Warren-av., 2-story brick, 12 rooms.
No. 976 Monroe-st., 2-story, 10 rooms, 45-foot lot; $6,000.
No. 290 Park-av., 2-story, 13 rooms; very cheap, $7,500.
No. 208 Leavitt-st., 2-story, 9 rooms; bargain, $4,500.
No. 161 Robey-st., 2-story and basement, 11 rooms.
No. 625 Adams-st., 2-story and basement, 35-foot lot.
No. 102 Wilcox-st., 2-story, 10 rooms, 50-foot lot; $3,500.
No. 1027 Adams-st., cottage and lot; only $2,800.
No. 784 Fulton-st., cottage, 11 rooms; $5,000.
No. 43 Hamilton-av., house, 10 rooms; cheap, $4,500.
10 acres in S. E. 29, 39, 13.
10 acres in N. W. 14, 39, 13, Madison-st. and park front.
40 acres in N. E. 29, 38, 14.
8 acres in S. W. 35, 40, 13, railroad crossing; $2,500.
11 acres on Division-st. and Grand-av.; $2,000.
5 acres corner Wallace and Fiftieth-sts.
10 acres corner Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st.
5 acres corner Stewart-av. and Fifty-first-st.
10 acres in S. E. 9, 38, 14.
1¼ acres on Elston-road; house and barn, $2,800.
42 lots on Union, Desplaines, and Fifty-third-sts; small down payment, balance monthly.
50 feet on Lake-st., east of California-av.; $40 per foot.
1 acre on Madison-st.; rare bargain.
50 feet on Monroe-st., near Leavitt; $100 per foot.
34 feet on Adams-st., near Ashland-av.; easy terms.
24 feet on Madison-st., near Stanton; $110 per foot.

FOR SALE—BY O. A. SMITH & CO., ROOM 8, Tribune Building.
House No. 98 Ashland-av., marble front.
House No. 406 West Jackson-st.
House on Indiana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.
House No. 8 Langley-av.
House No. 750 Cottage Grove-av., very cheap.
House No. 253 Hulbert-st.
House No. 12 Davis-st.
House No. 40 Pearson-st.
ACRE PROPERTY.
18 acres in northwest ¼ Sec. 36, 38, 14.
10 acres in Sec. 9, 39, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 7, 37, 14.
49 acres in Sec. 28, 38, 14.
160 acres in Sec. 12, 36, 13.
40 acres in Sec. 14, 38, 13.
50 acres in Sec. 26, 38, 13.
20 acres in Sec. 14, 37, 13.
40 acres in Sec. 10, 37, 13.
5 acres in Sec. 1, 37, 13.

FOR SALE—BY DAVIS & PIKE, 88 WASHINGton-st.:
2 octagon front brick houses on Hamilton-av., east front, between Monroe and Adams; new and complete; all modern improvements; must be sold.
1 new 2-story frame house, south front, on Adams-st., just west of Western-av.; 9 rooms; all modern improvements. Cheap.
Indiana-av., east front, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.; cottage house, good barn; lot 58x170, or will exchange for good unimproved.
A few good houses and lots on Michigan-av., Wabash-av., Indiana-av., Prairie-av., Butterfield-st., Oak-av., Bryant-av., Kenwood, and Hyde Park.
Several good houses and lots on the West Side in good locality from $4,000 to $16,000.
Unimproved lots on Michigan-av., Wabash-av., Indiana-av., Prairie-av., Calumet-av., Forrest-av., Kenwood, and Hyde Park; some very desirably located on our great South Park.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN CORNER LOTS:
Corner LaSalle and Division-sts.; per foot, $225.
Corner Lake Shore-drive, near Division-st.; choice.
Corner Van Buren-st. and Winchester-av.; $110.
Corner Thirty-first and Rockwell-sts.; $800.
Corner Clayton and Oakley-sts.; 49x125, $1,800.
Corner Oakley and Van Horn-sts.; $850.
Corner Robey and Van Horn-sts.; $700.
Corner Western-av. and Thirty-fifth-st.; $900.
Corner Bushnell and Buddan-sts.; $1,400.
Corner Wallace and Thirty-fourth-sts.; $750.
Corner Dashiell and Thirty-fourth-sts.; $750.
Corners in fine suburban resident lands; $150 to $300.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONTS, 4-STORY (OCTAgon):
1151 and 1153 Michigan-av.; $13,500.
1120 Michigan-av.; $18,000.
Prairie-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.; $18,000.
$1,000 down, balance in 5 years. The houses on Prairie-av. have swelled rears as well as fronts, and are finished in the most complete style: water-bowls, bath-room, two water-closets, fancy ceilings, frescoed halls, doors all grained, plated and bronzed door-knobs; are elegant and finished places; or will take first payment in real estate.
E. ASHLEY MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY G. P. BAY, 582 NORTH CLARK-st.:
$3,000, house and lease, No. 1 Rucker and Kinzie-sts.
$550, four nice lots 25x100 feet, Fullerton-av., West Side.
$2,000, choice 60 acre farm adjoining Crystal Lake.
$4,400, house, barn and 22 acres, by Dolton Station.
$10,000, 38½ acres, Calumet river and Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—3 NEW COTTAGES WITH LOT 24x120 to alley, on Arch and Fake-sts; $1,700 each, ¼ cash, balance easy terms.
3-story and basement stone front with furniture, only $12,000.
3-story store, West Madison-st., to exchange for acre property, $16,000.
650 feet at Frederick Place, near Fifty-sixth-st., only $40 per foot.
2 acres at Park side, at a bargain.
J. Q. HOYT,
Room 1, 68 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 6 FEET, near Thirty-ninth-st. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st., Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. DAVIS, 146 MADISON-ST.
West Jackson-st.; 2-story and basement house with latest improvements and a very fine location.
North Side, near Lincoln Park; cottage and lot low, houses and lots, and choice lots, on long time.
Just outside fire limits, high and dry; 30 foot lots from $800, cheap; frame house and 25 foot lot, Wentworth-av. Must sell at once.
Nice home, new house in Jefferson, 2 blocks from depot.
Acres and lots in suburbs.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOT 25x125 TWENTY-SEVenth-st., between Stewart-av. and Harrison-st. Address P. C. 1091 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM NEW HOUSE AND BARN, and large lot covered with fruit and shade-trees; house furnished new and complete; sold $1,000 less than value on account of sickness. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 Clark.

FOR SALE—90X150 FT, CORNER LASALLE AND Maple-sts., at $200 per foot if sold before May 1. A. LIMBURG & CO., 172 Washington-st., corner Fifth-av., Room 3.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE ON ELLIS-AV., good barn; possession immediately; also lot 50x100 feet, southwestern corner Ohio and Pine-sts.; cheapest property offered. For particulars apply at 59 and 61 Market-st.

FOR SALE—BOTTOM PRICES, EASY TERMS—Seventeenth-st., near Halsted, cottage, lot, and barn, $2,000. Indiana-st., near Lincoln, cottage and lot, $2,000. Hubbard-st., near Robey, house and lot, $2,000. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—6 NEW COTTAGES, WITH LOT 24x115, at Brighton, $200 cash, balance on monthly payments. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOT 25X120, WITH two houses; cottage of 5 rooms on front of lot, and one with 3 rooms in rear; price $2,200, $1,50 cash; balance in good time. Call on premises, 940 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, 20X24 FEET, $500, with four years' lease of lot, at $40 per year, with city and State taxes, free from all special assessments, except sidewalks. 221 Campbell-av. Inquire 162 West Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID home; modern 2-story and basement stone-trimmed brick house, and lot; 11 rooms in perfect order. See owner on premises, 683 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY corner building, lot 25x125, No. 919 West Madison-st., suitable for any business. Apply to owner, P. A. STUART, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE and lot 472 Butterfield-st. Inquire of F. GAVEGAN, 51 Market-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. P. WARNER & CO., SUCCESsors to Heald & Warner, 126 Clark-st., May 1: Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Southeast front corner of Michigan-av. and Fiftieth-st. at $70.

FOR SALE—BY D. P. WARNER & CO., SUCCESsors to Heald & Warner, 126 Clark. May 1, Reaper Block, corner of Clark and Washington-sts. One of the best built large 2-story houses and lot, on Burnside, near Twenty-ninth-st.; a decided bargain.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE ON DOCK, and track to all railroads in city, in heart of S. W. manufacturing district, $25 per foot; two acres, more or less. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 East Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—FRAME COTTAGE house, with lot 25 ft. front on West Lake-st., near Robey. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner of Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, including lot on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace. Small payment down; balance in monthly payments, 5 years' time. Water on premises and convenient to cars. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, CHEAP LOTS—ON monthly payments, and just outside of the fire limits, situated on West Van Buren and Jackson-sts., just west of California-av., accessible by Madison and Van Buren-st. cars. Prices from $700 to $1,000 per lot, in weekly, monthly, or yearly payments, to suit. For further particulars inquire of STEVENS & WOOD, Room 1, 18 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—5 LOTS NEAR EGAN and Cottage Grove-avs., inside the city limits, and 10 lots near the Chicago & Rock Island car-shops for $5,000 cash, balance in city, suburban, or farming lands. 2,000 acres of choice Iowa lands for city or suburban property. WM. D. PALMER & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONTS, 4-STORY (OCTAgon):
1151 and 1153 Michigan-av.; $13,500.
1120 Michigan-av.; $18,000.
Prairie-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.; $18,000.
$1,000 down, balance in 5 years. The houses on Prairie-av. have swelled rears as well as fronts, and are finished in the most complete style: water-bowls, bath-room, two water-closets, fancy ceilings, frescoed halls, doors all grained, plated and bronzed door-knobs; are elegant and finished places; or will take first payment in real estate.
E. ASHLEY MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—CHEAP LOTS—ONE hundred lots in new subdivision; fine park, shade trees, sidewalks, and water; one and two blocks outside the fire limits; great inducements to those wishing to build; these lots will be offered cheap and on very easy terms.
Fine residence on Leavitt-st., $8,500.
2-story house on Harrison-st., $4,000; easy terms.
6-room cottage with 30 ft lot, Washington-st., $5,000.
2-story house, 12 rooms, Western-av., $4,800.
Adams-st., 2-story and basement stone front, $8,500.
Wilcox-st., 2-story house, lot 25x125, $3,500.
Monroe-st., 2-story house, lot 25x125, $3,500.
Adams-st., cottage and lot 26x125, $2,800.
Flournoy-st., cottage and lot, only $1,400; very cheap.
Oakley-st., 6-room cottage and lot, $2,700.
Harrison-st., 8-room cottage and lot, $3,200.
Lake-av., lot 50x240, very choice; $225 per foot.
Rhodes-av., lot 50x140, east front; $120 per foot.
California-av., corner Washington-st., 5 lots.
Twelfth-st., corner Douglas Park, 3 lots, cheap.
Madison-st., business lots, $90 and $100 per foot.
Monroe-st., desirable residence lots, cheap.
Wilcox-st., 10 lots at $50 and $55 per foot.
Idaho-st., 4 lots, 33x125 each, only $1,200.
California-av., 6 lots at $600 each.
Six lots near Rock Island car-shops at $25 per foot.
500 feet on Ogden-av. and Douglas Park.
Jones-st., 12 lots at a big bargain.
Jackson-st., corner Seeley-av., choice 50-foot lot.
Park-av., house and lot at $6,000.
Wabash-av., 150 feet front at $65 per foot.
State-st., 1 lot at $50 per foot.
Spruce-st., 1 lot at $1,200.
Leavitt-st., 1 lot, 25x132, east front, desirable.
Monroe-st., 1 lot, 24x125, at $1,000.
Acre property, suitable for subdivision, near the city limits, Central, Douglas, and Humboldt Parks. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—BY CHAPMAN & BARBER, 90 LaSalle-st.:
Halsted-st., near Diversy-av., Lincoln Park, and cars, large 2-story house, and lot 100x130, on easy terms, and at a great bargain.
North Clark-st., near Diversy-av., nice 2-story house, 8 rooms; very easy terms.
Orchard-st., near Belden-av., 2 new houses; easy terms.
Chicago-av., near Dearborn-st., 30 feet, south front.
Belden-av., near Lincoln, 3 lots, south front.
Wells-st., near Clark, 1 lot.
Orchard-st., near Sophia, 2 lots, east front.
Clybourn-av., near Larrabee-st., 1 lot.
Larrabee-st., near Lincoln-av.; 1 lot.
Larrabee-st., near Willow, 1 lot, $1,200.
Mohawk-st., near Centre, 1 lot.
Halsted-st., near Belden-av., 2 lots, $1,200 each.
Burling-st., near Sophia, lots 25x124, $800 each.
Burling-st., near Belden-av., lots 24x125, $1,200 each.
Drexel-av., near Fifty-fifth-st., 3 lots, $50 per foot.
Diversy-av., near Halsted-st., 7 lots.
Lincoln-av., corner Lill, 2 lots.
Wrightwood-av., near Lincoln, 2 lots, $1,900.
Dunning-st., near Lincoln-av., 2 lots.
Owen-st., near Diversy, 2 lots.
Western-av., near Lincoln-av., 2 lots, very cheap.
Lill-av., near Lincoln, 66 feet.
Sheffield-av., near Diversy, 2 lots.
Halsted-st., near Wrightwood-av., 10 lots.
Florence-av., near Wrightwood, 10 lots, $800.
Wolfram-st., near Halsted, south front, $35 per foot.
Dayton-st., near Centre, east front, $900 per lot.
Fremont-st., near Centre, east front, $900 per lot.

FOR SALE—THE VERY CHOICE FIVE ACRES fronting Wabash-av., State-st., and Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, has a frontage of 342 feet on boulevard, and 300 feet on each of the other streets; will be sold on easy terms; a large profit can be made on this property within the coming year.
Michigan-av., 300 feet on northwest corner of Fiftieth-st.; will be sold cheap.
North Dearborn-st., 100x185 feet, in choice location.
Wabash-av., 225 feet southeast corner of Thirty-fourth-st.; $150 per foot.
Wabash-av., near corner of Thirty-eighth-st.; 50 feet, east front; $100 per foot.
Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 50 feet, east front; $165 per foot.
Wabash-av. and State-st., 50 feet each front, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts.
Burnside-st., 88x123 feet, near Forty-fourth-st.; will be sold on long time. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—FIVE ACRES subdivided in Norton's Subdivision, located on Seventy-first-st., near Langley-av.; $2,400 per acre, $4,000 cash, balance one and two years at 8 per cent. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—50x172 FEET SOUTHwest corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MECHANICS AND CLERKS ATTENtion—Save rent and buy a house. Nice new cottages and lots between Blue Island-av. and Twenty-second-st., on monthly payments; near machine shops and furniture factory. Apply to A. C. REED, 154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—SEVERAL nice cottages and lots on easy monthly payments. ASA W. CLARKE, 120 LaSalle-st., Room B, basement.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON MONTHly payments, 3 new houses and lots; each house 9 rooms. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL on premises or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—BY D. P. WARNER & CO., SUCCESSors to Heald & Warner, 126 Clark-st.; May 1, Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington: Great bargain if taken before May 1; premises 243 Buddan-st., near Twenty-eighth.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT DOUBLE HOUSE, ON Washington-av., near Union Park. The purchaser can make 13 per cent on the purchase price, $3,000, and have a house to live in worth to rent $60 per month, besides. Must be sold; terms to suit. Apply at MARSHALL'S office, Reaper Block, between 10 and 12 a. m.

FOR SALE—A SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, BARN, AND lot 25x125. Apply to owner on premises, 690 Washington-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—7-ROOM COTTAGE IN good repair, with barn and lot 25x125. Apply at 717 Washington-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ON PRAIRIE-AV.; cottage house of 8 rooms with brick basement. For sale, or exchange, at Irving Park: new house of 9 rooms, or will rent. Also fine residence lots at Washington Heights, Austin, and South Englewood. EVANS & DICKINSON, 125 Clark-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—$3,700 CASH—TWO-STORY FRAME house of 7 rooms with lot, on West Side, in excellent neighborhood, and convenient to street-cars. Principals address for three days U 80, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD—74 FEET north of Thirty-seventh-st., on easy terms at low figures. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS INSIDE OLD CITY LIMITS FOR from $400 to $500, on easy terms, and near street cars and omnibus line; highest ground in the city; title perfect; save $3 a week, and own a lot accessible to business centre; we furnish an abstract to each. Call and let us take you to seem them, free of charge. A. G. STORY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8, and 287 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN BLOCK BOUNDED BY Webster and Belden-avs. Herndon and Lewis-sts.; very easy terms. This is desirable property for improvement or investment. BOYD & WISNER, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO CASH PAYMENT IF BUYER will build—Beautiful residence lots on Rhodes-av., near the University; 6 per cent interest. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—COTtages on Dayton-st., near Webster-av. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH—LARGE building and lot, Forty-seventh-st., near car shops, first building west of Clark-st.; $3,250. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, TWO HOUSES and lot corner Loomis and Polk-sts. Call at the house.

FOR SALE—FOUR CORNERS, 200 FEET FRONT each, 165 feet deep in Block 18, at Irving Park, terms easy. Address OWNER, 205 Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN AND ON easy terms, a 2-story, 20x60 and basement frame store at 254 Twenty-first-st., with lot 24x167, fronting on two streets. Best bargain in the market. Inquire at 134 McGregor-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON DREXEL BOULEVARD, near the grand entrance of South Park.
462x220 feet at Egandale. This is beautiful residence property, elegantly adorned with trees and evergreens.
400 feet on Wabash-av. and State-st., between Fifty-second and Fifty-third.
50 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-eighth-st.
Lots on Tompkins-place, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fifth-sts.
Lots on Eagan-av., and Langley-st.
5 acres fronting on South Park.
GEO. H. ROZET,
155 LaSalle-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—368 WASHINGTON-ST., elegant house and grounds, lot 200 feet deep, brick barn 50x30; price low, and 5 payments. 1200, fronting Central Park boulevard; only $40 per foot. 5 or 20 acres, 2 blocks south of depot at South Englewood; very cheap. Brick house and lot Dearborn-st., near new Government building; only $14,000, worth $18,000. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE MARBLE FRONT HOUSE on Wabash-av., just south of Twenty-sixth-st., 15 rooms, and all modern improvements; want an offer.
2 fine marble octagon front houses in Ellis-park, all modern improvements; $12,000 each, easy terms.
The 2-story and basement house No. 330 Calumet-av., lot 26x190; for sale cheap for a few days.
Also several fine houses well located on the avenues, from $15,000 to $30,000. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AV., 40x80 CORNER FIFTH-av. and Monroe-st.
200x100 corner Fifth-av. and Jackson-st.
100 feet between Van Buren and Harrison-st.
CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST WASHington-st., near Lincoln; house 2-story and basement brick, stone trimmings, south front; can be secured at the low price of $10,000 cash.
3 50-foot lots on Third-av., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts.
8 50-foot lots on Ashland-av., between York and Polk-sts.
3 50-foot lots on Throop-st., north of Harrison; $100 per foot.
2 25-foot lots on Clayton-st., near Paulina; $40 per foot.
100 feet corner Thirty-second-st. and Wabash-av.; $225 per foot.
60 feet corner Twenty-fifth-st. and Wabash-av.; $275 per foot.
Lots on Twenty-second-st., near Blue Island-av.; also on North Ashland-av., Augusta, Emma, and Fig-sts.
40 acres on West Twelfth-st., near city limits, in Sec. 22.
10 acres on West Twelfth-st., adjoining above, in Sec. 22.
40 acres corner Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st.
28 acres on West Twenty-second-st., in Sec 25, 39, 13, near Douglas Park.
2 acres corner Forty-ninth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.; cheap. OLINGER & BALLARD, southeast corner Dearborn and Washington-sts., basement.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPerty—2 stores with 4 years' lease, located on North Wells-st., near Chicago-av. MRS. B. M. RANSFORD, 167 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY A. GAGNE, REAL ESTATE agent, lots and houses in different parts of the city; also, a very fine residence at Lake View, 100x226 ft. Terms easy. For further information inquire at Room 12 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—THE TRIANGULAR LOT AT JUNCtion of Archer-road, McGregor and Sanger-sts., with buildings, 122 feet on Archer-road, and 120 feet on McGregor-st., and 73 feet on alley. Price, $12,000; ¼ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. A. M. HITT, Room 19 Major Block.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COTTAGE, LOT, AND barn, on South Side, near horse and steam cars; great bargain, $1,000 cash. J. C. MAGILL, 81 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. E. HENNEBERRY, NORTHeast corner Madison and LaSalle-sts., Room 3, 25 feet on North Clark-st., near Turner Hall, $250 per foot. Hyde Park, northeast corner Madison-av. and Chestnut-st.; cheap.

FOR SALE—1348 INDIANA-AV.—A NEW STONEfront house with extension, alcove chamber, and all modern improvements. Deep lot. Apply to owner, on premises, or to M. N. LORD, 151 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF HOUSES AND lots, business and residence property, besides acre property, in the South Division and Hyde Park. Apply to H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., on May 1.

FOR SALE—BELOW BOTTOM PRICES FOR cash—House and deep lot near Hubbard and Wood-sts. $1,550. Be lively if you expect to get. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE HOUSE WITH LOT on Erie-st., near Robey. Terms easy. Apply to owner, S. M. MILLARD, 135 South Clark-st., Room 9.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK houses:
One on Monroe-st., near Honore, $13,000.
One on Leavitt-st., near Adams, $6,000.
One on Honore-st., near Ogden-av., $9,000.
Frame dwelling-houses and lots: No. 344 Tyler-st., $5,000.
One on Lincoln-st., near Adams, $5,000.
One on Washington-av., near Wood-st., $3,000.
One on Aberdeen-st., near Madison, $7,500.
Any of these places can be had on small cash payment and long time on deferred payments.
Vacant lots, cheap: 30x125 on Second-st., near Oakley, $800.
30x125, on Western-av., near second, $800.
24x125, corner Ashley and Hoyne-sts., $1,000.
24x125, corner Fourth and Hoyne-sts., $1,000.
24x125, Erie-st., near Lincoln, $1,050.
28x125, Fulton-st., near Ada, $2,800.
50x125, corner Taylor and Cypress-sts., $1,000.
2 lots on Centre-av., near Harrison-st., $825, only $200 cash.
Acre property: 10 acres at Thatcher Station, $1,000.
5 or 10 acres at South Englewood, at $1,000, on 5 years' time.
300 acres in Mason County, to trade for house and lot in Aurora.
G. S. THOMAS,
163 LaSalle-st., first floor.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—17 ACRES IN SECTION 13, TOWN 39, Range 11, near the line of Madison-st., 1¼ miles from Elmhurst Station on a high plateau, with valuable improvements; $150 per acre.
40 acres in same section, with valuable improvements, at $150 per acre.
A farm of 80 acres, east ½ of southwest ¼ of Section 24, Town 40, Range 12, ⅜ of a mile from Lovett Station, on new Chicago & Pacific Railroad. Price, $17,000.
Also, west ½ of northwest ¼ of Section 25, Town 38, Range 13, near Summit Station, on Alton & St. Louis Railroad, nine miles from city, at a bargain.
Also, northeast ¼ of northeast ¼ of Section 25, Town 37, Range 13, high ridge at Morgan Park. Price, $1,000 per acre.
All of the above on easy terms.
ASA W. CLARKE,
120 LaSalle-st., Room B, in basement.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. PALMER, NO. 146 LASalle-st:
160 acres in Sec. 4, 36, 12, at $35 per acre.
80 acres in Sec. 5, 36, 12, at $50 per acre.
160 acres in Sec. 10, 36, 12, at $45 per acre.
80 acres in Sec. 18, 37, 12, at $40 per acre.
80 acres in Sec. 23, 37, 12, at $50 per acre.
50 acres in Sec. 33, 38, 12, $100 per acre.
220 acres in Sec. 10, 37, 12, $200 per acre.
40 acres in Section 24, 38, 13.
80 acres in Section 28, 38, 13.
40 acres in Sec. 30, 37, 14.
7 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
10 acres in Sec. 20, 38, 14.
20 acres in Sec. 28, 38, 14.
And a long list of acres, both south and west of the city.

FOR SALE—BY D. P. WARNER & CO., SUCCESSors to Heald & Warner, 126 Clark-st.; May 1, Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington: 100 feet on Wabash-av., near Seventy-sixth-st., $8.50 per foot.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—A LARGE THORoughly built and well arranged house, containing 13 rooms with gas and hot-air furnace. This place is in one of the best localities on the west ridge and within 4 minutes' walk of the depot. Apply to SANSUM & LEDDY, lawyers, 149 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN ACRES—20 ACRES ON Elgin Railroad, Sec. 32, 40, 13; $1,100.
40 acres at Clyde, C. B. & Q. R. R.; $1,250.
2½ acres, Sec. 25, 38, 14; $2,000.
STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—$600 CASH AND monthly payments buys a new 8-room villa and 50-foot corner lot close to station and Normal School. Rare chance to secure a beautiful home. Save your rent—two more trains put on; only 30 minutes' ride. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE RESIDENCE lots close to station and Normal School, $350 to $800 each, ¼ cash. Better than a savings bank. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—WE ARE NOW completing several fine brick residences, finished with all modern improvements, including both gas and water. Also, some very excellent brick basement frame dwellings, built in a very superior manner. This is without doubt the finest suburb, and possessed of advantages enjoyed by none other around Chicago. We have a few lots yet unsold, near the depot and lake drive, which are advancing on account of their splendid location and the fine improvements being made in their vicinity. These are splendid investments, and just the place for a home. Any of the above we are offering for a few days on very easy terms. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st., several very choice acre tracts on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, between Chicago & Riverside, in tracts to suit purchasers, from 5 to 40 acres. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS AT WASHINGTON Heights; will take brick or lumber in exchange. N. McNEIL, 95 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—20, 40, or 80 acres Sec. 11, 38, 13.

80 acres Sec. 10, 38, 13.	20 acres Sec. 33, 39, 13.
40 acres Sec. 24, 38, 13.	10 acres Sec. 22, 39, 13.
80 acres Sec. 15, 38, 13.	20 acres Sec. 24, 39, 19.
20 acres Sec. 12, 38, 13.	40 acres Sec. 29, 39, 13.
80 acres Sec. 5, 37, 13.	80 acres Sec. 29, 39, 13.
40 acres Sec. 26, 38, 13.	80 acres Sec. 29, 38, 13.

WILSON & MONTGOMERY, Room 25, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK AT NORWOOD, CONtaining 24 residence lots, each 50 feet front, for sale, or will exchange for Chicago property. A. D. TINGLEY, Room 54 Republic Life Building.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD STATION—THE whole or a part of that splendid 5-acre block, situated on Lake and Madison-avs., between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts., within 300 feet of the Kenwood depot. Grounds highly improved with ornamental trees and shrubbery, and by far the most desirable residence property south of Chicago, being in a very select neighborhood, and offering, as it does, an unobstructed view of the lake, sufficiently removed from the railroad to be free from all danger or annoyance therefrom. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—ONLY $25 PER ACRE—80 ACRES IN Sec. 35, 36, 14. Call at the Nicholson Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—AT WINNETKA—LARGE GOTHIC cottage, 10 rooms, bath-room, brick cellar, cistern, ice-house, well, carriage-house, stables, sheds, henery, fine garden, 850 grape-vines, cherry, pear, and apple-trees, evergreens, shrubbery, &c., one acre of oak grove, in all five acres, elevated 70 feet above Lake Michigan, occupied by Mr. Walker. Look at it. Price reasonable, and easy terms. Inquire of G. T. CLINE, 385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—5 OR 10 acres on Johnson-av., $350 per acre; fine land, worth $800, if railroad laid as expected. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—4 ACRES FRONTING ON Madison-st., near station. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—AT WASHINGTON Heights, 23 acres, two stations on it. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourne's Addition to Ravenswood. These lots are laid out 50x152 feet on 80 feet streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot. The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.
Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK—GOOD HOUSE and lot, 1½ blocks from depot; $3,000, $300 cash, balance in monthly payments of $50, interest at 8 per cent. Address C. B. WAITE, Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—VERY DESIRABLE lots and houses in different sections of the village of Hyde Park by CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—ONE LOT 165x310 feet.
One lot 165x500 feet.
Two lots 50x200 feet; all east front, on Prospect-av., 400 feet from depot; solid timber land and high ridge, the very cream of Washington Heights, which I will sell far below its value; also by the acre and in lots in every portion of Washington Heights and Morgan Park. ASA W. CLARKE, 120 LaSalle-st., Room B, basement.

FOR SALE—HALF ACRE LOTS AT WASHINGton Heights. The subdivision contains 160 acres, is handsomely laid out with a public park of ten acres in the centre. The park is well set with shade and ornamental trees. Fine maple and elm trees are now growing in front of all the lots. The lots are each 84 by 270 feet, to a 20 foot alley. All the streets, avenues, and places are 100 feet wide. The subdivision is bounded by Ninety-fifth and Ninty-ninth-sts., Johnson and California-avs. Prices, $500, $600, and $700, $50 down—balance five years, 6 per cent, or $25 cash, and $8 per month, 6 per cent interest; title absolutely perfect. Abstract with each sale. C. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—919 FEET FRONT ON LAKE-ST.; average depth, 153 ft.; at new car shops. $30 per front foot, $5 per foot down, balance five equal payments. C. W. DEAN, 123 South Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK 8 houses and cottages of from 5 to 10 rooms in Evanston, North Evanston, and Glencoe, at lower figures than any party can sell for who does not deal exclusively in his own property; you that want houses come direct to me and save the commission; one-fifth down and balance in monthly or yearly payments will buy a home; lots in any of the places named at wholesale prices; lumber furnished those who will build; none need apply who have not a little money. C. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, Evanston.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, NEAR NORMAL School, park, and depot, two new houses, built in the most thorough manner, 8 rooms each, bath-rooms, &c. Cheap, and on easy terms. Save rent and buy a house of your own in the most thriving suburb of Chicago. J. MAPLE & CO., 155 LaSalle-st. Room 2, basement.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE brick house, with lot 50 feet, east front, on southwest corner of Prairie-av. and Twenty-fifth-st.; large brick barn on premises. Price, $45,000. Terms very reasonable. Would take good property worth from $15,000 to $20,000 in exchange. OLINGER & BALLARD, corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS ON LONG TIME, ON Union, Desplaines, and Wallace-sts. near Pavilion Parkway and Fifty-third-sts. Laboring men, buy a good lot at $450; small payment down, balance monthly, quarterly, or yearly, to suit. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—THE WEST CHICAGO LAND COMpany are offering for sale, at low prices, blocks in the vicinity of the new car works of the C. & N. W. R. R. Company. Also, desirable building lots. Also, 20 or 40 acres, corner Division-st., and Hyman-av., convenient to station. J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON BARRY POINT ROAD, Sec. 15, 39, 13.
10 acres on Madison-st., Sec. 15, 39, 13, near new car works.
J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS ON SIXTY-second-st., near Wallace; property in this vicinity is being improved rapidly, and will soon be sold at a much higher price than is now asked. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE PROPerty—Residences with large grounds from $3,000 to $25,000; residence sites from $300 to $1,500 per acre; those seeking pleasant homes should visit this beautiful suburb. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE-PROPERTY IN FIVE-acre blocks, in Sec. 17, 38, 14, near the improvements at Englewood. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—100X250 FEET, ON HYDE PARK Road, near Forty-fifth-st. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—143X226, CORNER Evanston Road and Ivanhoe-st., cheap. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID RESIDENCE LOTS AT Washington Heights and Humboldt Park on monthly payments. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 129 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 75 CHOICE HOUSES AND lots which I shall offer for sale at great bargains for the next ten days; now is the time to secure a good home on easy terms. And also choice building lots convenient to the depot, on better terms than can be made in Evanston. Call or address J. R. FOWLER, Evanston, Ill.

REAL ESTATE.

The Suburban Speculative Fever Cooling Down a Little.

The Belt-Railroad and Other Suburban Matters.

Tenement Houses Versus Suburban Homes.

Recent Sales of City Residences and Suburban Acres.

Transfers for the Week.

There has been a great deal of trading "in options" and contracts to sell land in the speculative district west of Washington Heights during the past ten days. There have, however, been very few actual transfers of the fee of the land. People do not seem to want the land so much as they do something to speculate in, and these "contracts-to-sell" seem to furnish the same sort of speculative pabulum as the options on wheat and corn for future delivery, which furnish so large a part of the business of the Board of Trade. We hear of but one actual transfer of land in that quarter during the past week, viz: a tract of 40 acres in northwest ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 26, Town of Lake, being four miles directly west, and one mile south of the Normal School, at $500 per acre, terms ⅓ cash and balance in one, two, and three years. This land is just two miles southwest of the nearest railroad station—South Lynne, on the Great Eastern Railroad. This sale affords not only an index of the present range of prices in all the surrounding district for a mile or two north and south of it, but furnishes another instance of the recent rapid advance in prices in that quarter in the fact that the price which this sold for is just the same as was asked for the land immediately at South Lynne six months ago. This shows that the prices of six months ago are now asked for lands two miles further from the city, and at least two miles further from any means of communication with the city.

It is, of course, understood that the pushing out of the speculative fever into this district is based entirely on the expectation of a railroad being built through it this summer. As mentioned last week, we are unable to trace this expectation to anything but talk. It is an old saying that "Talk is talk, but it takes money to buy land!" This does not quite hold good in connection with land in the district south of the South Branch and west of the Great Eastern Railroad, and it might also be changed to read "Talk is talk, but it takes money to build railroads."

THE BELT-SUBURBAN RAILROAD.

There are now not less than half-a-dozen suburban railroad projects being talked of: One is to build a belt-railroad around the city outside the city limits. Another belt railroad is also talked of, in which it is proposed to utilize a great part of the present tracks that run in the general direction of the projected line, viz: the new branch line of the Northwestern Company from Irving Park south to the new car shops in Sec. 10; thence east on Kinzie street to the line of the Great Eastern, on Rockwell street; thence south on the Great Eastern track to Brighton; thence east on the Stock-Yards track along Fortieth street to the lake shore; and, possibly, by some arrangement with the Illinois Central Company, thence north along the lake shore to the depot at foot of Lake street. It will be seen that these tracks already furnish a continuous line from the Illinois Central depot southward along the lake shore and around the city to Irving Park. By building four miles more of track from Irving Park, or some point south of it, to the lake shore at Lake View, this route would furnish a belt railroad entirely around the city. Whether there would be business enough to support such a road would depend on what use the main-trunk railroads entering the city from every direction could make of it in the transfer of freight cars, etc. It is not probable that the suburban passenger travel on this circuitous route would amount to much; but, as the tracks are already built, except the four miles from Irving Park to the lake shore, it would not cost much to try the experiment, if the railroad companies owning the different tracks could agree upon a plan, and would put a train on the road. The Union Stock-Yards Company have a charter which gives them the right to build a railroad almost anywhere outside the city limits, and the Directory of this Company is composed of officials of nearly all the railroads that enter the city; so that, if it can be made to appear that a belt railroad would find business enough to justify its operation (which is doubtful), they will probably supply such short links as are requisite.

Even if none of the exclusively suburban railroads now being talked of are built, the entrance of at least three more main-trunk lines now being built, viz: the Baltimore & Ohio, Canada Southern, and Chicago & Pacific, will so largely increase the area of suburban lands available for residence or manufacturing purposes that, notwithstanding the rapid increase of our population, Chicago will continue to be the most thinly populated city in the world. Instead of being an objection, this will always be an advantage, because it will keep the prices of land low enough to place the ownership of a home within the reach of even poor men. This, in turn, helps to make the population more permanent, and furnishes the never-failing supply of labor necessary for the permanent establishment of the manufacturing industries.

A CO-OPERATIVE UTOPIA.

We print the following because it is the "other side of the question," but do not agree with it for the reasons appended:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There is probably no more important matter in all the realm of domestic economy than that of providing better houses for the common people to live in.

I am willing to take the responsibility of the following statements upon this question:

That the mass of our inhabitants live in houses which are actually unfit as dwelling-places for intelligent beings.

That such places are incapable of being properly ventilated, and at the same moment serve their inhabitants as comfortable and healthful abodes.

That the houses and, of course, the apartments of the same, are generally altogether too small, the halls too narrow, and the structures, inferior as they are in most respects, are too far removed from the centre of the population.

That the rents on account of such buildings are disproportionate to the advantages gained by those who are so unfortunate as to have, for the time being, no better place of residence.

That it costs the people generally twice or thrice as much money to isolate and spread themselves over the prairie, *in the mud*, and miles away from the business centre!

That the time spent in street navigation by all classes, especially the working classes, from the various and too remote distances which are necessary consequences of isolation and indiscriminate diffusion, is unnecessarily, and, I venture to say, unwisely, wasted.

That it does not pay for the people to live in shanties or mere "shells" of houses, and to remain the victims of real estate speculation, while, by uniting their means and building magnificent, substantial, and larger houses on a less number of lots in the heart of the city, is a possible accomplishment.

That, for instance, on the basis of the Sherman House, or the Pacific Hotel, the entire mass of inhabitants spread for miles over the prairie in the West Division of Chicago can be put between Jefferson street and the river!

That such a consummation is devoutly to be wished for by the now generally-victimized community, I do not doubt. That human society can ever emerge from unhealthful and absolutely sensual conditions without being well-housed, I very much doubt.

That this whole matter, in all its phases, ought to be taken up and considered in earnest by the best intellect and the most philanthropic men and women of Chicago. The movement for good and beautiful homes for the people should be more general. O. W.

The Utopian dream of providing palaces for the "common people" is a very pleasing one to people who regard themselves as part of the "uncommon" people. Yet, in our republican condition of society, the very attempt to define the class of "common" people and separate them from the "uncommons" in a distinct manner of living would prevent the success of the scheme. It is natural for human beings to assert their particular individuality, and every salaried and wage-receiving person, from the cashier of a bank down to Bridget, in the kitchen prides himself and herself on being a little different and having somewhat different notions of life from anybody else. It is the hope of an opportunity to develop this individuality and show that he "has a soul above buttons," that draws the emigrant from the old world to America and from the Eastern States to the West. It is the restiveness under the oppressively well-ordered regulations of the older countries and cities that sends population to Chicago and the West. The opportunity to gratify certain proclivities, to ride his own little hobbies, and make it apparent to the world in the exterior arrangement of his own little house and grounds, gives a vent to certain longings in every man and woman which, if repressed, inevitably develop into discontent and contention with the nearest neighbors. Men and women rebel against rules that sink them to a dead level with *any* mass of people where the only remaining sign of individuality is the difference between numbers on the doors of a hospital or tenement, or co-operative establishment of any kind. Aside from this obstacle in human nature, we claim that it is better for society, and for the stability of local and general government, for every man to own his house. The man who owns a piece of ground and builds his home on it is in his own castle, but he is then also pledged to sustain government, to promote improvements, and help the general progress of society to a greater extent than if himself and family are simply the tenants of a suite of rooms in a hotel or co-operative boarding-house. Again, a house and lot are the only savings-bank in which a vast majority of men can ever succeed in laying up money. The temptation to spend *ready money* is too well known to need any elaborate discussion to prove that it is necessary for most men that they *run in debt* for something like a house and lot to assist them in saving money. Many a man in Chicago who is now well-to-do in the world, owes it to nothing in the world but the continual admonition of a debt that must be paid at a definite period in the future. The fear of default in his payment, and a consequent loss of money, obliges him to save, and spurs him up to action, when otherwise he would squander his earnings in luxuries or in the idleness of some strike. Co-operation too frequently runs mad, and becomes only a modified form of the delusion of Communism, and the ultimate result of the latter is always anarchy and misery.

ADDITIONAL SUBURBAN TRAINS.

The new time-table of the suburban trains on the Rock Island Railroad, which went into effect last Monday, is as follows:

Leave Chicago.	*Arrive at Chicago.*
7:00 a. m.	6:40 a. m.
8:50 a. m.	8:00 a. m.
12:20 p. m.	11:00 a. m.
4:15 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
6:15 p. m.	4:40 p. m.
7:10 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
11:00 p. m (Saturday)	......

About a week ago an accommodation suburban train was placed on the completed portion of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, and is now running every afternoon at 3 o'clock from the eastern end of the road, at the junction of Halsted street and the North Branch, to River Park (Cazenovia). By the 15th of next month the trains will run to Elgin. Nothing has been definitely settled yet as to the continuation of the eastern end of the road to any depot nearer the business centre.

It has often been suggested that one of the disadvantages of suburban residence is, that there are too few late trains, and that this prevents those who live along the lines of road from coming in to evening entertainments in the city. This want, however, will probably be supplied on each of the roads as population becomes large enough to justify all the railroad companies in running 11 o'clock p. m. trains.

THE PROJECTED CANAL,

to start somewhere not far from Eightieth street and Cottage Grove avenue, and to run to the river and connect with the South Chicago harbor, is being revived again. It may or may not be true that the said canal will be eventually a fixed fact.

SUBURBAN ACRES.

The following recent sales of suburban acres give indications of prices in various quarters:

Fifty acres in Sec. 26, in Town 38, 13, near South Brighton; consideration, $17,500.

Seventeen acres in S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ Sec. 22, Town 39, 13, ½ mile west of the city limits, near Twelfth street; consideration, $1,300 per acre.

One hundred and sixteen acres near Maywood; consideration, $102,000.

Eighteen acres in S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 12, in the Town of Evanston; consideration, $1,800 per acre.

Eighty acres, E. ½ of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 22, Town 38, 13, 1½ mile west of the Junction; consideration, $450 per acre.

Ten acres in W. ½ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 7, Town 37, 14, half-mile northwest of dummy track station at Washington Heights; consideration, $1,500 per acre.

Eighty acres in E. ½ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 3, Town 39, 13, quarter-mile west of the city limits and near North avenue; consideration, $2,000 per acre.

Five acres in Sec. 24, Town 40, 13, about two miles southeast of Irving Park, adjoining the Town of Lake View; consideration, $1,000 per acre.

Twenty acres in Sec. 35, Town 38, 13, two and a half miles S. W. of South Lynne; consideration, $12,000.

MICHIGAN AVENUE RESIDENCES.

Messrs. E. T. Sumwalt & Co. sold yesterday, for Peter Page, his three-story and basement marble front residence No. 664 Michigan avenue, with lot 25 feet front by 175 feet deep, to Wm. T. Gibson, of Indianapolis, who will move to Chicago and occupy it, for $23,000.

A similar residence, nearly opposite the above, was sold a few weeks since to Mr. Henry Corwith, the wealthiest, and one of the oldest, citizens of Galena, who will make Chicago his home.

OTHER SALES.

One-hundred and thirty-eight feet on Prairie avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets; consideration, $78 per foot.

Ten lots in the Town of Evanston, Robert Common's subdivision; consideration, $250 each (for inside lots 33x150) and $450 each (for corner lots 45x150).

One hundred by one hundred and nine, southwest corner of North Clark and Erie streets; consideration, $44,000.

Sixty by one hundred, northwest corner of State and Erie streets; consideration, $15,000.

Four lots on Archer avenue, corner of Freeman street, 25x125 each; consideration, $4,000.

One hundred and sixty-eight by one hundred and twenty, corner of Oak and Lake Shore; consideration, $2,500.

Lot on Hastings street, near Blue Island avenue; consideration, $1,400.

Fifty by one hundred, on Hinsdale street, near Wells street; consideration, $4,625.

Fifty by one hundred and twenty-five on Diversey avenue and West Hastings street; consideration, $4,000.

Two lots on Brown street, between Lake and Walsh streets; consideration, $1,650.

Four lots corner Burling street and Webster avenue; consideration, $2,500.

Twenty-four by one hundred and twenty-four on Emerald street, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets; consideration, $750.

Twenty-four by one hundred and four on Morgan street, between Gurley and Polk streets; consideration, $1,250.

A large number of dwelling houses, ranging in cost from $500 to $3,000, are being erected at the present time south of Twenty-second street and west of the avenues, running out toward the Stock Yards, and east of the Stock Yards.

Hansen & Black, architects, Major Block, have plans in their office for the following buildings, viz:

For W. M. Laughlin, a double dwelling-house corner Polk street and Hermitage avenue.

For B. P. Jacobs, a handsome cottage and a depot at Highland Park.

Dr. N. T. Quales, brick residence at Wicker Park.

J. McHugh, store and dwelling, Division and Franklin streets.

P. Mackin, store and dwelling, corner Indiana avenue and Bickerdike street.

Isaac R. Hitt, a double brick house, with octagon fronts. Also a block of five octagon-front dwellings at Evanston.

C. Jevne, residence and barn on East Erie street.

Mr. Garrett, a block of four octagon-front dwellings, corner Jackson and Throop streets.

The same architects have also just finished a handsome perspective of the Lincoln Park House and a fancy bazaar for D. Goodwillie.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, April 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 5, 11, and west 6 ft of Lot 4, in Block 4 of Cochran's Block 29, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated April 8; consideration, $5,000.

Twenty-five lots in Central Park Addition, dated April 24; consideration, $26,750.

Auburn st, between Onondaga and Cayuga sts, e f, 26x130 feet, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $550.

The premises No. 33 Block st, dated April 25; consideration, $1,300.

Sherman st, bet Polk and Taylor sts, e f 25 ft to alley, dated April 26; consideration, $2,000.

Emma st, west of and near Noble st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 26; consideration, $1,000.

Emma st, west of and near Noble st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 26; consideration, $1,000.

E ¼ of Lot 5, in Block 9, Rockwell's Addition, dated April 21; consideration, $10,000.

West Tyler st, near n e cor of Paulina st, s f, Lot 13, dated March 13; consideration, $2,700.

Pacific av, 300 ft n of Polk st, w f, 22 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Sept. 26; consideration, $5,250.

Sheffield av, near Clay st, e f, Lots 107 and 108, dated March 29; consideration, $2,800.

Lot 9 in Block 16 of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated April 26; consideration, $2,334.

West Lake st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, n f, 50 ft to alley, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $8,250.

Lot 9 in Block 5, Holstein, dated April 21; consideration, $800.

West Kinzie st, between May and Curtis sts, s f, 20 ft to alley, dated April 26; consideration, $4,200.

Lot 6, in Block 3 of Ward's Block 12, Sheffield's Addition, dated April 23; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 24, in Block 18, of s ½ Sec. 31, 39, 14, dated April 18; consideration, $600.

West Jackson st, between Lincoln and Honore sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 24; consideration $4,000.

Clybourn av., near n w cor of Division st, Lot 8, with buildings, dated April 26; consideration $15,250.

State st, 77 ft s of Couch place, e f, 23x80 ft, with building, dated April 21; consideration, $44,000. Chas. Busby to James C. Simm.

Indiana av, 96 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, e 24½ ft to alley, dated March 31; consideration, $12,000.

Indiana av, s of and near Sixteenth st, e f, 28 ft to alley, dated April 21; consideration, $18,000.

Tyler st, bet Centre av and Throop st, s f, Lot 42, dated March 14; consideration, $4,500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 19 and 20 in Block 30, in Touhy & Rogers' Addition to Ravenswood, dated April 24; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 43 in Block 2 of Block 15, of s ½ Sec. 29, 40, 14, dated April 20; consideration, $900.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Sixty-third st, northeast corner of Bassett av, s f, 125x123 ft, with 100 ft in same block, dated March 15; consideration, $2,700.

Lot 7, of Lots 9 to 16 of Johnston's s ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ of Sec 3, 38, 14, dated March 21; consideration, $2,450.

Lots 9 and 10 of Lots 59 to 62, Town of Brighton, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $700.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 42 and 43, in Block 2, of Blanchard's Subdivision, in Sec 36, 40, 13, with buildings, dated April 25; consideration, $2,000.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, April 26. City property: Number of sales, 170; consideration, $809,378. North of city limits: Number of sales, 9; consideration, $258,150. South of city limits: Number of sales, 38; consideration, $799,775. West of city limits: Number of sales, 2; consideration, $14,000. Total sales, 219. Total consideration, $1,881,803.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home at South Evanston met at the Home Friday afternoon. Present, Dr. Hamill and Madames Ball, Hamill, Andrews, Mercer, and Blackie. Mrs. Charles H. Fowler, Dr. and Mrs. Mercer, and Mrs. Ambrose Foster, were elected members of the Board. Dr. Mercer presented his report, which was accepted; also, his resignation as Resident Physician, which was accepted with expressions of regret, and a vote of thanks for his efficient services entered of record. Superintendent J. A. Stewart presented a report on the condition of the Home. He reported it to be in a good condition in every respect, now sheltering twenty-four disabled soldiers. A committee consisting of Dr. Hamill, Mrs. Ball and Andrews were appointed to procure a physician and surgeon for the Home. Mrs. A. Foster and Mrs. Blackie were appointed a Committee of Visitation. The Committee on Physician and Surgeon reported in favor of Dr. J. S. Wood, of Evanston, who was employed on a salary of $200 per annum. The Board then adjourned to meet in May at the residence of Dr. Hamill, in Chicago.

HYDE PARK.

The newly elected Board of Education met on Thursday night, at Village Hall, to organize. John Middleton was elected President, and John Remmer, Secretary. On drawing lots for length of term of office, Daniel Healy and Van H. Higgins were found to be elected for one year; Joseph N. Barker and John Remmer for two years, and John Middleton and George W. Binford for three years. Only one week's spring vacation was allowed, being all of next week. A large amount of business was suggested and referred to committees for investigation and report. The regular meetings are to be on the first and third Monday evenings of each month. There are now five grammar and one high school in the district, and a new school is wanted on the South Shore. The Board adjourned to meet at the high school on Friday at 1 o'clock to assist in the spring examination.

SHOW-CASES.

ANDERSON'S SHOW CASES.

I am prepared to furnish, at the lowest prices, SHOW CASES of every variety and style, and of the best workmanship. The largest and best assortment to be found in the West always in stock.

Among the many fine establishments furnished by me in this city since the fire may be mentioned those of N. Matson & Co., Van Cott & Co., Bigler & Co.

M. ANDERSON,
324 & 326 State-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

R. J. MORSE

WILL OPEN

On MONDAY, April 28,

At Corner of Lake and Clark-sts.,

One of the finest stocks of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, French Clocks, Opera Glasses, Sterling Silverware to be found in Chicago, all at very low prices.

MUSICAL.

The owner has left with us on sale a superb SECOND-HAND, 7⅓ octave, elegantly-carved

STEINWAY

PIANO. Has been used but little and is in every particular as good as new instruments. We are enabled to offer this at a decided bargain, and furnish our usual unlimited warranty with bill of sale. SMITH & NIXON, General Northwestern Agents for Steinways' Pianos, 129 State-st., Chicago.

FRESCO PAINTING.

FRESCO PAINTING.

SCHUBERT & KOENIG,
ARTISTS IN FRESCO,
217 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.

Orders for fine Fresco Painting solicited. As proofs of skill refer to the new Sherman and Pacific Hotels.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER & CO.

DENTISTS,

181 and 183 West Madison-st., northeast corner Halsted.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Artificial Sets	$10, $15, $20 and $25
Pure Gold Fillings	$2 to $4
Silver Fillings	$1 to $3
Extracting Teeth, each	50 cents

STOVES.

KEEP PEACE IN THE FAMILY

BY SECURING A

FEARLESS COOK STOVE.

For sale at retail by SARD & FOOTE, 122 State-st.

INDISPENSABLE

For COMFORT and ECONOMY, the

WARREN COOKER.

SARD & FOOTE, 122 State-st., Agents for the West.

SHIRTS.

"EUREKA"

Is a word sometimes misapplied, but to nothing is it so appropriate as to the matchless "EUREKA SHIRTS," perfected by P. H. McART. Their fit is entirely different to any other garment in the market.

Manufactory now, 122 WEST MADISON-ST.

On or about May 1 at 69 West Madison-st.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

THE TRIBUNE.

"The Greatest Feat in American Journalism."

"THE BEST PAPER EVER ISSUED FROM THE AMERICAN PRESS."

The Tribune and New York Herald Compared.

Read the Comments of an Eastern Journal.

How the Sixteen-Page Sunday Tribune is Received Abroad.

From the Philadelphia Press, April 18.

The New York *Herald* of Sunday printed a twenty-page paper, containing one hundred and twenty columns of "matter," and claims that this was the greatest feat of American journalism. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, published in a city with one-third the population of New York, on the same day printed a sixteen-page paper, containing one hundred and twelve columns of matter, but said nothing about it. The columns of THE TRIBUNE are three-quarters of an inch longer than those of the *Herald*, and, by an actual measurement, the *Herald* only printed three columns more than the Chicago journal. But the *Herald* "leads" more profusely, uses larger type and longer display-headings; and we think it safe to say that the credit for the "greatest feat of American journalism," in the matter of size, belongs to a provincial journal. Both papers, however, deserve credit, and are splendid examples of the wonderful growth of the American journal. THE TRIBUNE of the day mentioned, in all its features,—news, editorial, literary, and local,—was probably the best paper ever issued from the American press.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

In consequence of the immense increase of their business, the

NEW YORK PATENT CARPET RENOVATING CO.

have been obliged to seek greatly-enlarged quarters, and have rented spacious floors at 195 and 197 RANDOLPH-ST., northwest corner of Fifth-av., where they will remove May 1.

Theirs is the only process which removes ALL the dirt and stains of grease, coal dust, etc., from the fabric, and is the

Perfection of Carpet Cleaning.

Can be applied equally well without removing the Carpets from the floors.

Until May 1, at 51 West Washington-st.

REMOVAL.

On and after May 1, the Chicago Agency of the MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. will occupy the Basement Office, No. 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE, General Agents.

REMOVED.

JOHN H. KROGER,
DRAPER & TAILOR,

Has removed to 63 North Clark-st., and will open with a fine stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

ROOFING.

M. W. POWELL & CO. have removed to 173 Monroe-st., "Bryan Block." They do first-class work at close figures.

FOR SALE.

TENTS

For sale cheap; 500 Wall, House, and Hotel Tents, complete, mostly new, and in first-class order, suitable for Emigration, Families going West, Colonization Societies, Railroad Building Parties, Lumbermen, Fishermen, Hunters, State Fairs, Camp-Meetings, &c. Just received, and with other kinds of Quartermaster and Ordnance Stores, to be sold cheap.

COL. C. LIPPINCOTT, Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

HUNT, BARBOUR & CO.
103 East Madison-st.,

Will sell, MONDAY MORNING, their entire Store Fixtures, consisting of COUNTERS, TABLES, SHELVING, &c.

MAY 1, 1873.

HASKELL BROS.,

Trunk Manufacturers, have a lot of large cheap Packing Trunks at cost for a few days. TRIBUNE BUILDING (Basement). Also 87 WEST MADISON-ST.

Job Printing Office For Sale.

We will sell our entire office, now doing a good business, at about half the actual value for cash. Call and satisfy yourselves, if you wish a good bargain. Possession immediately. OAKLEY & SON, 177 East Madison-st., Room 12.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH MADE EASY

BY

Prof. de Gournay's Comprehensive Method.

Residence, No. 1043 Indiana-av.

REFERS, BY PERMISSION, TO

E. Carrey, V. Consul of France.	Dr. J. H. Hollister.
Wilbur F. Storey, Esq.	Dr. R. H. Bingham.
Heman Baldwin, Esq.	Dr. E. Marguerat.
Mons. G. Saurret.	Dr. J. B. Walker.

CHEMICAL BATHS.

VERGNES' ELECTRO CHEMICAL

96 WABASH-AV. Treatment ... and ... chronic diseases. Satisfaction ... treat... this city. ment is unlike other electric ... A competent physician ... with the comforts of a home pro... from the country, in the immedia...

... STATE.

... LOTS

... on monthly payments; beautifully ... graded; near depot and three railroads, ... wood, on Western-av. Apply to C. H. BECKWITH, 113 and 115 South Water-st.

CHINA, CROCKERY, &c.

Opening!

YOU ARE INVITED

To call and examine our NEW and BEAUTIFUL stock of

FINE CHINA,

Rich Cut Glass,

ELEGANT

MANTEL ORNAMENTS,

Antique Majolica,

AND

DECORATED EARTHENWARE.

Also, best Silver-Plated Goods, Table Cutlery, and Common Crockery, comprising every variety, useful and ornamental, for furnishing a house from parlor to kitchen.

Having one of the finest assortments of above goods in Chicago, and devoting our efforts entirely to fitting out Dwellings and Hotels, we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction.

E. C. LAWRENCE & CO.,

105 State-st.,
NEAR WASHINGTON.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW, Room 1 Nevada Block.

To Rent, at a Very Low Rate,

First-class offices in the new building, northwest corner of LaSalle and Adams-sts. R. SCHLOESSER, Office in corner basement.

TO RENT.

First floor of new 2-story frame house, 6 rooms, large yard planted with cherry trees, and other shrubbery and flowers; corner Lill and Seminary-avs., 4 blocks from Lincoln-av. street-cars. Rent $25 per month. Inquire of M. KUNKLE, 74 and 76 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT, DENTIST'S OFFICE.

Front rooms, S. W. cor. Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st. Inquire at MANDEL BROS'.

FURS PRESERVED.

PRESERVE YOUR FURS FROM

MOTHS!

SMITH & CO.,
205 West Madison-st.,

Receive furs for storage and safe keeping, give receipts, and insure against loss or damage. Charges moderate.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, AND NERVOUS DISEASES,

PUBLISHED BY THE

PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 167 South Clark Street,
CHICAGO.

Dr. G. W. WARREN, Assistant Physician.

Medical Knowledge for Everybody. Two Million Copies Sold.

A BOOK FOR EVERY MAN.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, or Self Preservation. A Medical Treatise on the Causes and Cure of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline in Man, Nervous and Physical Debility, and Hypochondria. This is indeed a book for every man. Price only $1. 285 pages, bound in cloth.

A BOOK FOR EVERY WOMAN,

Entitled SEXUAL PHYSIOLOGY OF WOMAN, AND HER DISEASES; or, Woman Treated Physiologically and Pathologically from Infancy to Old Age, with Elegant Illustrative Engravings. 350 pages, bound in beautiful French cloth. Price $2.

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.

The Institute has just published a new book, treating exclusively of NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES. 150 pages, cloth. Price $1, or sent FREE on receipt of $3 for the other two books, postage paid.

The reception with which these books have met is entirely owing to their clear and forcible style, and the truisms which they contain, there being nothing that the MARRIED or SINGLE of EITHER SEX can either require or wish to know but what is fully explained, and many matters of the most important and interesting character are introduced, to which no allusion even can be found in any other works in our language. All the NEW DISCOVERIES of the author, whose experience is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any man, are given in full. No person should be without these valuable books. It is presumed that few, if any, will withhold from themselves the pleasure and profit of thoroughly making themselves acquainted with these marvelous works, from the pen of so eminent a medical man.

Dr. G. W. WARREN, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, late Medical Inspector-General, U. S. A., Honorary Member of the American Medical Faculty, and Assistant Physician of the Institute, may also be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience, to whom all correspondence should be addressed, or to the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 167 South Clark-st., Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCA... ...RSE & CO ...HINGTON-ST.

...N NOTICES.

...OLUTION.

...hip heretofore existing under the name ...ith & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual ...their successors, C. H. Beckwith & Sons, assume liabilities of said firm, and are authorized to ... all collections.

C. H. BECKWITH,
F. H. BECKWITH,
CHAS. L. BECKWITH,
L. F. MASON.

Chicago, April 22, 1873.

Referring to the above dissolution, we announce the continuance of the Wolesale Grocery business at our old stand, corner Dearborn and South Water-sts., under the name and style of

C. H. BECKWITH & SONS.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Goodman & Chisholm, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All indebtedness of the firm has been assumed by Miss K. E. Goodman & Co., who will continue the business at 232½ West Lake-st.

ESTHER GOODMAN.
EMMA CHISHOLM.

FURNITURE.

POTTER, KING & CO.,

284, 286 & 288 WABASH-AV.,

Are now offering a complete line of FINE, MEDIUM, and COMMON

FURNITURE!

Of their own manufacture and importation, in new and elegant designs, and of superior quality, at prices that DEFY COMPETITION.

POTTER, KING & CO.,
284, 286 & 288 Wabash-av.,
(NEAR VAN BUREN-ST.)

MONDAY, APRIL 28,

We shall have on exhibition some new patterns Chamber Furniture, manufactured expressly for our Spring Trade. We have also a large line of imported Marquetrie Furniture in stock, of beautiful and ornate designs, at low prices: also, Parlor, Library, and Dining-room Suites in great assortment. We guarantee satisfaction in every purchase. We believe parties will find it to their advantage to select from a large and desirable stock where each article is warranted.

W. W. STRONG FUR'RE CO.,
266 & 268 Wabash-av.

Furniture

of all kinds, at lowest cash prices, on INSTALLMENTS, at

W. I. HUNT & CO.'S,
874 Milwaukee-av.

CHROMO.

NEW CHROMO,

ENTITLED

THE CONVALESCENT,

Given to each customer by the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY,

116 West Washington-st., 128 Twenty-second-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK:

Cuba	April 30	Abyssinia	May 10
Scotia	May 7	Batavia	May 17
Algeria	May 14	Calabria	May 24

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent, N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

Cabin Passage $80 and $90 Currency.

Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.

STEERAGE, $32.00 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent, 55 Market-st., Chicago.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Thursday, April 24, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, April 26, 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK	Thursday, May 1, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, May 3, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Thursday, May 8, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports	$32.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports	36.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports	38.00 Currency.

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

Just published, "The Trip to Europe," a Magazine of Information for Ocean Travellers. Can be had free of charge on application, or sent by mail on receipt of ... cent stamp.

INDELIBLE IN...

PAYSON'S Combination

Payson's ... Brigg's Pen, ... Marking Ap... Is a ... Trade supplied by ... Fuller, Canvassers ... by STODDARD & CO., ...ampton, Mass. ...amples, by mail, 75 cents.

...SS CHANCE.

...AND CHANCE

...that has from $3,000 to $6,000 in cash to manu... staple article on royalty. Trade partly estab... Have building and machinery all ready. The ... of this is for the want of capital. No one need ap... but those that mean business. Address 788 West Kin...zie-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LITHOGRAPHIC SOLICITOR.

A man who has canvassed for lithographic orders throughout the Western States, and who knows his business, can secure a permanent situation in St. Louis by applying to J. McKITTRICK, of St. Louis, at Sherman House, on Sunday between 9 and 10 a. m., or between 8 and 10 p. m., or on Monday morning before 10 o'clock, or in the evening at 6 o'clock.

LAKESIDE LAUNDRY,

With superior appointments and capacity almost unlimited, will open May 1, at

63 and 65 South Canal-st.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application has been made to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for the release of the following certificates of stock, the originals having been lost, mislaid, or destroyed:

Feb. 24, 1869, No. 799; 15 shares.
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 63; 25 shares.

JOHN CREBAR.

Carpet Cleaning.

The Chicago Carpet-Cleaning and Renovating Company are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line. 1097 Indiana-av., cor. Twenty-third-st. M. W. BARKER & CO.

FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK.

A Savings Bank AND Safe Depository.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

THE FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSITORY,

In their new Fire-Proof Building,

143, 145 & 147 Randolph-st.,

Receive for safe keeping in their GREAT FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS (among the best in the world, having cost over one hundred thousand dollars), Coupon Bonds, Securities, Family Plate, Coin, Deeds, Wills, and Valuables of every description.

Also, rent Safes in their Vaults at from $10 to $50 a year, according to size.

Trusts of every kind received and executed.

Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. | Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation.	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 21 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:... a. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:30 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:10 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:... a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ ...30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	*5:40 a. ...	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:... m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:... p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main ...	...:40 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	...:00 m.	*10:10 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation		1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot, C. & E. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and K... Ticket office 153 Washington-st. Frei...

	Leave.	Arrive.
...	* 7:4. a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
...ville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 ... m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	...:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	...:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 15 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	5:30 a. m.	9:10 a.m.
Roselle Accommodation	5:30 p.m.	7:50 p.m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a.m.	10:21 a.m.
River Park Accommodation	3:30 p.m.	7:21 p.m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	3:30 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:20 p. m.	9:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! **Dr. Kean,**

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases.

DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

WASHINGTON.

A Chapter for Architects---The Designers of the Public Buildings.

Hallet, Thornton, Hadfield, Hoban, Latrobe, Bulfinch, Mills, Walter.

Talks with Their Posterity --- Eighty Years of Mind in One Edifice.

Scandals of the Construction of the Capitol---Growth of Our Building Civilization.

The Romance of the Architects---Their Mutual Criticisms.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1873.

A building, whose form is a household ornament and a distinct impression upon every American mind, such only as the Capitol edifice, should have found at some time a romancer. This has not been the case.

There exists no succinct, clear account of the greatest building on our Continent, and the documentary matter to make it is neither complete, nor assembled at any one especial place. There have been eighty years devoted to this edifice, and it is not yet wholly complete. It spans from 1792 to 1873. It is the only house in the New or the Old World in which there is some tribute to every adventurer, navigator, or physical hero of North America,—Columbus, Cabot, De Soto, Standish, Washington, Scott.

The present letter undertakes to revive the lives of

THE ARCHITECTS OF THE CAPITOL.

The first architect of the Capitol, in the proper sense of a professional man, was Stephen S. Hallet, whose name is also spelled Hallate. About this gentleman, whose career on the public buildings was very brief, no recollections, and scarcely a tradition, prevails. It has been generally said that he was an Englishman, and a pupil of the celebrated John Nash, of London. It is apparent, however, from the books of the Commissioners, that Hallet was a Frenchman. He is addressed by them as "Monsieur Hallet," and referred to by them as "a French artist." They also apologize for writing him a letter, by saying that the difficulty of making explanations between themselves and him verbally suggests the former manner of communication.

Hallet sent his plan to the Commissioners, and they received it, July 17, 1792. They were struck with the evidences of his professional capacity, and invited him to visit the spot as soon as he could. These were the old Commissioners,—Johnson, Stewart, and Carroll. It appears that Hallet's plans, which were several in number, had about commended him as the author of the building, and he was employed in that capacity, when Dr. Thornton, an Englishman, also presented a plan, which the Commissioners requested him to lodge with the Secretary of State, at Philadelphia.

This latter plan, although drawn by an amateur, affected both Jefferson and Washington to such a degree that a letter was at once dispatched to the Commissioners, requesting them to adopt it, and to substitute it for Hallet's, but to do this with as much delicacy as possible, and to retain Hallet in the public service. This peremptory order probably gave the Commissioners much relief, if we may believe the statement of George Hadfield, another architect, who wrote twenty years later to the following effect:

"A premium had been offered of $500 and a building lot for the best design for a Capitol, at a time when scarcely a professional artist was to be found in any of the United States; which is plainly to be seen from the pile of trash presented as designs."

THE FATE OF HALLET.

It does not appear that Monsieur Hallet received in a cordial way this assurance that an English amateur had made a superior elevation to his own, and he drew again and again designs, while Thornton's was also amended after the foundations of the Capitol had been raised to the ground-level. The situation was further embarrassed by Thornton's appointment as one of the Commissioners, where he came into conflict with his predecessor in an administrative as well as a professional way. Mr. Hallet, in deference to Jefferson's suggestion, was employed at £400 per year, Nov. 20, 1793. More than nine months previously, or April 5, 1793, the Commissioners wrote to Thornton, "The President has given his formal approbation of your plan." The changes in Thornton's design were, however, made so nearly like those of Hallet's, particularly as to the interior, that Monsieur demurred to the premium being accorded to Dr. Thornton. Quarrels ensued, and Hallet withheld his drawings, and wrote a letter to the Commissioners, June 28, 1794, saying: "I claim the original invention of the plan now executing, and beg leave to lay hereafter before you and the President the proofs of my right to it." Thereupon the Commissioners demanded his plans, and Monsieur Hallet refused to surrender them. He was then verbally acquainted with the order —that their connection with him had ceased and he was no longer in the public service.

From this time forward there is no notable mention in the Commissioners' books of this unfortunate architect, and I have not been able to find any traditions respecting him.

ARCHITECT NO. 2—HADFIELD.

His successor was George Hadfield, who continued on the work until May 10, 1798.

Mr. Hadfield's final account, amounting to upwards of £176 was allowed to the Commissioners. His name, however, had been deposited in the corner-stones as one of the architects, and subsequent developments have in a great measure vindicated his claim as a principal suggestor of the building. About seventy years after his disappearance from the public view, a son of B. H. Latrobe, the real builder of the wings, returned to Washington Hallet's drawings. Mr. Clark, the architect, passed them over to the Librarian of Congress in 1873. I was permitted to make sketch-copies of Hallet's plans, and Mr. Clark came into the Library while I was drawing from them, and expressed the opinion that Hallet was the first architect, and that what he called his "fanciful plan" had been borrowed by Thornton, and changed to such a degree that Hallet was overridden in the premises.

DID HALLET OR THORNTON MAKE THE PLAN?

He called my attention to this memorandum in Hallet's handwriting:

"A ground plan accompanied this (elevation), which Dr. Thornton sent for, together with my plan in pencil."

On another drawing the following memorandum in Hallet's handwriting appeared:

"Sketch of the groundworks; part of the foundations were laid by some time in August, 1793, now useless on account of the alterations since I introduced S. Hallet."

Other drawings by Mr. Hallet were indorsed as follows:

"The ground-floor of a plan of the Capitol, laid before the Board in October, 1793."

"Plan of the ground and principal floor, sent from Philadelphia to the Board in July, 1793."

THORNTON, THE AMATEUR.

Dr. William Thornton, a native of the West India Islands. He was a man of a good deal of amateur talent, and his introduction to Jefferson brought him to live on the Capital site, where he remained for the remainder of his days. He would appear to have been of an officious, buoyant, perseverine disposition; and, after he was relieved as Commissioner, he gathered together models and curiosities in an abandoned hotel which stood on the site of the present General Post-Office, and these curiosities were spared, at his intercession, from the British incendiary, and became the nucleus of the present Patent-Office collection, of which, while nominal clerk, Thornton was really the first Commissioner.

He was also the founder of the first race-track at Washington, and took delight in blooded horses, entering the lists with the great John Taylor, the chief stock-breeder and the richest citizen of the District. Dr. Thornton always insisted with vehemence that he was the original architect of the Capitol, and no doubt his picture of the elevations brought the Administration to a conclusion. Jefferson says of it: "The grandeur, simplicity, and beauty of the exterior, including the dome; and, when Gen. Washington saw the extent of the alterations proposed, he expressed his disapprobation in a style of such warmth as his dignity and self-command seldom permitted. . . . Mr. Hallet was desirous not merely of altering what might be improved, but even what was most approved. He made some judicious alterations; but, in other instances, he did injury. . . . When Gen. Washington honored me with the appointment of Commissioner, he requested that I would restore the building to a correspondence with the original plan."

It further seems that Washington addressed the Commissioners, Gustavus Scott, William Thornton, and Alexander White,—Feb. 27, 1797, expressing his "real satisfaction with their conduct;" which involved an indorsement of Thornton's ideas.

WAS HALLET NASH'S PUPIL?

Mr. Hallet's first design for the Capitol, as well as the modifications and amendments of the same show that he was an architect of very perfect knowledge. Mr. Clark, as I have said, an architect in 1873,—told me that he had heard that Hallet was a pupil of Nash, who was the leading English architect of his period. There is no proof of this, but none to the contrary. Nash was born in London, in 1752, and, after undergoing a course of training in his profession, and practising it for some time, withdrew under the delusion of speculation, and lost considerable money. On his return he returned to his profession, he met with very great success, and opened an office in London in 1792. He designed and constructed numerous splendid mansion-houses for the nobility and gentry in England and Ireland, and performed some of the most celebrated street-improvements in the British metropolis. He was an inventor as well, and in 1799 obtained a patent for improvement in the construction of arches and piers of bridges, which led him to assume the credit of introducing the use of cast-iron girders. His work in London has been quite celebrated, including the fashioning of Regent street and its beautiful blocks, the Langham-Place Church, Park Haymarket theatre, the tasteful, which outlived the life of Washington, and Thornton was put upon the defensive.

THE ARCHITECTS FALL OUT.

In 1804, Mr. Latrobe addressed a report to Congress, in which he denounced Thornton's plan, and animadverted with some severity upon the principle of competition for designs of great public buildings, saying that "a picture" was not a plan, and intimating that Thornton's work in the premises was merely pictorial. To this Thornton rejoined in a pamphlet, of which a copy exists in the Congressional Library,—a purchase with Mr. Jefferson's collection. Thornton says:

"Mr. Hallet was not in the public service when or since I was appointed Commissioner, which was on the 12th day of September, 1794. *Mr. Hadfield* was appointed to superintend the work at the Capitol, Oct. 15, 1795."

Thornton says further:

"Mr. Hallet changed and diminished the Senate-room, which is now too small. He laid square the foundation at the centre building, excluding the dome; and, when Gen. Washington saw the extent of the alterations proposed, he expressed his disapprobation in a style of such warmth as his dignity and self-command seldom permitted. . . . Mr. Hallet was desirous not merely of altering what might be improved, but even what was most approved. He made some judicious alterations; but, in other instances, he did injury. . . . When Gen. Washington honored me with the appointment of Commissioner, he requested that I would restore the building to a correspondence with the original plan."

It further seems that Washington addressed the Commissioners, Gustavus Scott, William Thornton, and Alexander White,—Feb. 27, 1797, expressing his "real satisfaction with their conduct;" which involved an indorsement of Thornton's ideas.

WAS HALLET NASH'S PUPIL?

Mr. Hallet's first design for the Capitol, as well as the modifications and amendments of the same show that he was an architect of very perfect knowledge. Mr. Clark, an architect in 1873,—told me that he had heard that Hallet was a pupil of Nash, who was the leading English architect of his period. There is no proof of this, but none to the contrary. Nash was born in London, in 1752, and, after undergoing a course of training in his profession, and practising it for some time, withdrew under the delusion of speculation, and lost considerable money. On his return he returned to his profession, he met with very great success, and opened an office in London in 1792. He designed and constructed numerous splendid mansion-houses for the nobility and gentry in England and Ireland, and performed some of the most celebrated street-improvements in the British metropolis. He was an inventor as well, and in 1799 obtained a patent for improvement in the construction of arches and piers of bridges, which led him to assume the credit of introducing the use of cast-iron girders. His work in London has been quite celebrated, including the fashioning of Regent street and its beautiful blocks, the Langham-Place Church, Park Haymarket theatre, the tasteful, which outlived the life of Washington, and Thornton was put upon the defensive.

THE ARCHITECTS FALL OUT.

In 1804, Mr. Latrobe addressed a report to Congress, in which he denounced Thornton's plan, and animadverted with some severity upon the principle of competition for designs of great public buildings, saying that "a picture" was not a plan, and intimating that Thornton's work in the premises was merely pictorial. To this Thornton rejoined in a pamphlet, of which a copy exists in the Congressional Library,—a purchase with Mr. Jefferson's collection. Thornton says:

"A premium had been offered of $500 and a building lot for the best design for a Capitol, at a time when scarcely a professional artist was to be found in any of the United States; which is plainly to be seen from the pile of trash presented as designs."

THE FATE OF HALLET.

It does not appear that Monsieur Hallet received in a cordial way this assurance that an English amateur had made a superior elevation to his own, and he drew again and again designs, while Thornton's was also amended after the foundations of the Capitol had been raised to the ground-level. The situation was further embarrassed by Thornton's appointment as one of the Commissioners, where he came into conflict with his predecessor in an administrative as well as a professional way. Mr. Hallet, in deference to Jefferson's suggestion, was employed at £400 per year, Nov. 20, 1793. More than nine months previously, or April 5, 1793, the Commissioners wrote to Thornton, "The President has given his formal approbation of your plan." The changes in Thornton's design were, however, made so nearly like those of Hallet's, particularly as to the interior, that Monsieur demurred to the premium being accorded to Dr. Thornton. Quarrels ensued, and Hallet withheld his drawings, and wrote a letter to the Commissioners, June 28, 1794, saying: "I claim the original invention of the plan now executing, and beg leave to lay hereafter before you and the President the proofs of my right to it." Thereupon the Commissioners demanded his plans, and Monsieur Hallet refused to surrender them. He was then verbally acquainted with the order —that their connection with him had ceased and he was no longer in the public service.

From this time forward there is no notable mention in the Commissioners' books of this unfortunate architect, and I have not been able to find any traditions respecting him.

ARCHITECT NO. 2—HADFIELD.

His successor was George Hadfield, who continued on the work until May 10, 1798.

Mr. Hadfield's final account, amounting to upwards of £176 was allowed to the Commissioners. His name, however, had been deposited in the corner-stones as one of the architects, and subsequent developments have in a great measure vindicated his claim as a principal suggestor of the building. About seventy years after his disappearance from the public view, a son of B. H. Latrobe, the real builder of the wings, returned to Washington Hallet's drawings. Mr. Clark, the architect, passed them over to the Librarian of Congress in 1873. I was permitted to make sketch-copies of Hallet's plans, and Mr. Clark came into the Library while I was drawing from them, and expressed the opinion that Hallet was the first architect, and that what he called his "fanciful plan" had been borrowed by Thornton, and changed to such a degree that Hallet was overridden in the premises.

DID HALLET OR THORNTON MAKE THE PLAN?

He called my attention to this memorandum in Hallet's handwriting:

"A ground plan accompanied this (elevation), which Dr. Thornton sent for, together with my plan in pencil."

On another drawing the following memorandum in Hallet's handwriting appeared:

"Sketch of the groundworks; part of the foundations were laid by some time in August, 1793, now useless on account of the alterations since I introduced S. Hallet."

Other drawings by Mr. Hallet were indorsed as follows:

"The ground-floor of a plan of the Capitol, laid before the Board in October, 1793."

"Plan of the ground and principal floor, sent from Philadelphia to the Board in July, 1793."

THORNTON, THE AMATEUR.

Dr. William Thornton, a native of the West India Islands. He was a man of a good deal of amateur talent, and his introduction to Jefferson brought him to live on the Capital site, where he remained for the remainder of his days. He would appear to have been of an officious, buoyant, perseverine disposition; and, after he was relieved as Commissioner, he gathered together models and curiosities in an abandoned hotel which stood on the site of the present General Post-Office, and these curiosities were spared, at his intercession, from the British incendiary, and became the nucleus of the present Patent-Office collection, of which, while nominal clerk, Thornton was really the first Commissioner.

He was also the founder of the first race-track at Washington, and took delight in blooded horses, entering the lists with the great John Taylor, the chief stock-breeder and the richest citizen of the District. Dr. Thornton always insisted with vehemence that he was the original architect of the Capitol, and no doubt his picture of the elevations brought the Administration to a conclusion. Jefferson says of it: "The grandeur, simplicity, and beauty of the exterior, including the dome; and, when Gen. Washington saw the extent of the alterations proposed, he expressed his disapprobation in a style of such warmth as his dignity and self-command seldom permitted. . . . Mr. Hallet was desirous not merely of altering what might be improved, but even what was most approved. He made some judicious alterations; but, in other instances, he did injury. . . . When Gen. Washington honored me with the appointment of Commissioner, he requested that I would restore the building to a correspondence with the original plan."

It further seems that Washington addressed the Commissioners, Gustavus Scott, William Thornton, and Alexander White,—Feb. 27, 1797, expressing his "real satisfaction with their conduct;" which involved an indorsement of Thornton's ideas.

WAS HALLET NASH'S PUPIL?

Mr. Hallet's first design for the Capitol, as well as the modifications and amendments of the same show that he was an architect of very perfect knowledge. Mr. Clark, an architect in 1873,—told me that he had heard that Hallet was a pupil of Nash, who was the leading English architect of his period. There is no proof of this, but none to the contrary. Nash was born in London, in 1752, and, after undergoing a course of training in his profession, and practising it for some time, withdrew under the delusion of speculation, and lost considerable money. On his return he returned to his profession, he met with very great success, and opened an office in London in 1792. He designed and constructed numerous splendid mansion-houses for the nobility and gentry in England and Ireland, and performed some of the most celebrated street-improvements in the British metropolis. He was an inventor as well, and in 1799 obtained a patent for improvement in the construction of arches and piers of bridges, which led him to assume the credit of introducing the use of cast-iron girders. His work in London has been quite celebrated, including the fashioning of Regent street and its beautiful blocks, the Langham-Place Church, Park Haymarket theatre, the tasteful, which outlived the life of Washington, and Thornton was put upon the defensive.

THE ARCHITECTS FALL OUT.

In 1804, Mr. Latrobe addressed a report to Congress, in which he denounced Thornton's plan, and animadverted with some severity upon the principle of competition for designs of great public buildings, saying that "a picture" was not a plan, and intimating that Thornton's work in the premises was merely pictorial. To this Thornton rejoined in a pamphlet, of which a copy exists in the Congressional Library,—a purchase with Mr. Jefferson's collection. Thornton says:

"A premium had been offered of $500 and a building lot for the best design for a Capitol, at a time when scarcely a professional artist was to be found in any of the United States; which is plainly to be seen from the pile of trash presented as designs."

THE FATE OF HALLET.

It does not appear that Monsieur Hallet received in a cordial way this assurance that an English amateur had made a superior elevation to his own, and he drew again and again designs, while Thornton's was also amended after the foundations of the Capitol had been raised to the ground-level. The situation was further embarrassed by Thornton's appointment as one of the Commissioners, where he came into conflict with his predecessor in an administrative as well as a professional way. Mr. Hallet, in deference to Jefferson's suggestion, was employed at £400 per year, Nov. 20, 1793. More than nine months previously, or April 5, 1793, the Commissioners wrote to Thornton, "The President has given his formal approbation of your plan." The changes in Thornton's design were, however, made so nearly like those of Hallet's, particularly as to the interior, that Monsieur demurred to the premium being accorded to Dr. Thornton. Quarrels ensued, and Hallet withheld his drawings, and wrote a letter to the Commissioners, June 28, 1794, saying: "I claim the original invention of the plan now executing, and beg leave to lay hereafter before you and the President the proofs of my right to it." Thereupon the Commissioners demanded his plans, and Monsieur Hallet refused to surrender them. He was then verbally acquainted with the order —that their connection with him had ceased and he was no longer in the public service.

From this time forward there is no notable mention in the Commissioners' books of this unfortunate architect, and I have not been able to find any traditions respecting him.

ARCHITECT NO. 2—HADFIELD.

His successor was George Hadfield, who continued on the work until May 10, 1798.

Mr. Hadfield's final account, amounting to upwards of £176 was allowed to the Commissioners. His name, however, had been deposited in the corner-stones as one of the architects, and subsequent developments have in a great measure vindicated his claim as a principal suggestor of the building. About seventy years after his disappearance from the public view, a son of B. H. Latrobe, the real builder of the wings, returned to Washington Hallet's drawings. Mr. Clark, the architect, passed them over to the Librarian of Congress in 1873. I was permitted to make sketch-copies of Hallet's plans, and Mr. Clark came into the Library while I was drawing from them, and expressed the opinion that Hallet was the first architect, and that what he called his "fanciful plan" had been borrowed by Thornton, and changed to such a degree that Hallet was overridden in the premises.

DID HALLET OR THORNTON MAKE THE PLAN?

He called my attention to this memorandum in Hallet's handwriting:

"A ground plan accompanied this (elevation), which Dr. Thornton sent for, together with my plan in pencil."

On another drawing the following memorandum in Hallet's handwriting appeared:

"Sketch of the groundworks; part of the foundations were laid by some time in August, 1793, now useless on account of the alterations since I introduced S. Hallet."

Other drawings by Mr. Hallet were indorsed as follows:

"The ground-floor of a plan of the Capitol, laid before the Board in October, 1793."

"Plan of the ground and principal floor, sent from Philadelphia to the Board in July, 1793."

THORNTON, THE AMATEUR.

Dr. William Thornton, a native of the West India Islands. He was a man of a good deal of amateur talent, and his introduction to Jefferson brought him to live on the Capital site, where he remained for the remainder of his days. He would appear to have been of an officious, buoyant, perseverine disposition; and, after he was relieved as Commissioner, he gathered together models and curiosities in an abandoned hotel which stood on the site of the present General Post-Office, and these curiosities were spared, at his intercession, from the British incendiary, and became the nucleus of the present Patent-Office collection, of which, while nominal clerk, Thornton was really the first Commissioner.

He was also the founder of the first race-track

Talks with Their Posterity --- Eighty Years of Mind in One Edifice.

Scandals of the Construction of the Capitol---Growth of Our Building Civilization.

The Romance of the Architects---Their Mutual Criticisms.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1873.

A building, whose form is a household ornament and a distinct impression upon every American mind, such only as the Capitol edifice, should have found at some time a romancer. This has not been the case.

There exists no succinct, clear account of the greatest building on our Continent, and the documentary matter to make it is neither complete, nor assembled at any one especial place. There have been eighty years devoted to this edifice, and it is not yet wholly complete. It spans from 1792 to 1873. It is the only house in the New or the Old World in which there is some tribute to every adventurer, navigator, or physical hero of North America,—Columbus, Cabot, De Soto, Standish, Washington, Scott.

The present letter undertakes to revive the lives of

THE ARCHITECTS OF THE CAPITOL.

The first architect of the Capitol, in the proper sense of a professional man, was Stephen S. Hallet, whose name is also spelled Hallate. About this gentleman, whose career on the public buildings was very brief, no recollections, and scarcely a tradition, prevails. It has been generally said that he was an Englishman, and a pupil of the celebrated John Nash, of London. It is apparent, however, from the books of the Commissioners, that Hallet was a Frenchman. He is addressed by them as "Monsieur Hallet," and referred to by them as "a French artist." They also apologize for writing him a letter, by saying that the difficulty of making explanations between themselves and him verbally suggests the former manner of communication.

Hallet sent his plan to the Commissioners, and they received it, July 17, 1792. They were struck with the evidences of his professional capacity, and invited him to visit the spot as soon as he could. These were the old Commissioners,—Johnson, Stewart, and Carroll. It appears that Hallet's plans, which were several in number, had about commended him as the author of the building, and he was employed in that capacity, when Dr. Thornton, an Englishman, also presented a plan, which the Commissioners requested him to lodge with the Secretary of State, at Philadelphia.

This latter plan, although drawn by an amateur, affected both Jefferson and Washington to such a degree that a letter was at once dispatched to the Commissioners, requesting them to adopt it, and to substitute it for Hallet's, but to do this with as much delicacy as possible, and to retain Hallet in the public service. This peremptory order probably gave the Commissioners much relief, if we may believe the statement of George Hadfield, another architect, who wrote twenty years later to the following effect:

"A premium had been offered of $500 and a building lot for the best design for a Capitol, at a time when scarcely a professional artist was to be found in any of the United States; which is plainly to be seen from the pile of trash presented as designs."

THE FATE OF HALLET.

It does not appear that Monsieur Hallet received in a cordial way this assurance that an English amateur had made a superior elevation to his own, and he drew again and again designs, while Thornton's was also amended after the foundations of the Capitol had been raised to the ground-level. The situation was further embarrassed by Thornton's appointment as one of the Commissioners, where he came into conflict with his predecessor in an administrative as well as a professional way. Mr. Hallet, in deference to Jefferson's suggestion, was employed at £400 per year, Nov. 20, 1793. More than nine months previously, or April 5, 1793, the Commissioners wrote to Thornton, "The President has given his formal approbation of your plan." The changes in Thornton's design were, however, made so nearly like those of Hallet's, particularly as to the interior, that Monsieur demurred to the premium being accorded to Dr. Thornton. Quarrels ensued, and Hallet withheld his drawings, and wrote a letter to the Commissioners, June 28, 1794, saying: "I claim the original invention of the plan now executing, and beg leave to lay hereafter before you and the President the proofs of my right to it." Thereupon the Commissioners demanded his plans, and Monsieur Hallet refused to surrender them. He was then verbally acquainted with the order —that their connection with him had ceased and he was no longer in the public service.

From this time forward there is no notable mention in the Commissioners' books of this unfortunate architect, and I have not been able to find any traditions respecting him.

ARCHITECT NO. 2—HADFIELD.

His successor was George Hadfield, who continued on the work until May 10, 1798.

Mr. Hadfield's final account, amounting to upwards of £176 was allowed to the Commissioners. His name, however, had been deposited in the corner-stones as one of the architects, and subsequent developments have in a great measure vindicated his claim as a principal suggestor of the building. About seventy years after his disappearance from the public view, a son of B. H. Latrobe, the real builder of the wings, returned to Washington Hallet's drawings. Mr. Clark, the architect, passed them over to the Librarian of Congress in 1873. I was permitted to make sketch-copies of Hallet's plans, and Mr. Clark came into the Library while I was drawing from them, and expressed the opinion that Hallet was the first architect, and that what he called his "fanciful plan" had been borrowed by Thornton, and changed to such a degree that Hallet was overridden in the premises.

DID HALLET OR THORNTON MAKE THE PLAN?

He called my attention to this memorandum in Hallet's handwriting:

"A ground plan accompanied this (elevation), which Dr. Thornton sent for, together with my plan in pencil."

On another drawing the following memorandum in Hallet's handwriting appeared:

"Sketch of the groundworks; part of the foundations were laid by some time in August, 1793, now useless on account of the alterations since I introduced S. Hallet."

Other drawings by Mr. Hallet were indorsed as follows:

"The ground-floor of a plan of the Capitol, laid before the Board in October, 1793."

"Plan of the ground and principal floor, sent from Philadelphia to the Board in July, 1793."

THORNTON, THE AMATEUR.

Dr. William Thornton, a native of the West India Islands. He was a man of a good deal of amateur talent, and his introduction to Jefferson brought him to live on the Capital site, where he remained for the remainder of his days. He would appear to have been of an officious, buoyant, perseverine disposition; and, after he was relieved as Commissioner, he gathered together models and curiosities in an abandoned hotel which stood on the site of the present General Post-Office, and these curiosities were spared, at his intercession, from the British incendiary, and became the nucleus of the present Patent-Office collection, of which, while nominal clerk, Thornton was really the first Commissioner.

He was also the founder of the first race-track

1808 and 1817, after the Commissioners had cast him off, and bore testimony that Hadfield had "talents, taste, and knowledge of art." Mr. Hadfield left behind him abiding proofs to the same effect in the City Hall, and in the two remaining department buildings, of which he constructed four, "of brick, in the Ionic order, with freestone basements,"—two on each side of the President's House, namely: Treasury and State, War and Navy buildings. He could agree with the Commissioners but a short time, one of whom was Thornton aforesaid; and, instead of discharging Hadfield courteously, it appears by their minutes that, on May 10, 1798, they gave notice to a citizen, Mr. William Brent, to tell Hadfield that he was no longer in their employ. Hadfield died in Washington, February, 1826. His successor was James Hoban, who must have then lived elsewhere,—probably in Maryland, where he had married,—for he was ordered, May 28, 1798, to superintend the building of the Capitol, to remove to the city, and to occupy Hadfield's house, or, if he did not get it, to charge him rent in some other dwelling to the Government.

ARCHITECT NO. 3—HOBAN.

At this time, Hoban was architect of the President's House as well as of the Capitol, and he was allowed for the moment to draw his full salary on both buildings. He received 100 guineas a year for his subsequent attention to the President's House.

Hoban was a native of Kilkenny County, Ireland, who was educated and taught the profession of architecture at Dublin. Hence the surmise that the Executive Mansion was built by him from the idea of Leinster House, Dublin. His living grandson, James Hoban, is possessed of a medal awarded to the architect by the Dublin Society for the best style of ornamental brackets. In 1792, Hoban, still unmarried, sailed from Ireland to Charleston, S. C., where he settled, and soon received employment on the public and private constructions of the place. South Carolina has had the honor of furnishing two architects and a sculptor to Washington,—Hoban and Robert Mills, and Clark Mills.

At the conception of the Capital City, Mr. Laurens (Henry Laurens, long a State captive in the Tower of London); gave Hoban a letter of recommendation to Washington. He speedily drew the prize for the President's Palace, and was employed to construct it, which he did with great particularity, stability, and speed, so that it was habitable in 1799. It is traditional in the Hoban family that President Washington took exception to the style and proportions of the White House as inviting criticism for severe Republicans, but that he gave no hint to the architect. It was reviewed, however, by Jefferson, of whom Tom Moore, Hoban's poet-countryman, wrote in 1803: "The President's House, a very noble structure, is by no means suited to the philosophical humility of its present possessor, who inhabits but a corner of the mansion himself, and abandons the rest to a state of uncleanly desolation. This grand edifice is encircled by a rude paling, through which a common rustic stile introduces the visitors to the first man in America."

As an evidence of the boorish feeling prevailing between the Commissioners, citizens, and architects, we may mention that David Burns, who owned a large part of the ground taken up by the city, resisted the opening of a cartway over his land, to haul stone from the landing to the White House, and also threatened to sue the Commissioners, and complained of Mr. Hoban for cutting his wood, saying: "Such persons are not responsible, because they leave no property anybody can find. Mine are miserable speculators, and without thrift."

Mr. Hoban built the first Post-Office at Washington, and many other good buildings; but he also failed to please the civil authorities, although he reconstructed the White House after 1814, and maintained his influence in the city to the end.

Capt. Hoban died in the year 1831, possessed of about $60,000 in property, and having lived a comfortable and useful life. He was at first interred in the old graveyard of St. Patrick's Church, but the remains were removed at a later date to Mount Olivet Cemetery, on the Bladensburg turnpike, where they lie at present. He left an efficient posterity,—two sons in the United States Navy; Hoban, a priest and a fourth, James, who was a fine speaker, and was United States Attorney of the District in the Administration of President Polk. Hoban's residence is still standing at this writing in F street, in the rear of Fifteenth, on the north side,—a land-mark in itself,—sharp, gabled, and very decrepit, and pointing forward to the street. He married for his second, the daughter of Robert Hazlehurst, who had been a partner of Robert Morris, the early speculator in Washington lots and buildings. From this second marriage arose the two eminent sons above referred to. Mr. Latrobe was summoned from Philadelphia to be Surveyor of the Public Buildings at Washington in 1803. He made a report at the beginning of the following year, to this effect: "The hall in which the House of Representatives are now assembled was erected as part of the permanent building. I am, however, under the necessity of representing to you that the whole of the masonry, from the very foundation, is of such bad workmanship and materials that it would have been dangerous to have assembled within the building, had not the walls been strongly supported by shores from without."

After due inspection, Mr. Latrobe reported that the south wing of the Capitol required rebuilding from the very foundation. He also resolved upon a reformation of the outer plan, and a very thorough change of the inner. This led to the criticism from his associate, Hadfield, "that there is no conformity between the outward parts and the interior of the Capitol, the original designs having been totally disregarded." Particularly does Hadfield denounce "the raising of the entire floor throughout the building, from the ground story to the principal order over the centre, and the excluding the light, making catacombs of the basements, and turning an inferior part of the edifice into the superior uses." We may regard the east front and wings of the old freestone Capitol, in mass as we see it, as

THE DESIGN OF MR. LATROBE,

who had sufficient influence with Mr. Jefferson to make him modify his extravagant praise of Thornton's design. The embargo and non-intercourse acts of that Administration made money so scarce that very little was accomplished beyond finishing the interior of the wings; and, when

THE CAPITOL WAS BURNED,

in 1814, Latrobe, who was then absent at Pittsburgh, building the first steamboat to descend the Western waters (jointly with Fulton, Livingstone, and Nicholas J. Roosevelt, his son-in-law by his first marriage), hastened back to the Capitol, and took charge of its reconstruction in a more methodical and comprehensive way than any of his predecessors. He first made an inspection of the ruined building, and reported part of the walls and all the foundations sound, and the more delicate work of the interior little injured, although the incendiaries had labored all night to make the devastation complete, using powder, etc., of their rockets for that purpose. It was Latrobe who designed what Madison called

THE AMERICAN ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE,

using the cotton-blossom, the tobacco-leaf, and the Indian corn, shaft and ear, in his columns and capitals. He made a personal visit to the Catoctin and Loudon hills to find quarries, and discovered the breccia, or blue mottled marble, which is used in the old Hall of Representatives and in the corridors. The Hall of Representatives, the Senate Chamber, the old Supreme Court room, and the old lobbies, as well as the ground-plan of the two wings, were Latrobe's work. He also erected St. John's Church, the Van Ness and Brentwood mansions, the arched gate of the Navy-Yard, and was conferred with as to public buildings in many parts of the country.

LATROBE QUARRELS.

Latrobe had been on good terms with the Commissioners fourteen years, when President Monroe appointed a one-armed Virginia Colonel, Samuel S. Lane, with whom he soon came into collision, and he resigned in 1817. Removing to Baltimore, he built the noted Cathedral there, and a part of the Commercial Exchange. His son, Henry S. Latrobe, had been sent to New Orleans to build the water-works, in 1811, and died there in 1817. Following him upon the same errand, the architect of the Capitol met with the same fate, Sept. 3, 1820.

HIS FAME.

Mr. Latrobe has left behind him letters, compositions, constructions, and a posterity, which will give him a permanent fame in the Republic. He was well acquainted with the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and German languages.

THE FIFTH ARCHITECT

on the Capitol was Charles Bulfinch, the senior of Latrobe, who had been born in Boston, Aug. 8, 1763, the son of a physician. He saw the Battle of Bunker Hill from the house-tops of the city, and graduated at Harvard in 1781. Finding life in a counting-house distasteful, he made the tour of Europe to further his desire to be an architect, and, returning to Boston, he married his cousin, Hannah Apthorp, and became at the same time a constructor, merchant, and selectman. It was he who laid out the streets and filled up the marshes of Boston, built the Boston State-House, and was one of the partners to dispatch the ships Columbia and Washington on the Pacific Ocean, whereby Capt. Gray discovered the Columbia River. He twice failed in business, once by putting up Franklin Place, Boston, on too ambitious a scale, and again in the endeavor to fill up the Charles River marches. His work is plentiful in Boston, as in the Court-House and the North and South Churches. He also built the Hollis-Street and Augustus Churches.

Bulfinch made the acquaintance of President-elect Monroe in 1816. At this time he was a lame man, having crippled himself for life by slipping on the steps of Faneuil Hall, and he was visiting Washington and other cities to obtain suggestions for a hospital for Boston. President Monroe renewed the acquaintance while making a tour in the East subsequently, and was struck with the elegance of Bulfinch's buildings. The architect refused to take Latrobe's place until the latter had resigned absolutely, and then he proceeded to complete the wings on Latrobe's plan, and to build the rotunda, old dome, and library, and to give area to the west front of the Capitol, which he moved and built one near the brow of the hill by putting up the glacis and architectural terrace. In 1830, when the Capitol was virtually completed, Bulfinch resigned and returned to Boston, where he died April 15, 1844, at the age of 81. He built two other buildings at Washington—the church for the Unitarian Society, of which he was a member, and the old Penitentiary at Greenleaf's Point, where the conspirators were imprisoned, tried, and hanged, in 1865.

HADFIELD ON LATROBE AND BULFINCH.

The criticism of Hadfield, already twice referred to, was written in 1819, in the period of Bulfinch. That artist throws some light upon the cost and style of the edifice. He begins by calling it "a very singular building," succeeded by "uncouth stairs in the south wing." The plan of the Representatives Hall, he says, was taken from the remains of a theatre near Athens, as described by Stewart, an authority. It had gained "some advantage in appearance of form and costliness of materials" over the former hall, which, however, more consistently, being all of native free-stone. The capitals of the columns in this hall were executed in Italy, "and are a copy from the capitals of the well-known remains of the Lantern of Demosthenes at Athens. Had the entire columns been in Carrara marble, they would have cost less money." Hadfield rebukes the coupling of the four centre columns, the screen between the columns, the peristyle, the gallery-door and the principal entrance crowding each other, and the screen of columns on the south side of the hall, which "would be better among the ruins of Palmyra."

THE WORLD'S OPINION OF THE OLD CAPITOL.

Such criticisms as Hadfield's lose their effect upon the public mind by their mere minuteness. The building stood for a quarter of a century complete as Bulfinch left it, and meantime sons of sons of every quality, from all parts of the world, bestowed their encomium upon it. For many years, a contest raged about the difficulty of hearing in that ambitious-domed, column-encircled Hall of Representatives; but no portion of the building is more admired to-day, and perhaps people of truest censure prefer the involutions, quaint workmanship, economy of space, and classical simplicity of the old freestone building, to the marble wings which are modeled upon the former plan.

The old Capitol, including the works of art which belonged there, cost about $2,700,000. It covered considerably more than an acre and a half of ground. Its 352 feet 4 inches long, 70 feet high to the top of the balustrade, 145 feet high to the top of the old dome, and the wings were 121 feet 6 inches deep. These dimensions show a sufficient edifice for the period to have been truly a National Capitol. The parts which the British burnt had cost about $780,000; to restore those parts cost about $600,000; the freestone centre cost $1,000,000. The ground inclosing this old Capitol contained about 22½ acres.

Within that old building happened all the contests of the first social civilization of the Republic. Every room, and lobby, and recess of it is full of reminiscence. Attempts are now being made, on the score of architectural harmony, to demolish it and erect a new centre in keeping with the wings. We may hope that this will not take place until reverence and innovation, the historical and the artistic spirit, have a full debate on the subject, in which the country can take sides.

SIXTH ARCHITECT—MILLS.

The successor of Mr. Bulfinch was Robert Mills, who was appointed Government Architect by Andrew Jackson in 1830. He was a man of mediocre talents, and opportunities allowed him to impress himself favorably upon the country. He was born in Charleston, S. C., and placed under the tuition of James Hoban, in 1800, with whom he remained two years. Mr. Jefferson introduced him to Latrobe. He had very extensive employment in the country, and constructed churches, public buildings, and mansions from Pennsylvania to Georgia. He built the second Treasury, of which the facade remains, and commenced the Patent-Office and the General Post-Office,—all three of which retain the impression of his style. He designed the Washington Monument, made a design for the Bunker Hill Monument, built the Monument Church at Richmond, the State Capitol at Harrisburg, the Philadelphia Mint, and was the Engineer of South Carolina when the Charleston & Hamburg Railroad was constructed, between 1830 and 1834. Mr. Mills completed Bulfinch's work on the Capitol, but got into a wrangle about the Patent-Office, which led to his removal. He long inhabited a tall brick house on New Jersey avenue, Capitol Hill, and died in Washington, March 3, 1855. Mr. Mills has very little connection with the Capitol buildings, and, for twenty years after its complet

MOVING.

The Horrors of the May-Moon.

Responsibility of the Old Puritans for the American Demon of Unrest.

Exposure of Your Domestic Skeletons.

The Mysteries and Miseries of House-Hunting---Some Hints to Landlords.

No More Old-Fashioned "Homes"—The Present Eagerness for Change.

Moving Then, and Now.

If "the wicked flee when no man pursueth," what an iniquitous race we must be; for, annually at least, a large proportion of us dislodge all our household gods, and, with much worriment of mind, excessive fatigue of body, and a decided general demoralization, we proceed to erect new altars in other, not always better places, and reinstate our Lares and Penates for another brief period. Those

RESTLESS OLD PURITANS,

who could not be contented with quietly going to Heaven in the regular way, have much to answer for. Instead of saying their prayers in the old Church of England fashion, eating their dinners comfortably, and sojourning quietly under their inherited roof-trees, whether manor-house or cottage, they had to stir up that restless, uneasy, never-satisfied moral element, called

CONSCIENCE.

They listened to its dictates; they submitted to its authority; they said "good-bye" to peace and tranquillity thenceforward and forever.

Conscience is, no doubt, a desirable monitor; but it is just possible that it occasionally requires the guiding influence of Reason. Left unrestrained, it is quite apt to mount upon a high horse, take the bit in its mouth, gallop away at will, until it loses its own sense of intelligent action, grows blind from the fury of its own unchecked race, and may take one into all sorts of thorny by-paths, or perchance come to decided grief in the end. It is not at all likely that such was the kind of conscience that stirred up our ancestors; but it was undoubtedly of the prickly sort,—a kind of

MENTAL NETTLE-RASH,

that kept them constantly in an uneasy state. First, their moral convictions became unsettled; thence the contagion spread to the mental; the stomach responded to the brain, as the brain does to the stomach, and, behold! a certain asceticism became a symptom. This upset the physical equilibrium, and a general uneasiness supervened, which at last culminated in that

FIRST MOVE TO HOLLAND.

This was but the incipient stage of the disease, which was eventually to become a wide-spread contagion, that, like inherited scrofula, should affect and infect their children and children's children to remotest posterity. "The sins of the fathers" was here to be exemplified in another way. Holland answered very well for a first move, but the Dutch were a stolid race. They were content to tie up their cows' tails, scour the outside of their houses, smoke their pipes, drink their unrighteous beer, sleep the sleep of the justified, and not live in a perpetual state of self-torment. It is doubtful if the unpardonable sin ever cost them an instant's thought. Of course, this was all very dreadful, and those good, old, conscience-awakened self-martyrs must have been in despair. That they resisted massacreing the whole obtuse race for righteousness' sake, was probably only a question of numbers, not of zeal. However, as they could not rouse the somnolent Dutchman to a realizing sense of the error of his ways, it was quite impossible to stay and contemplate it, and

ANOTHER MOVE WAS PERFORCE MADE.

Conscience, and the first symptoms of dyspepsia, contingent upon the unsettled state of their moral, mental, and physical being, urged them on, and they determined to seek a home where, as a peculiar people, they could indulge in as many religious pirouettes as their mental urticaria might suggest. Plymouth Rock has become

THE BLARNEY-STONE OF AMERICA.

It has been sentimentalized upon *ad libitum*; some people are heretical enough to think *ad nauseam*,—but then they are not born Yankees, only unorthodox outsiders, who probably sneer from envy. Mrs. Hemans wrote, "The breaking waves dashed high," and every school-boy has declaimed, with proper emphasis, pathos, and pride, that self-satisfying poem, reaching the climax of climaxes as he finishes with the lines:

They have left unstained what there they found,—
Freedom to worship God.

Or not to worship Him, one might add, in view of the numerous churches and small congregations which one is forced to contemplate in large cities. With this aspect of the subject we have nothing to do, however, at present, except inasmuch as it was the original seed-time from which Americans seem to be destined to reap a perpetual harvest.

MOVE NO. 2

was a better one, for there was an entire vast continent, larger than the whole of Europe, for them to move around in and infect with discontent. If Consider Bare-bones' conscience was a little more stinging and lively than Charity Bend-the-knees', and he had not sufficient physical power to persuade the latter into an equal state of mental disquietude, or if he disagreed with the community with whom he dwelt generally, all he had to do was to take his poor, paltry life in his own hands, lay in a supply of powder and shot for the benefit of his Indian neighbors, take his trusty rifle, and

MOVE.

Here he could build a stockade, or block-house, and glorify God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Oh! degenerate days upon which we have fallen! There is the same old restless spirit, the same uneasy condition of mind, but the flavor has all gone out of it. No religious disabilities now send us off upon our annual hegira. No aromatic spice of over-topping virtue permeating us with an odor of sanctity, no moving for conscience sake, but a

VILE CATERING TO CREATURE COMFORTS,—

a question of gas, furnace, range, lavatory possibilities, French windows, marble fronts, Mansard roofs, or, degradation of degradation, even stationary wash-tubs. There is not a single moral element left, for, although anathemas may be hurled by both landlord and tenant, they have no regal strength or sacerdotal vengeance, but are more like those curses which have been compared to immature members of the Gallinacæ family.

"'Tis true, 'tis pity,—pity 'tis, 'tis true;" and so, having fallen upon these later, material days, with no grand moral or heroic element to stimulate us, we go forth upon our weary round in search of "other evils that we know not of." We have heard of people who went house-hunting

FOR THE LOVE OF IT.

Enviable mortals! They are none of your quiet, self-satisfied creatures, who are contented to live and let live; but inquiring minds, who, instead of being wholly engrossed with their own pitty, miserable home affairs, find abundant room, in their broad interpretation of neighborliness, to take you and your private concerns under special supervision and criticism. They have forced themselves into your parlor and dining-room, but never yet have penetrated the Eleusinia of your kitchen and bed-rooms. They know that there is a skeleton in every house, but they have not yet quite found out where you kept yours hidden.

THE TARANTULA OF DISCONTENT

has given you its annual bite, and you have placarded your disease as they do small-pox in Chicago, with the announcement "For Rent" on your door. The preposition, by the way, looks queerly to a stranger, and reminds him that he is not "to hum" in New England. Now is your friend's chance. She has a right to count your seals, investigate your larder, open your wardrobe, look under your beds, do everything but peer into your bureau-drawers; and, if you "let furnished," she may even do that. Nothing escapes her. She has come early purposely,—her inquisitive nose sharpened to a more acute angle than ordinary; her gimlet eyes aided by "double binoculars," or extra-power achromatics, warranted to combine the properties of telescope and microscope. Nothing too distant to escape her,—nothing too minute to be overlooked. She will not be satisfied with making you one visit; she will come half-a-dozen times, for various reasons, and she will observe, and make a note of, every phase of your existence. Henceforth you are at her mercy. Those two little miserable words, "For Rent,"

HAVE UNDONE YOU.

All those private little mortifications and self-renunciations you have undergone for society's sake are no longer hidden, but all your shortcomings in the furnishing way, or otherwise, are matter for comment to Mrs. Pry, and she greatly rejoices therein. The tarantula-bite has undone you, and all the dear, sweet privacy of home is invaded and destroyed. This is the woman who house-hunts for the love of it. To all the rest, it is

AN INEXPRESSIBLE WEARINESS.

We will suppose you are a person of moderate means. You are passably well-suited with your house. It is as good as houses in general, and you have quite fitted yourself into it; but your landlord has raised your rent. It is an unfortunate failing of landlords, which they seem annually to fall into. You think you are already paying all the house is worth, and your income may make a certain limit of expenditure in that way a necessity. So you start forth on what we once heard a native of Erin call your "grummage." It is apt to become

A GROANAGE

before you get through, for, of all disheartening pursuits, generative of aching limbs, ruined temper, and spoiled clothing, commend us to house-hunting. You go to a real-estate agent, and get a list of houses, each of which seems to be exactly the thing you want; and, with high hopes and elated spirits, you feel sure that the very first will answer. You take a car, and ride two or three miles, and then walk four or five blocks to the desired locality, which proves to be not desirable. The house is nice, but its surroundings of quagmire and pig-sty make you furious with the agent, who, never having visited the locality, is quite innocent of any attempt to impose upon your simplicity. You don't think so, however, and, with very red cheeks, compressed lips, and emphatic step, you start, for the next on your list, only a few squares off. This looks like a barn of a place, but you think you will investigate, and you ring the bell. A frowsy portress opens the door on a crack, and permits you to see the tip of her nose.

"IS THIS HOUSE TO LET?" "CAN I SEE IT?"

are the words which you squeeze through that narrow space, in the hope that they may reach her auricular organs. The answer is a closing of the door and a scuffling-off. "Idiot!" you remark, *not* in a whisper, and are about to turn away, when the door again opens, this time half-way, and a higher grade of intelligence presents itself. Again you repeat the formula, and this time are permitted to enter. There is cold water, but no hot; the bath-room is very conveniently located off the kitchen; and the parlor-floor you cannot see, because it is rented to a lady who won't let any one in. You turn away, and just a little beyond see a bill, and you rush toward it. "Upper part of this house to let." That will not answer, but you remember that some one told you that, about a quarter of a mile from where you then are, there have been

SOME NEW HOUSES BUILDING,

which would be just the thing for you. You go to look at them. Decidedly new houses, the lath still guiltless of plaster, and it is now the middle of April. Consigning all your kind, well-informed, and interested friends to the torment of perpetual house-hunting, you are again lured on by bills in the distance. They are like phosphorescent lights, regular Will-'o-the-wisps that lure you on from the right path, and never prove to be the illumination you so fondly believe them. At last you have

FOUND THE RIGHT PLACE,

—just what you want; and, with an eager, gratified sense of having at last accomplished something worth while, you forgive the agent all his malign representations by which you were earlier victimized, and, with a sense of righteous superiority over those poor souls who are still in search of a terrestrial paradise, you hasten back to the office, and, entering with a careless, rather indifferent air, so as not to seem too eager, you suggest to the attending clerk that "you have seen such a house, and, you think, may make it do." "Sorry, ma'am!

BUT THAT HOUSE IS LET.

Mr. Brown signed the lease not an hour ago." You are supposably a Christian; you conned "Thou shalt not kill" in your petticoat days, and wondered if it applied to flies; but all those pious instructions go by the board, and Mr. Brown, under a verdict by an astute jury of a "dispensation of Providence," would be an altogether uncomfortable subject of consideration to you, in spite of your orthodox bringing-up. Again the same weary round, continued for weeks, perhaps, never finding quite the right thing, until at last your house is rented over your head, and, like the girl who went through the matrimonial wood and cast aside with scorn possibly eligible offers, you take up with

A CROOKED STICK AT LAST,

not as good as you might have had,—not even as desirable as you already had.

All this if you know the city well; are used to its peculiarities; have been an adopted citizen long enough to take a pride in its deficiencies, and to repel with scorn the suggestion that anything about it could be bettered.

IF YOU ARE A STRANGER,

however, and have come from a region of brick and stone, where frame houses have been tabooed for years, and you are not yet sufficiently identified with the place to forego criticism or comparisons, you have indeed a serious undertaking before you. A frame house suggests Brooklyn or Dorchester to you, and you have a lordly scorn of suburbs; so you look with contempt at the wooden structures and assail the marble fronts. A new city,—cheap rents of course. One can live here, and you mildly inquire what the terms are.

A COLD SHOWER-BATH

may be invigorating, but it always comes with a shock to the system, and the reply to your query has a somewhat similar effect, suggestive as it is of Madison avenue or Beacon street, to neither of which have you ever aspired, even in your most hopeful days. Somewhat crestfallen, you turn away, and decide that a two-story brick may answer. You go in search of it. The neighborhood is not quite what you had thought you should like, but you make the best of it, and proceed to investigate. You ask to look at the cellar, and learn with surprise that only in certain localities in Chicago are cellars possible; but there is a nice wood-shed, with a door opening into an alley, so that your fuel can be easily placed there, without the necessity of taking it through the house. You consent to give up the cellar, and look at the outbuilding, and open the gate leading into the alley.

The accumulated

HEAPS OF ASHES AND GARBAGE

which have been thus conveniently disposed of for the entire winter, greet your visual and olfactory organs, and you wonder if the street-cleaning ordinance does not extend to those convenient alleys. Again you return to the house, and a cumbrous stove fills up a huge space in the kitchen. "What an awkward thing!" you think; "I will soon dispose of that;" when you are asked by the tenant "if you would not like to buy it?" and you learn that this is the hot-water generator, and, with the boiler, is the

PRIVATE PROPERTY OF THE TENANT.

You must buy something of the kind, or have that bath-tub, which has been especially pointed out by the landlord as being a very desirable modern convenience, of as much use as though it was situated at the North Pole. Was there ever a more mistaken, ridiculous idea? A New Yorker would quite as soon think of carrying his chimney around with him as his range, and hot and cold water are a matter of course. You grow home-sick. "Can Chicago be anything more than an overgrown village, after all?" is your mental query. Carry your cook-stove! be the proprietor of your own hot-water! This is a freedom of personal accommodation to which you cannot grow accustomed. How you long for that well-built range that is a portion of the house

AS MUCH AS ITS WALLS;

and how you detest that huge substitute that makes you nervous and uncomfortable, until you insist upon going back to civilization, and stationary ranges and hot-water apparatus! Let landlords at least think of this, and, as they pride themselves upon their beautiful city, to use a new and never-before-mentioned comparison, rising like a Phoenix from its ashes, let them get rid of these primitive ideas that still suggest a remote village, and build their houses with modern conveniences indeed. It will cost but little more, but it will be a long step onward toward making Chicago a City in fact, as well as in name.

HAVING FOUND THE HOUSE

which has some advantages over your present location, and deliberately closed your eyes to its disadvantages, which will still keep persistently thrusting themselves upon your inner conciousness, you prepare for the removal, or, rather, you commence preparations. If you are of the extra-nomadic class who wander wherever the winds of destiny waft them, or the crops of fortune seem likely to flourish, you will have little difficulty about the matter. Your household belongings will only consist of necessaries, and those in such a scratched and battered condition that a few bruises more or less will not be observable. To such there is no breaking up of old associations, no tender regrets, no cherished memories to be assaulted,—only another change, which may or may not be better than the last. To very few people in this country is it given to remain long enough in one house for its association to become

INTERWOVEN WITH THEIR LIVES,

until each stone or plank seems almost sentient. Changing constantly, we have lost much of that cherishing of old things, material or immaterial, that can only properly originate in a long-continued residence in one place, or in an inherited ownership of it. This has both its advantages and disadvantages. While it has taken us out of many old and narrow grooves, broadened thought, awakened ideas, it has also had something of a disintegrating effect, and solidity has given way to lightness, the worst results of which are shown in its action upon social life and its varied relations. It is manifest also in the readiness with which change is effected,—the eager desire for it in many cases. It is shown in a contempt for old things, even extending to our furnishings. Everything must be new and modern, even when it is an adaptation of old fashions; and, if a sudden fancy for old articles arise, and antique furnishings are sought for, it is only another phase of the restless spirit, and it soon vanishes when rococo objects grow unfashionable.

It is a rare thing nowadays for people to occupy the same house for a period of ten years. Two, three, or four years at the most, limit their residence, and then they flit in subjection to their inherent instincts.

WHEN OUR FATHERS MOVED,

it was indeed a serious business. Not so much furniture, perhaps; but then the sofas, and wardrobes, and sideboards of those days were of the invulnerable sort, made to last for generations, built of good solid wood, hand-polished with oil and beeswax, by grandmamma's help. None of your veneered apologies, that crack, and split, and peel off, and which a child can wheel about or overturn, but requiring half-a-dozen able-bodied men to lift, while their muscles stood out like cables with the extreme exertion. But, beyond this, there were other immovable matters, immaterial, but personified in the mind and heart of the residents.

IT WAS AN OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE.

It had not a modern improvement. The halls were chill in winter, but there were grates in the parlors, and an old-fashioned fire-place in the library. Brass dogs were polished to the perfection of brightness. The fender was no flimsy sham nor gilded attempt at ornament, but a genuine protection from flying sparks or errant flame,—a fulfilled intention. The massive mahogany sideboard still held the portly decanters, which, when she was first married, were part of Mamma's every-day dinner service, but of late years had been on the retired list, except on extra holidays. To this house she had come home a bride, with high hopes and passionate love. Here had been the first quarrel and the delicious reconciliation, until years had tempered enthusiasm, and quiet friendship had taken the place of earlier infatuation and expectation. Here the babies were born that have now grown to man and womanhood. Here the elder ones have been married in the old home-parlor; and here also waxen hands have been folded over an infant, pulseless heart, that the gods have loved, and bitter, rebellious tears have perhaps been shed, until years have taught that it "is better not to be."

These are the wrenches that

TEAR THE HEART-STRINGS,

and it seems like preparing for a funeral for Mamma to dislodge all her old-time possessions and replace them with new.

But the daughters have grown up; the younger branches have been off to a modern boarding-school; the sons have graduated at college; and the former, at least, return with tip-tilted noses to a survey of the old-fashioned surroundings. All the evidences of preceding culture are nothing in the eyes of these young ladies, who have seen the gilt and lacquer of fine modern establishments. So the old folks (the modern interpretation of Sire and Madam), crowded out of their dear, old, paradoxical, uncomfortable comforts, yield to the pressure of modern innovation, and consent to give them up.

The "Governor" still insists upon

THE SIDE-BOARD

in preference to the modern buffet; and its mahogany, that has grown almost as black as ebony, for a time intercedes its stateliness upon the florid oak or walnut, but eventually finds its way to the auction-room. There are no convenient attics in the new brown-stone or marble house, to be used as infirmaries for aged or retired furniture.

THE OLD BILLIARD-TABLE,

with its rusty baize and obsolete pockets, goes at once. At this point the sons' noses grow tip-tilted, and the front basement of the new house sees a vastly different affair from that which the broad, square room off of the dining-room held,—a splendid article, with all the latest improvements; the cues, bridges, tallies, arrangements for playing pin-pool, all of the very best, and quite different from that old thing, only fit for firewood. Would it prove as innocent? Ah! *cela depend*.

Mamma holds out for

THE OLD-FASHIONED FOUR-POSTER,

though it has been altered and revised until it is but a mutilated edition of the original work. The legs have been sawed off to bring it down to the level of modern requirements, and that has given it a top-heavy effect. The cord has been replaced by slats and springs, and the feathers and down by curled hair,—to all of which Mamma was long in becoming a convert. The chintz-curtains have been replaced by the lightest white drapery, no longer enshrouding it, but drawn back, and, although it is more comfortable, it seems, like everything else that has been modernized, to be but a crippled malformation, instead of a stately presence. Still, Mamma clings to it. Dwarfed, distorted as it is, she still considers it immensely superior as a sleep-inducer to all modern French abominations. Yes, let the girls say what they will, she will keep that, and the capacious chest of drawers, and the old easy chairs, with their straight backs. The girls look as contemptuously as they dare, but Mamma is a scion of the old, steady-going school, that learned the fifth commandment, and considered it still an effective ordinance. So the work of tearing up and packing commences, and all sorts of strange things are brought to light. Out from the mouldy old garret is dragged

A CAMPHOR-WOOD CHEST.

"Just the thing to keep our furs in!" exclaim the girls, who, not having been at home for some years, have forgotten its existence, as during vacation they have felt no desire to rummage through dusty old rubbish. But to Mamma it recalls the young sailor brother who brought it home from one of his voyages, filled with strange things from foreign lands,—shawls, silks, shells, carvings. Some still remain within it, and she thinks that, fifteen years ago, he sailed away to Indian seas, and was never heard from again, until Hope yielded to Despair, and the verdict, "Foundered at sea," was finally accepted. It has long been a buried grief, heaped over with an accumulation of life's joys and sorrows; but this brings the corpse from its grave, and, fresh as if nothing had intervened to hide it from her sight, she breaks down utterly.

So, as one hidden hoard after another is drawn forth, are the chords of feeling struck,

TOO OFTEN IN A MINOR KEY.

These are the dainty robes wrought with such joy, love, and hope for her first-born, whose initiatory wail scarce woke triumphant happiness in her heart before the eyes closed forever, and a tiny, grass-grown mound held all her hopes, too brief to have been shared by fears. The satin sheen of her wedding-dress, when the silver locks were golden, and hope had not become acceptance, sends her thoughts also into the past, and moving with her means many things besides a mere change of residence. These are ghosts fitted to an old garret, but there will be no room for them in the new house. The Mansard has sleeping apartments for servants, and cedar closets to store winter woolens and furs, but no place in which to bestow worthless old relics. It is a result of the new, living, active, ever-changing present, with no room for mouldy old memories and loves, and the material emblems that served to keep them alive.

OLD RUBBISH! GET RID OF IT!

It's in the way. We have new doctrines, new ideas, new philosophies. Streets are necessarily cut through old grave-yards to accommodate the business exigencies of the time; and shall the grave-yards of mere memory meet with a better fate? Dear, good, sweet, old-fashioned mother, you must give them up. It was all very well in the old house, but you are going to move. You will have modern improvements. A furnace with holes in the walls or floor, into which you may look grimly, but you will have to be very imaginative if you make any pictures in them that are not of the most vacuous kind. Your house is to be new-furnished by a fashionable upholsterer, and all you have got to do is to bury your dead as quickly as possible, and assimilate yourself to the curves and sinuosities of modern upholstery, in place of the square uprightness of that to which you have been accustomed. Shall we ever get back

THE GOOD OLD HOME

again, built not for a mere tenement, to be rented to any one who chooses to occupy it, but for our children, and children's children perhaps? A place where stable thoughts may take the place of ephemeral fancies. It is impossible in the present state of social unrest, where the majority of people live in other people's houses, not settling down, but merely pausing for too brief a space for anything very solid or deep to take root. Everything is of the butterfly order, and froth seems to be the only thing demanded, either in brain-work or material objects.

WE HAVE NO HOMES

which can justly be called such, and we only begin to fit ourselves into our habitations when some cause or other sends us forth to recommence the assimilating process. It may be necessary, but it is at least unfortunate. It keeps things in a crude, unsettled state, with dregs constantly coming to the top of our wine of life, and we get a muddy, tasteless, or sour liquid, in place of a clear, rich fluid. Evolution from this phase is certainly desirable, but it requires more steadiness of purpose,—more inflexibility of will than our present surroundings seem calculated to propagate. Home is rapidly losing its meaning to Americans, and the French "chez-nous" seems far more applicable to our present condition and tendencies. A natural sequence, perhaps, to the restless spirit inherited from our Puritan forefathers, and the admixture of all that dissatisfied, adventurous, or disloyal blood that has found an asylum on our shores and been freely mingled with our own. But is it not time now to

PAUSE AND THINK?

We have brewed our mixture, stirred it up from its very depths, until all the ingredients are in a state of commotion; and whether it is to be a witch's potion productive of Walpurgis-Night saturnalia, or nectar from which gods shall rise in strength, power, and grandeur, depends very much upon the settling process. A little of the chemical effect of home would probably not be amiss. Not to eventually make it the absorbing element, but the controlling one. Not to fall back into old, mouldy, rusty grooves; but to preserve the new ones from friction, to select, analyze, and divide, keeping only the best. Solidifying things, evolving less froth, and raising more body. A solid base, whence may issue all sorts of scintillating lights, useful vapors, and electric fluids, but which shall generate no elements whence can arise those phosphorescent ignes-fatui that lead to social or intellectual demoralization or degeneration.

This *au serieux* is problematical, while the practical illustration, from which we have widely wandered, is rather ludicrous. You, Madame, are of the modern stamp. You move semi-occasionally,

IF NOT OFTENER,

and have always lived in other people's houses. Your children have been born anywhere that the accident of the moment might render necessary. You have no special home-ties to break up. No old love-letters, tied up with faded blue ribbon because it was emblematical of constancy, and hidden away in some secret drawer of an old secretary. You don't own any old secretary, and these sentimental mementoes were burned long ago to save the trouble of carrying about, and the possible betrayal to mocking eyes of the results of your gushing days. Your energies are all bent upon the taking up of carpets, the getting down of bedsteads; and you rejoice, when you have to superintend the latter, that the day of cords, bed-wrenches, screws, pegs, or holes, are things of the past. The modern sliding-bolt is a vast improvement. To be sure, the wood is apt to warp, and unseemly cracks sometimes present themselves in that towering head-board or very low foot-board, both of which look monumental, and remind one of the stones affixed to graves. A dreed of smashed looking-glasses is upon you, for modern plate, screwed upon marble-topped bureaus, is by no means of the same quality as that which hung between the windows in the room where you were born. The heat of the modern house has had a divorcing effect upon the glutinous substitute for morticed joints, and casters show an amazing facility for parting company with the objects to which they are attached, leaving them in a crippled condition.

THE WEATHER IS RAW;

it always is at moving-time, and you have dispensed with the furnace-fire, because the coal is just out, and it is not worth while to order more when you are going so soon. You also have a kind of unspoken hope that it may become mild and warm, really pleasant, April weather; and so you go on with the tearing-up process, in cold rooms, until you have a cheerful influenza to add to your other delightful experiences. You never imagined you had so many things before, until they are all tumbled into chaos, and then, in the vain endeavor to make a movable cosmos of them, you devoutly exclaim, "Blessed be nothing!" This is only

THE COMMENCEMENT OF TROUBLE,

however. Wait till moving-day comes! Then, if you are not one of those provisional women who have arranged to have one room in readiness in the new house as a sort of haven of rest, Heaven help you. If you are a wise woman, secure it. Cajole, flatter, insinuate, diplomatize, use every art in your power to obtain it, but secure at any price that one room, and make it habitable before the fatal, revolutionizing day arrives.

"DECORATION DAY."

Great hearts lie buried here,
And this is holy ground;
A hero lies beneath
Each grassy mound.

No despot's ruffian slaves,
Impressed through force and fear,
No hirelings of a crown,
Lie mouldering here.

Then, maidens, scatter flowers,
For Nature freely parts
With her store to honor
These gallant hearts.

What is't if yonder grave
Contains a Southron's bones?
He died in error. True.
His death atones.

Let no invidious thoughts
At this late hour intrude,
Nor to thy kinsman's death
With rage allude.

This is no common ground;
The green earth round has not,
Than where we gather now,
A holier spot.

Then reverently stand,
With hat in hand, and cast
Your eyes upon the ground,
And mourn the past.

C.

Hartford and the Charter Oak.

Boston is celebrated for its monument to the lamented Mr. Bunker Hill, Providence for Roger Williams, Philadelphia for its butter and Quakers, and Hartford for its Charter Oak. Mark Twain has visited Hartford. He saw the Oak. Likewise heard it spoken of. He says:

I went all over Hartford with a citizen whose ancestors came over with the pilgrims in the Quakers City—in the Mayflower, I should say—and he showed me all the historic relics of Hartford. He showed me a beautifully carved chair in the Senate chamber, where the bewigged and awfully homely old-time Governors of the commonwealth frown from their canvass overhead, "made from charter oak," he said: I gazed upon it with inexpressible solitude. He showed me another carved chair in the House, "Charter Oak," he said. I gazed again with interest. Then he looked at the rusty, stained, famous old charter, and presently I turned to move away. But he solemnly drew me back and pointed to the frame. "Charter Oak," he said. I worshiped. We went down to Wadsworth's Atheneum, and I wanted to look at th epictures; but he conveyed me silently to a corner and pointed to a log rudely shaped somewhat like a chair, and whispered "Charter Oak." I exhibited the accustomed reverence. He showed me a walking-stick, needle-case, a dog-collar, a three-legged-stool, a boot-jack, a dinner-table, a ten-pin alley, a tooth-picker—

I interrupted him and said, "Never mind—we'll bunch the whole lumber yard, and call it—"

"Charter Oak," he said.

"Well," I said, "now, let us go and see some charter oak for a change."

I meant that for a joke; but how was he to know that, being a stranger? He took me around and showed me charter oak enough to build a plankroad from here to great Salt Lake city. It is a shame to confess it, but I began to get a little weary of charter oak finally; and when he invited me to go home with him to tea, it filled me with a blessed sense of relief. He introduced me to his wife and they left me alone a moment to amuse myself with their little boy. I said, in a grave, paternal way,

"My son, what is your name?"

And he said, "Charter Oak Johnson."

This was sufficient for a sensitive nature like mine. I departed out of that mansion without another word.

—A lion-tamer at Turin has been in the habit of entering a den populated with lions, bears, tigers, and other gentle playmates, taking with him a lamb, which he not only made to lie down with the lion, but actually put the little innocent's head in the monster's mouth; but the lion, on thinking it over, concluded it was only a sham millennium, after all—real one wasn't due—and so the other day there was a suppressed bleat, a crunching sound, and the royal quadruped was enjoying a lunch of young mutton, rare, and without gravy, and nothing but a masterly retreat saved the tamer from furnishing the next mouthful.

—A mass-meeting of Catholics in Philadelphia expresses sympathy with the Catholics in Germany.

THE UINTAH MOUNTAINS.

Approach of Spring---A New Mode of Carrying Snuffers.

Indian Wanderings—Holiday Sports—Old Fort Supply—Mountain-Scenery.

A Neighborly Mountaineer --- Prickly-Pears---A Hot Seat.

Fairy Lakes --- Bears' Claws --- Savage Ornaments---Spanish Explorers --- Panthers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UINTAH MOUNTAINS, Utah, April 12, 1873.

Away up among the pines, now, in the spring-time, it is very pleasant; and the noise of the rills, and falling cascades, which have broken from the icy barriers of winter, sing of the glad, sunshiny days that are to come, and of the warm weather, with its mountain-blossoms and green meadows. Here, beside a fine waterfall, amid the head-streams of the Rio Colorado, there is

A WORLD OF BEAUTY,

surrounded by magnificent mountain-scenery, stretching far to the east and west. These mountains are in Utah, and south of them is a reservation for the Ute Indians, known as the Uintah Reservation. The miners are already out prospecting, and certain individuals are looking for a good wagon-road across the range. I believe gold will be found in the gorges, as well as silver; indeed, some silver-ore, of considerable promise, has already been dug out along the rocky layers which go toward making up this particular range of the Rocky Mountains.

When Ned G—— came up from the low-lands, he wore an enormous pair of boots, the legs of which were perfectly huge. He stalked round over rock and fallen tree, but every little while I could see him halt in his gait. I did not pay much attention to this, inasmuch as he appeared not to notice it. This morning, however, when he got up, he rammed his hand down into one of the boots, and, after fishing round there some time, much to my surprise,

DREW OUT A PAIR OF SNUFFERS!

"There," said he, "I thought there was something in my boot; it has been bothering me three or four days. How the devil these snuffers got in there, gets me!" I could scarcely repress a smile, Ned looked so grave about it,—but could not help thinking how utterly dumfounded people who wear tight shoes and boots would be at the idea of wearing a boot about for several days with a pair of snuffers stowed away in one corner.

I quietly said: "Your boots are not too tight for you, are they, Ned?"

"No," said he, "they are plenty big enough, but I didn't bargain to pack snuffers round in 'em any way. I wonder how they could have got in!"

During the winter, quite a band of

UTE INDIANS

remain on the reservation, said to number fully 800. They move out in the spring of the year, taking the trail to Brown's Hole, on Green River; thence travel, along the shady slopes of the mountains, to the Mormon settlements in the Wasatch range; returning, on the south side of the uplands, to the reservation, stopping at Brown's Hole again, which is one of their favorite grounds. There is plenty of wood, water, and grass along this route, and an abundance of game, such as elk, deer, antelope, and bear. The Indians spend the hunting-season here, in a delightful climate, making occasional visits to the settlements near the railroad, for the purpose of trading. They have a rooted antipathy to the Mormons, whom they consider an inferior tribe of the white people, and never miss an opportunity of stealing as many horses from them as they can.

A short time ago, Capt. W. E. Jones, of the United States Engineer Corps, led

AN EXPLORING PARTY

across the Uintahs, for the purpose of looking out a road; examining the extent of the valleys and streams, the character of the timber, the mineral deposits said to exist therein; and ascertaining any other information respecting the country that might be useful.

During the holidays, one of those singular

"SHOOTING SCRAPES"

occurred among our neighbors at Green River City, which a person hardly knows whether it is best to cry over or laugh about. One man was killed and four wounded. One of the wounded men walked off, and went to the house of a woman known as "French Moll." This French Moll had purchased a fine turkey, which she had put in the stove to roast for her dinner, when along came a young mountaineer, who, for want of better employment, pulled the turkey out of the stove, and commenced kicking it about the room. The turkey fairly flew, though dead and half-baked,—the grease and dressing covering everything. While he was engaged in this interesting and absorbing occupation, the wounded man opened the door, and was not a little surprised to see what was going on. He studied the position of things a moment, and then whipped out his revolver and commenced firing, with such effect as to wound the turkey-kicker in the forehead and body, accompanying the last shot with the remark: "There, d—n you, they shot me, and I've shot you; I'm even!"

It will be seen from this that our people are as playful as ever, and that the completion of the railroad across the mountains has not done away with all sense of humor,—the firing all round being considered the most amusing thing that has occurred in a long time.

Near the base of the mountains, on the north side, are the remains of

AN OLD MORMON SETTLEMENT,

known as Fort Supply; and here the Mormons formerly raised good crops. Now, the houses are entirely gone, they having been burnt when the place was abandoned, at the approach of the United States soldiers, in the autumn of 1857.

Fifteen Mormons were sent out from Salt Lake City, about the 1st of May, 1854, to make this settlement, which was as soon as they could get across the mountains on account of snow. While on the way, a young man who had rendered himself obnoxious to the Saints was shot down in cold blood. He was crossing a stream on horseback, when he received a shot, and fell dead in the water. His horse took fright and ran to the camp of the Mormons, which was near by. After the man was killed, very little was said about it, the party continuing on its journey, and selecting a site near the headwaters of Smith's Fork, where there is a fine alluvial soil, and the seasons are warm enough to mature crops. This was a considerable settlement at one time, and was the county-seat of Green River County, Utah. The houses were built of cotton-wood and pine logs, and were very comfortable. Here they had a meeting-house and a court-house, and everything was carried on in a satisfactory manner. Here—where all is now lonely and silent—the Latter-Day Saints sang their songs of praise and thanksgiving, and preached their peculiar doctrines for the benefit of all concerned.

Clothed with the snows of winter, and seen from a distance, these mountains are

A SUBLIME SPECTACLE.

In the bright sunlight, the dark-blue lines down their sides are spread with great regularity; we see the yawning chasms, deep gorges, regular cones, and ragged, rocky heights which have never been scaled by man. Below, are immense pine forests, stretching for miles and miles along the sloping sides, filled with fallen timber and wild bushes.

Frequently, in the autumn-season, the Indians

SET FIRE TO THIS TIMBER

in mere wantonness, when there is a conflagration indeed. For weeks and weeks, the lurid flames creep along the wooded barriers, and clouds of smoke completely hide the summits. An immense deal of timber is annually destroyed in this way. There seems to be no method of preventing these fires,—the Indians being an improvident race of men, and, if they have enough for a week's subsistence, care very little what happens. They glory in seeing the mountain-sides lit up during the dark nights, and love to watch the tall pines as they come down crashing through a sea of sparks, flame, and thick smoke.

A friend of mine met an old mountaineer near here, and asked him how he was getting along:

"Oh!" said he, "tolerably well; I can eat what venison I am able to get hold of."

He inquired why he did not visit his friends in Missouri.

"Why," said the old man, "I visited them only a little while ago."

"Did you? I had not heard of it. When was it?"

"It was in 1839; I don't feel like staying with my relatives

ALL THE TIME!"

This is certainly a whimsical view of being neighborly and living off one's relatives. The old man was honest in his sentiments, and would scorn even the thought of making his visits too frequent.

This old man was in the great Indian fight at Pierre's Hole, years ago, and can tell the different actors on both sides. In those days, the number of people in the Rocky Mountain region was very limited indeed, and a man could travel weeks and weeks without meeting a white man or an Indian. Now, there are more whites and Indians; but, even now, a man who lives a hundred miles away is considered a near neighbor. This is truly the land of magnificent distances!

On the plateaux, near the bases of the higher peaks, and upon the mountains,

THE PRICKLY-PEAR

is found. I have seen prickly-pears from Montana, near the line of the British possessions, down to the Rio Grande, and all through Mexico. In the far North, they are small; whereas, down in Texas, near Laredo, they are gigantic in appearance. The Mexicans break down the heavy bunches, and, after burning off the sharp thorns as well as they are able, feed them to the cattle. Aften, in hot weather, I have cut a piece off one of these pears, and thrown it into a bucket of roily water, which it clarified directly. There are many species of cactus in North America, but the most imposing is that known as the pethaya, or soarra, in Arizona, which rises to the height of 40 feet. In the distance, it looks like a green fluted column covered with spines. In the latter part of summer and autumn, it bears a delicious fruit.

I never could see that the cactus was of much use, and had a hearty laugh once at a poor fellow who, without knowing the nature of prickly-pears,

SAT DOWN

upon a large bunch of them. He rose immediately, and a more surprised individual I never beheld. He bounced about like a barn-yard, and yelled so that he might have been heard for three miles. We all thought he had been bit by a rattlesnake, and it was some time before we could get him calmed down sufficiently to explain what had happened.

Ned Burleson got bounced off a mule once, head-first into a bunch of prickly-pears; and, between the time he left the saddle and struck among the pears, he yelled out,

"CATCH THAT MULE!"

Ned's thoughts were always fixed upon a mule, and on this occasion he was utterly regardless of self, and intent only upon preventing his mule from running away.

The tunas, or red pears of the cactus, are pleasant-tasted,—not unlike the taste of water-melon. They are full of seeds and red pulp, and, when nothing better offers, are considered quite palatable. Many a man has had cause to bless them on the arid deserts of the far Southwest. Another kind of cactus, called

THE STRAWBERRY CACTUS,

bears a little fruit, somewhat larger than a cherry, which is delicious. This fruit is rare, but, when found, repays for a long search. On the larger bunches, called by the Spaniards Nopals, the cochineal-insect is often found sticking to the leaves, and surrounded by an immense web or cocoon. These insects are pushed off with a stick by the natives, and fall upon a cloth which has been spread out beneath the plant. They are thrown into hot water and scalded to death, then dried, packed up, and sold as an article of commerce.

Up in these mountains, there are several

BEAUTIFUL LAKES,

filled with trout. These lakes are oval in shape, and the sides of the mountains, thickly clothed with dark pines, surround them on every side. There is a little beach between the water and the pines, which is level, and covered with shale and pebbles. They are of great depth, and the water is as clear and pure as anything can be. In the sunlight, the dark pines are reflected on the surface of the water as in a mirror, and nothing can be more lovely. Here the deer come down to slake their thirst, feeling safe while so doing; the bears also come shuffling in; and long lines of handsome mallard and blue-winged teal-ducks settle upon their placid bosoms. Some of the pines are very large, and their wide-spreading branches and thick foliage furnish ample shelter for hunters and fishermen. Dry pine-cones and twigs are gathered in sufficient quantity; a fire is started; and then a mountain-repast is cooked. There is one ungainly animal that sometimes makes his appearance, whose room is more acceptable than his company. I need hardly say that this animal is

THE GRIZZLY BEAR.

There are plenty of them in these mountains, and "Reuben," as he is called by the frontiersmen, is no coward. I believe a grizzly bear will eat anything! He is by no means fastidious, and will go through a meat-house with as much gusto as through a bee-hive. One was killed near here last fall which had been regaling himself upon some young pigs belonging to a frontier settler. The Indians consider it a great feat to kill a grizzly, and always save the claws, which they put on a string and wear round their necks, as a young belle does her locket.

I saw a man offer an Indian $25 for a string of bears' claws that he wore about his neck; but the offer

WAS INDIGNANTLY REFUSED,—

the Indian averring that he would not take $50 for it. He also had a string of elk-teeth, which are also held in high esteem by the red-men. These are the side-teeth or tusks of the elk, and there are but two in the lower jaw. Their rarity is their only virtue, so far as I can see, as they are dirty and unsightly, and scarcely worth pulling out of the bones. Indian finery, at best, is a thing that passes the comprehension of a white man. They have certain kinds of beads that are fashionable in certain tribes; colors change in different localities; and beads that will readily sell in one band cannot be given away in another. So, too, with hawks' bills, and brass beads, and long white porcelain tubes, with which they ornament their hunting-shirts.

Years ago, some Mexicans from New Mexico ascended the Rio Colorado, and made their way to these mountains. On one of the streams emptying into the Colorado, perhaps the North Fork of the Uintah, they built a stone fort, or house, which was used by them for several years. They are supposed to have been on

A GOLD-HUNTING EXPEDITION,

as it is very certain the Spaniards ranged over the whole of this region, long and long before it was ever dreamed of by Americans, while searching for gold and silver. They owned some good mines, and occasionally, nowadays, their old mining shafts are discovered, and their rude works, gone to ruin, are stumbled upon. The Spaniards of New Mexico were so thoroughly mixed up with the Indians that it is even now difficult to tell where one race ends and the other begins. Such a thing as a pure-blooded Castilian in this region is almost unknown; I mean, of course, a person born and reared in this country. The old Spanish explorers were not the most literary people that ever lived, and, as a consequence, many of their discoveries have long since been forgotten. Some Spaniards went among the Indians, where they took unto themselves wives, and lived and died among the aborigines. Their descendants are, to all intents and purposes, Indians.

PANTHERS

are quite common in the mountains, and sometimes are very dangerous. These animals are also known as South American lions, cougars, pumas, and catamounts. I have seen them as large as a full-grown African lioness, and so formidable-looking that two resolute men dared not attack one of them.

One morning, down on the Mexican frontier, a party of us were starting out on horseback,—two hunters and guides being some distance in front. We saw some wild horses quietly feeding by a thicket, when suddenly the two hunters halted and raised their rifles. They did not fire, but from the bushes an enormous lion started out, and quietly trotted off. I had been anxious to see the hunters fire, but, when I saw the lion, was very glad indeed they exercised so much discretion, for a more formidable-looking beast I never saw at large. On another occasion, I saw a superb-looking creature trotting along over the plain, keeping along parallel with the road. He did not appear to be at all alarmed, but went on attending to his own business. From what I have seen, I am disposed to think that these animals are larger in the South than they are here. They do a great deal of damage at times, and do not hesitate to attack a man when angry.

ALGERRA.

Some Remarkable Chess-Playing.

The chess club at Sheffield, Eng., has been excited of late over the mental feat of Mr. Blackburne, who fought ten strong players at the same time, and without the sight of either board or men. Mr. Blackburne, though only 30 years of age, occupies a very distinguished position among English chess-players, and it is a singular fact that he is most successful when the boards and men are kept from his view. His opponents on this occasion were seated at tables extending nearly the whole length of the room, while he sat near the fire with his back to the boards, calmly smoking a cigar, and occasionally conversing with a bystander. Play commenced at 5:30, and was continued until midnight, with an interval of about fifteen minutes' rest, when the contest had lasted two hours. At first the audience seemed afraid to move or speak, lest they should disturb the memory of Mr. Blackburne, but they were informed by him that he did not mind a noise, and for the remainder of the evening the room was anything but quiet. The general result of the contest was that Mr. Blackburne won six games, drew two, and lost two. The ten players were all members of the club, excepting Mr. Whitney, who is the Consular Agent for the United States at Huddersfield, and has some reputation as a chess-player, being himself able to conduct four simultaneous games blindfolded. Mr. Blackburne was loudly applauded at the close, and indeed several times during the match, and especially when he demonstrated the announced mate in four moves.

LITERARY NOTES.

It is said that Miss Braddon receives $10,000 for her current novel, in the London *Home Journal*.

—"Lady Anna" is the title of Anthony Trollope's new novel.

—Santa Anna has been writing a book this winter on Mexican affairs, which a Boston firm is to publish.

—The Lord Chief Justice of England proposes to produce a "summing up" of the evidence on both sides, in writing upon the Junius controversy.

—It is stated that Max Muller, Froude, and Charles Kingsley are all brothers-in-law, having married the three daughters of a rich London merchant.

—Ernest Feydau's latest production bears the title, "The Art of Pleasing; Studies of Hygiene, Taste, and Toilette; dedicated to the pretty women of all countries of the world."

—Owing to Mr. Curtis' severe illness, the "Easy Chair" of *Harper's Monthly* is being temporarily filled by Dr. Samuel Osgood.

—The "Pioneer Boy," a Life of Abraham Lincoln, published by H. B. Fuller, has recently been translated into modern Greek.

—Tauchnitz is to publish the complete dramatic works of the Princess Amalie, of Saxony, by order of King John.

—Dr. George Schweinfurth, the celebrated traveler, will shortly bring out his new work, the result of three years' travel and adventure in Central Africa. The work will be issued simultaneously in English, French, Russian, German, and Italian.

—Mr. Browning's poem is in tppe, and consists of 4,500 lines. It is a poetic version of a great tragedy which came before the law courts of a department in the North of France last year, and we hear that the poet has, in the outlines of the story, kept closely to the facts, with the view of presenting to the reader's mind the key to them in human passion.

—The forthcoming number of the *Edinburgh Review* will contain a memoir of the late Gen. Lee, the Confederate Commander-in-Chief, from original and other materials, collected by a writer already known from his studies of the campaigns in Virginia.

—Henry Ward Beecher has nearly completed the second volume of the "Life of Christ." He is said to have become heartily tired of his work, having found it much more of a task than he had anticipated. Cynics intimate that he lacks sympathy with his subject.

—There is to be soon sold in London a peculiar Oriental trophy, a poem entitled the "Ten Complete Records, or a Song of Triumph," written by the Chinese Emperor, Kienlung, on the subjugation of Ghoorkhas. The poem is in the Chinese language, embroidered in red silk characters on a dark blue silk ground of twenty-two leaves or sides. It is said to have been wrought by the Empress and ladies of the harem. It was captured at the sack of the palace at Pekin.

—Moncure D. Conway has dipped into the advance sheets of Lord Houghton's new work, not yet out, called "Monographs, Personal and Social." Lord Houghton is supposed to have had, from the time when he appeared before the world as the poet Richard Monckton Milnes to the present moment, a wider acquaintance with the intellectual celebrities of Europe than any other man living. Mr. Conway says that the sketches are seven in number, entitled, Soleiman Pasha; Harriet, Lady Ashburton; Walter Savage Landor; the Rev. Sydney Smith; Humboldt at Berlin; The Berrys; and the Last Years of Heinrich Heine.

—The New York *Tribune* says: "Beaumont and Fletcher may now retire as instances of genius working in double harness. Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner have written a novel in partnership! It will be published about the end of the summer, and will be octavo in form, and profusely illustrated. The book deals with the salient features of our American life of to-day; and, as might easily be divined, is in the nature of a satire. It is known to contain all the profound philosophy, the sound learning, geological truth which are found in 'Innocents Abroad' and 'Roughing It,' and even more of practical wisdom and agricultural suggestion than in 'My Summer in a Garden.' It is no holiday work. It deals with every aspect of modern society, and we are authorized to announce that the paper it is written on cost $11."

—Lord Lytton was a good hand at a commercial arrangement. He drove successful bargains with his publishers. His agreement with Messrs. Routledge for cheap issues of his novels was a profitable thing for him. The firm had the power of bringing out the works in two forms, and in return were to pay him a sum annually. In nineteen years they have paid him as much as £80,000. "Kenelm Chillingly" was not the last work written by the author of "Pelham." Two others, written at a later date, remain. One is a novel and the other a play. These will be published after the last page of "The Parisians," which will make four large volumes, has appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lewes are at present favorite subjects of gossip. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes: "G. H. Lewes is the ugliest man in London, and the most brilliant. Mercurial as a Frenchman, thoroughly Continental in thought and expression, he makes you forget his face in fifteen minutes, and, at the end of an hour, you pronounce him one of the most interesting men you ever met. When he and his wife, 'George Eliot,' lead conversation, their drawing-room becomes the most attractive in London. Mr. and Mrs. Lewes have a pretty house near Regent's Park, and receiving every Sunday, collect around them the cleverest of men and women. Nothing can exceed the retiring manner of 'George Eliot,' whose voice is soft and low. She cannot bear any reference to her own writings, and, though her friends long to express their gratitude, they never dare outwardly to hint at inward emotion. Composition is no easy task to 'George Eliot.' She labors unceasingly to produce her results."

—Henry Ward Beecher is after Sunday-school literature. He says: "But now it is with children that the Sunday-school library has opened upon them a flood, or rather a swarm, that can be compared to little else than the locusts, the lice, and the frogs, often, of Egypt. An immense amount of wishy-washy stuff, and yet wrought together with a certain sort of fictitious and unwholesome interest, as I think, and children are reading all sorts of religious books. 'Aunt Nancy' writes them, and 'Paul' writes them, and everybody is writing Sunday-school books. The most difficult book in the world to write is a book for a child, yet it is a book everybody thinks he can begin on; and some are in danger of being carried away by what might be called the 'swill of the house of God.'"

—A letter from London to the New York *Tribune* says: "Mr. John Elderkin, who has spent some time in London to arrange lectures for the American Literary Bureau, goes home next week. He has concluded an arrangement with Mr. Wilkie Collins, and Mr. Collins will sail for America in August, under engagement for a long series of lectures. Mr. Elderkin has come to terms with a celebrity of a very different kind, Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, editor of the *National Reformer* and lecturer on religious and political subjects.

"A conditional arrangement was made by Mr. Elderkin, also with Mr. Charles Reade, who has been more than once invited to make a lecturing-tour in the United States, but has hitherto refused. He does not care to make the voyage unless the inducements offered be very strong. 'You Americans,' he remarked to Mr. Elderkin, 'can never understand that a man at my time of life, comfortably settled in London, and with plenty to do, should not be longing to cross the Atlantic and visit an unknown country.' But the offer stands open for him to accept, and there is a chance that Mr. Reade may go next year, if not this. Mr. Spurgeon, among others, was asked, but has declined positively, and in a way as characteristic of him as it is creditable to his disinterestedness. By Mr. Elderkin's permission, I quote what Mr. Spurgeon says: 'I am not open,' writes the popular preacher, 'to an offer for lecturing, neither is it my profession. I appreciate the liberal nature of your offer, and it is not declined with any reference to amount. One hundred times the sum would not tempt me to lecture for money, as I do not feel it to be my vocation.' Nor is Mr. Elderkin the only agent who has pitched upon England as a good hunting-ground. Mr. Redpath, of Boston, arrived in London this week, and is already on the trail of three or four Britishers. With characteristic moderation, he will leave them their scalps, provided he can have their bodies and brains at his service. He wants Prof. Huxley, and Mr. Hughes, and our Anglo-American friend, Mr. Conway, and I know not whom else in England, but certainly M. Louis Blanc from France."

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..............$2.50
Tri-Weekly........ 6.00 | Weekly............ 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTORY. DR. J. E. GARDNER, corner Sixteenth-st. and Wabash av., is the only one in Chicago authorized by the Government to furnish soldiers artificial limbs and apparatus.

The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, April 27, 1873.

THE TAXES FOR 1873.

The good citizens of Chicago who express surprise at the large difference between their tax bills for 1871 and 1872, should remember that the tax-rate of 1871 was reduced one-half after the fire, while there was no corresponding reduction of the appropriations and expenditures. The consequence was that there was a large deficiency. This deficiency has been increased from time to time by the refusal of large property-owners to pay their taxes, which refusal they have been able to make secure by appeals to the Supreme Court, and other devices. Since the fire, the city has been in the receipt of the money from the State on account of the Canal lien, which has been practically a loan, as the city has to pay the interest, and eventually the principal, of the bonds issued for that work. Considering the extraordinary circumstances of the city since the fire, the rate of taxation has been extremely low. But the time for payment, and the time for taxation to meet that payment, has come; the tax bill for 1872 is of necessity much greater than that of 1871, but the tax bills for 1873 promise to be of much greater magnitude.

The city tax levy for 1872 was about $4,200,000. The expense of the police and fire departments was paid largely out of the money obtained from the State, and it was not unreasonable to expect that the direct levy for 1873 will fall short of $5,000,000, if indeed it do not exceed that sum. The city portion of the tax levied for county purposes for 1872 was about $1,200,000,—the only reason why it was not twice that sum was the absolute limitation of the new Constitution. The State Auditor having now resolved to quadruple the assessment or valuation, the County Commissioners will have power to make the city's share of the county levy any sum not exceeding $2,800,000 for new expenditures, and as much additional as may be needed to pay the interest and principal of the debt existing before 1870. How far this additional power to levy taxes and expend money will be exercised by the Board of County Commissioners can be best understood by reading over a list of the names of the Commissioners. It is probable that the city will be called upon to contribute at least $2,500,000 towards the county taxes for 1873. The same Board has obtained authority to issue bonds to the sum of $1,500,000, provided the people vote affirmatively therefor at the next election; but, if the valuation or assessment be increased four-fold, the Commissioners will have authority to issue the bonds without asking the popular consent, and the issue of these bonds will involve an additional levy of $105,000 annually for interest. The State tax for 1873 will be about $500,000; but, should there be no change made in the school levy for State purposes, the aggregate State tax in this county will not be less than $900,000. The town taxes in the city will be about $80,000; the West Side Park tax $175,000; South Side Park taxes $250,000; North Side Park taxes $200,000. The cost of special improvements will be in round numbers $1,000,000. The tax levy in Chicago for all purposes, for 1873, will approximate to something like the following:

City taxes	$5,000,000
County purposes	2,500,000
State taxes	600,000
Town taxes	80,000
Park taxes	475,000
Special assessments	1,000,000
Total	$9,655,000

In this estimate there is nothing included for the city's share of the new Court-House. There is a portion of the money derived from the State applicable to that purpose. When that shall be expended there must be resort to direct tax. That the county is to bear half the cost of the Court-House is a mere legal fiction,—the city constituting, so far as taxation is concerned, six-sevenths of the county.

Included in the list of taxes is the million of dollars for special improvements which will be borne by those whose property is benefited. The Park taxes are so equally distributed that they may be considered a general tax. Deducting the special assessments, there will be a tax of from eight and a half to nine millions of dollars to be collected in this city for the year 1873. Is that tax, under all the circumstances, excessive? It includes a large portion of expenditures made necessary by the fire, and by the changed policies of the city and State Governments. Some portion is due, also, to the loose way in which city affairs have been conducted in the past, which fact has been more complicated by the destruction of all the city records. It has been made necessary by the great increase which has taken place in all manner of business in Chicago, and to the extension of business quarters to points heretofore considered remote. The new city is not only the old one rebuilt, but the area covered with permanent buildings is double what it was before the fire. The suburbs of the city have been moved outward in all directions, and the once bare and uncovered places are now habited and occupied. The demand for fire and police service has been correspondingly increased, and in like manner all other branches of the public service have grown in size and expense. When this whole tax, regular and extraordinary, for State, County, and Municipal, is spread upon the whole property values of the city, it will be found to be large only by comparison with the taxes of previous years, and to bear a smaller proportion to the actual value of the taxables in the city than is the tax-levy of any other large city in the country. There has never been a full assessment of the value of property in this city, nor has there ever been more than a mere approximation to the value of two-thirds of the property. The sooner there is an assessment upon actual values, not only of property in the central parts of the city, but in all its sections, the sooner will there be an honest and fair distribution of the whole tax upon all property according to its value, and the sooner will it be found that that tax is neither exorbitant or oppressive.

Friend Enoch Hoag, the Indian Superintendent of the Central Superintendency, in a recent interview with the Secretary of the Interior advised that the Government, whenever it intends to send surveying parties into an Indian country, should apprise the Indians of its purpose, so as to disarm their apprehensions. Perhaps it would be better to quit surveying altogether rather than inconvenience the distinguished gentlemen who lead roaming lives on the Western plains. It would at least be preferable to a formal notification when and where they can have a certain number of scalps every time the Government has a job of surveying on hand. The amount of solicitude which Indian Agents and Superintendents have for the Capt. Jacks and Shack-Nasty Jims is as touching as it is tender.

THE PIANO NUISANCE.

A novel suit has recently been brought in Paris, which has attracted considerable interest in that city, as it involves the piano nuisance,—a nuisance, by the way, which is not confined to Paris. In the gay capital, however, it is more of a nuisance than elsewhere, as most people there live in flats and thin partitions are the rule, and there is nothing to prevent piano-playing on all six floors at once, if there should happen to be a piano on each floor. An enterprising landlord, the owner of one of the handsomest houses in the fashionable Boulevard Hausmann, who had endured the nuisance until patience had ceased to be a virtue, recently brought an action against one of the piano-pounders, and, for a time, at least, has silenced the jingling instrument, and dwells in peace. His tenant, Madame Chaises, a widow lady, it appears, has a daughter whose devotion to the piano was something remarkable. In his declaration he stated that the young lady plays all day, from 8 in the morning until far into the night. He complained that the gamut and chromatic scale, and simple exercises, are followed by merciless concertos, sonatas, fantasias, and variations, with every variety of adagio, andante, allegro, and presto, most atrociously performed. The counsel for the landlord pleaded the old legal maxim, *sic utere tuo ut alienum non lædas* ("use your own property so as not to abuse your neighbors"). He acknowledged the right of every person to have a piano at home, and play it, but denied the right of any one to use it excessively so as to disturb a whole neighborhood, and, therefore, asked for an injunction. The landlord had meanwhile offered as a compromise that mademoiselle might play from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m., and from 8 p. m. to 10 p. m., which would give her neighbors an opportunity to enjoy their breakfasts and dinners, and sleep without disturbance. The decision granting the injunction affects the piano-playing, however, only temporarily. The question must come before a higher tribunal for ultimate settlement, and the eventual disposition of the piano maniac is looked forward to with great interest. Many sympathizing sufferers in this country and in this city will also watch for the decision and pray that it may be in favor of the landlord. There can be no keener torture than to be compelled to listen from 8 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night, to a moderately muscular young woman, who dotes upon a piano and pounds away upon the "Monastery Bells," or "Battle of Prague," sweetly oblivious that there are sad, suffering souls in the vicinity who can't eat or sleep, that there are nervous people going through various forms of distraction, that there are emphatic people who are plunging themselves into dreadful profanity, all on her account. The nuisance is without excuse. There are at present about five great female pianists in the world who have reached their position by incessant practice and hard study. There are at the same time probably millions upon millions of young women who are jealous of these five, and are striving to reach their position, with the prospect that five more out of these many millions may succeed. Is this any reason why every neighborhood should be afflicted with five-finger exercises from early morn to dewy eve, with running accompaniments of sonatas, songs, and mazurkas. There was a time when the hand-organ was an unmitigated curse, but that dispenser of tunes is peripatetic. It can be moved on by pennies and policemen, but the piano is stationary. No counter-irritant has yet been invented which can stop it. There was a lover of his kind who once invented a dummy piano, upon which embryonic artistes could pound away and run scales all day long without making any noise, but the invention was frowned down immediately, and thus the torment continues. To those who live in apartments, or are foreordained to dwell in boarding-houses, where there are pianos of the tin-pan description, and who have exhausted every species of argument, such as pounding with a poker, executing wardances on the floor above, diabolical threats in anonymous letters, and plaintive epistles setting forth the low condition of a mother-in-law, it will come like a poultice to heal the blows of sound if the final decision in France shall be against the piano nuisance. A piano, properly played, at proper times, is a very tolerable instrument; and as long as human nature is so constituted that no young woman's education is complete without being able to execute the "Blue Danube" on the piano, and children cry for it, pianos will be both made and played. But this does not excuse the abuse of them, nor is there any young person yet born in Chicago so proficient that she has the right to interfere with the comfort of a whole neighborhood. If we must have piano, let it be pianissimo.

WAS HE TO BLAME?

A very curious, or at least a very interesting, case has recently come before the London courts, which, although very ordinary and even commonplace in itself, has nevertheless some extraordinary surroundings, and involves a problem which is worthy of some study by social philosophers. The defendant in the case was Mr. H. Weightman, a London barrister of thirty years' standing, and of hitherto irreproachable character, whose offence was purloining a book from the Inner-Temple Library, which he afterward sold for a few shillings in order to obtain a dinner. The volume was an American legal work which had just arrived in England. There were only three copies in the country, and, as there was but one in the library, the loss was a severe one. The evidence was conclusive against him, and, upon the finding of the verdict of guilty, the Court sentenced him to six months' imprisonment at hard labor. Commenting upon the severity of the sentence, the London *News* sarcastically remarks: "As things go, the sentence was not severe. If Mr. Weightman had had a wife, and if, possessed of that treasure, he had forthwith cut her head open or flung her down a flight of stairs, he would probably have been condemned to a lighter punishment. But the law deals otherwise with people who steal—even with people who only steal books of law valued at a few shillings."

The first remarkable feature of the case is, that a barrister of thirty years' standing in London, who was well known in his profession, who had always borne a spotless character, and in whose life there appears to be no cause for failure, should have been so reduced in circumstances as to find himself unable to procure a meal without theft, and that he should have persisted in remaining in a profession which, after thirty years of practice, left him stranded and without the means of caring for himself in old age. There are, however, many instances where men yield to the fascinations of a certain profession, and never leave it, or, if they do, always return to it again, when they know that it can only provide for them the means to sustain life as they go along, and nothing more, leaving them in time of sickness or necessity with nothing for support. Nothing, in fact, is more common than to find men of great ability, and even of great learning, who labor hard, labor even by day and by night, and yet at the end of every year find themselves with no more money than they had when they commenced. They may be honest, frugal, temperate, and industrious, and yet the result is the same. Their ability, valuable as it is, never finds a market where any results can be realized from it.

This general view of the question was the only one which the prisoner took; and he followed it out to its natural sequence and laid the blame upon society, in a speech which he made to the Court. In the course of his remarks, he said "he had lived for weeks and months without a dinner, simply on bread and tea, and such nutriment as that. He had sold the coat from his back and the shirt from his skin in order to supply his daily wants, but he had never been guilty of dishonesty. He had worked hard. On the shelves of the Inner Temple Library there were now books of which he was the author, which he had presented to the Library, and which were of much more value than the odd volume which had been paraded before the Court. He had done all that mortal man could do to obtain an honest and honorable livelihood; and, as he understood from the witnesses who had so kindly come forward on his behalf, he had gained an irreproachable character as a man of honor and a gentleman."

He then spoke with great feeling of the waste of his life's labor with which he had sought to lay down some sort of foundation upon which a superstructure might be erected that would save him for the rest of his life from sheer poverty and destitution. He then pointed out to the Judge that he had the power to sentence him to five years' penal servitude, and begged that the full sentence should be pronounced. He even begged that no heed should be given to the recommendation to mercy which was affixed to the verdict by the jury. "Whatever might be the sentence," he said, "he hoped he should be able to bear it with the resignation of a Christian, and with the fortitude of a well-born, and,—he trusted he might add, notwithstanding the verdict,—of a well-conducted English gentleman." The meaning of all this is that, having tried as well and as faithfully as he could to get a living, and having failed through no fault of his, he was willing that society might punish him as it saw fit, and, undoubtedly, in his own mind he felt that society was at fault for the theft, and not he. Like many another, he had a claim against the world for a living, and the world, having refused to pay the claim, might complete its injustice by any punishment it chose. Many and many a man has felt that the world has not done him justice, and it has been sadly true in many cases; but few have regarded it in the philosophical vein of the book-purloiner. Many get even with the world by stealing large sums, and escape punishment. This Mr. Weightman would not do. He only took enough to get himself a meal, with the evident conviction that any means to obtain his dinner was justifiable, and, in this view, there is unquestionably both a poetic and practical injustice in his sentence for such an insignificant crime. Why this man, who had not been idle, intemperate, extravagant, or profligate, should, after thirty years' laborious practice, suddenly find himself not only without provision for the exigencies of old age, but even without money enough to purchase his next meal, is a problem for the social philosophers to solve. Whether, after a thirty years' effort to obtain the means of life which had resulted in utter failure, he was in reality criminally guilty, is a problem for the moral philosophers to solve. If the world owed him a living, and refused to pay it, was not the world at fault in this case?

FRENCH TRAITS.

BY PROF. WILLIAM MATHEWS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Of all the civilized peoples on the globe there is no one whose character is so full of seeming, if not real, paradoxes, as that of the French. Always better or worse than they are expected to be,—one day sinking far below the level of humanity, at another soaring far above it,—now electrifying the world by their brilliant thoughts or deeds, and anon provoking its indignation or scorn by their servility, egotism, or meanness,—the French are so unchangeable that their distinctive features may be recognized in portraits drawn by Cæsar and others nearly two thousand years ago, and yet so fickle that one not familiar with their whole career is often half inclined to doubt their identity. Coleridge says of them, with the usual English narrowness, that they are like gunpowder; each individual is smutty and contemptible; but mass them together, and they are terrible. Intellectually, they are equally solid and brilliant; do everything thoroughly, yet display the most exquisite taste in trifles. We are wont to speak of them as superficial; yet where do you find profounder scholars than in France, or workmen who better understand the rules and principles of their art? Looking on this lively and chattering people, one is about ready to conclude that your profound bigwigs are mostly shallow dogs—that it is only your gay and frivolous fellows that are deep! No people have quicker or keener perceptions; none probe more thoroughly to the core everything which they investigate. They are equally skilled in cards and chess, and in marshaling battalions on the field; they are alike at home in calculating the revolutions of planets in their orbits, and in cutting pigeon-wings in a ball-room. They have their La Places and their Lubins; they are alike unrivaled in fillagree and in mathematics. Their profoundest thoughts are bon-mots; their jests veil deep philosophical theories.

It is Paris that is foremost in learned monkeys and in learned scientists; Paris that furnishes us with our latest theories of philosophy; Paris that furnishes us with our latest styles of fancy goods, our latest fashions in dress. Our coxcombs ape the Parisian manners; our novelists steal the French writers' plots; our Generals borrow from Turenne and Napoleon their art of war. Sydney Smith once said of Lord John Russell, that he was ready at a moment's notice to go up in a balloon, to perform an operation for cataract, or to take command of the Channel fleet. But a Frenchman's genius is far more versatile; he can, in the same hour, discover a new planet, draw a caricature that will convulse the public with merriment, invent a new soup that will make an epicure scream with joy, solve an enigma that would have puzzled the Sphinx, and carry a Malakoff by a *coup de main*. There is but one thing which a Frenchman cannot learn to do well, and that is—*to govern and to be governed*. Byron hardly slandered them when he pronounced them

> A people who will not be ruled,
> And love much rather to be scourged than schooled.

France was rightly characterized by De Maistre, in 1796, as a republic without Republicans,—a nation too noble to be enslaved, and too impetuous to be free. Indeed, they are the only people that ever existed, among whom a government can be hissed off the stage like a bad play, and its fall excite less consternation than the violation of a fashion in dress.

In what other people can be found such a union of genius and childhood; such a fondness for routine, yet such a proneness, when forced to abandon old customs and principles, to push the new to their farthest limit; so profound a love of freedom in theory, and yet such willingness to recognize such a vast standing army as the only basis of civil government; so exquisite a taste in the ornamental, and so savage an ignorance of the comfortable; so much outward refinement with so much inward unscrupulousness; so much etiquette, with so little self-sacrifice; such fertility of resources in exigencies, and such a blindness to the lessons of experience; aspirations so vivid, with so little sense of what constitutes true glory; such a sensitiveness to trifles, and such an indifference to a political revolution?

A Frenchman is versatile, and does all things with equal gusto and enthusiasm; he chuckles with equal joy at finishing a toy to his mind, and in giving to a new science its crowning perfection. He can spend hours in chasing butterflies, or he can pass a life-time in elaborating a favorite theory, and in digging into the mysteries of a dry and complex subject. He is the gayest man on the globe, and the likeliest to send a pistol-ball through his own brain; the most fickle of men, and the most obstinate; the politest, and the most irascible; the devoutest, and the most atheistic; a friend whom you shall win with a feather, and lose with a straw; the most pregnant of talkers, and the most diffuse; an orator who, as Dr. Donne said of Lady Anne, can glide at once "from predestination to slea-silk," or, as De Quincey said of Bishop Berkeley, "pass with the utmost ease and speed from tar-water to the Trinity—from a moleheap to the thrones of a God-head." He will wear, without shame, the shabbiest clothes, yet stop in the street before a looking-glass to curl his moustache and adjust his cravat; he will fight like a tiger for a republic, yet lie meek as a spaniel under an empire. In short, to the casual observer, a Frenchman is a riddle that defies solution—a psychological puzzle. He is a compound of paradoxes; a harmony of differences; a being born under the contending influences of Mercury and Saturn.

But, lest we should seem to be aiming at antithesis rather than at truth, let us cite the authority of a late French writer, who, perhaps, better than any other, understood the true character of his countrymen. "Qualified for every pursuit," says Alexis De Tocqueville, "but excelling in nothing but war, more prone to worship chance, force, success, eclat, noise, than real glory; endowed with more heroism than virtue, more genius than common sense; better adapted to the conception of grand designs than the accomplishment of great enterprises; the most brilliant and the most dangerous nation of Europe, and the one that is surest to inspire admiration, hatred, terror, or pity, but *never* indifference,"—the French exhibit the *bizarre* union of the most opposite qualities; the harmonious juxtaposition of apparently the most antagonistic elements of life, of nature, and of character.

It is unfortunate that in judging of the French our estimates are unconsciously more or less affected by the impressions derived from English literature. Nothing can be more ludicrous or more untrue than the caricatures which most English tourists have given to the world as photographs of the French people. Till lately, it has seemed hardly possible for an Englishman to write about his neighbors across the channel without dipping his pen in *gall*; and just as the first and the 360th degrees of the circle are the farthest apart, though the nearest together, so these two peoples, though but twenty miles apart, have understood each other as little as though living on opposite sides of the globe. Judging by many of these libels, one would suppose that one of Nature's journeymen had made the Frenchman, and not made him well. An English historian admits that, till a few years ago, the Frenchman was regarded by John Bull with utter contempt. He was a lean, half-starved, lankey-legged creature, looking in hopeless despair, and with watery mouth and bleared eyes, at a round of English beef. His attitude was grotesque; his language even became immensely amusing, because he did not speak English with the slang of a hackney-coachman and the pronunciation of a Cockney. He was nicknamed Jack Frog, because he was supposed to feed on those insubstantial animals, which were also fancied to be the exact image of himself in happiness of motion and yellowness of skin. Of course, he was an arrant coward, as well as a mere physical ghost of a man, and one Englishman could flog half-a-dozen "mounseers" as easily as easily as a Yankee could flog the whole seven. And all this was believed, in spite of the fact that the French nation, from the earliest period of history, has been the leading nation of Europe. Its original races long disputed the supremacy of the else all-conquering Romans. They gave to Roman literature some of its most accomplished orators, and some of its most elegant writers. Cicero learned eloquence from one of their teachers, and Cæsar acquired in Gaul new arts of war. All through the middle ages, in the Crusades, in the great national wars, in the religious commotions of the sixteenth century, their gallantry was the conspicuous splendor of the times. Their writers have since electrified human thought; their brave deeds have revolutionized modern politics; their more elegant arts have been the despair of all other peoples, and their manners the standard of whatever was polished, courteous, graceful, and pleasing in address. In spite of all these facts, to many Englishmen, as they look across the straits through the fogs by which they are surrounded, the Frenchman is either a dancing-master or a buffoon, grimacing and shrugging his shoulders more like a monkey than a man.

Disabusing our minds then, so far as possible, of the prejudices derived from Anglo-Saxon sources, let us proceed to analyze the French character, and see if we can ascertain its principal elements. In comparing him with the Englishman, the first thing that strikes us in the Frenchman is his mercurial nature,—the extreme delicacy and sensitiveness of his organism. The English mind is comparatively slow and heavy; it proceeds laboriously from fact to fact; it seldom jumps or flies, but advances cautiously, step by step, making sure always of the first before it takes the second. Hence, it is jealous of other minds that have much facility of association, and cannot conceal its contempt for sallies of thought, however lawful, whose steps it cannot measure by its twelve-inch rule. It has little sympathy for eccentric greatness, and therefore a man of genius can make his way in England by violence only, fighting wildly against all that is traditional, as did Byron, Wordsworth, and Shelley. The mental qualities of the French are directly the opposite of these—consisting in quickness of perception, self-confidence, and precision of thought; and their physical peculiarities in promptness of action and extreme nervous excitability. It is this intellectual and sensitive organism which has fitted them for the part they have played in the world's history, whether in the realm of matter or of mind. The ancient Gauls were like a firebrand in the midst of Europe, setting everything about them in a blaze; and the modern French have been equally successful in their efforts to disturb the peace of nations. Whether led by a Charlemagne or Francis I., by a Luxemburg or a Napoleon, they have burst like a tempest upon the phlegmatic people of the North, and, until the slower energies of their Gothic foes were roused, have swept all before them. The one crowning quality of greatness which they have lacked, is patience. They could carry their victorious eagles over the burning sands of Syria, or through the chilling snows of Russia; but they could never have stood all day in one place, and been mowed down by an enemy's artillery, or cut down by his cavalry, as did Wellington's troops at Waterloo. They could build a road over the Alps under the leadership of Napoleon, while another people would have frozen in despair; but in executing internal improvements which require long and anxious deliberation to plan and years to complete, they have lagged behind other nations, especially the English.

Another striking peculiarity in the character of the French is what may be called the *histrionic* element—their fondness for the theatrical. Every Frenchman is a born actor. Life is to him a stage, and all his plans and acts have more or less reference to stage effect. French human nature is not like English or German human nature; it is human nature elaborated and adorned by art. Hence the matchless excellence of the French vaudevilles, which are so many photographs of the national manners; and hence, also, the insipidity of French tragedy, which, scorning to be natural, and striving to be classical, neither satisfies the judgment nor grapples with the heart. The proofs of this peculiarity are seen everywhere in Paris; in the open street and in the brilliant *salon*; in the House of Parliament and in the judicial halls; in the artist and in the author; in the *garcon* and in the graybeard; from the Prime Minister down to the *gamin*. No occasion is too solemn, no scene too impressive, no object too beautiful, to check this love of display. Where but in France do men twist the graceful forms of vegetable life into artificial shapes, sell painted wreaths at cemetery gates, and pronounce rhetorical panegyrics over the fresh graves of their friends? In what other city than Paris is notoriety, even when scandalous, as sure a passport to social distinction as birth, beauty, or fame? Where else, when a *savant* dies, do students drag the hearse and scatter flowers over his grave? Where else would a soldier commit suicide by casting himself from a lofty monument, or a maiden and her lover make their exit from life's stage with a last embrace and the fumes of charcoal? In what other country would a mechanic, in praising a favorite living author, exclaim, as did a Parisian in extolling Beranger: "What a man! what sublime virtue! how is he beloved! Could I but live to see his funeral! *Quelle spectacle! Quelle grande emotion!*" In what English, American, or German cemetery can one find sorrowing affection expressed as at Montmartre—viz: by a tombstone with a colossal tear carved on it, and underneath the words, "Judge how we loved him!" In what city but Paris, when a triumphant enemy was thundering at the gates, would the newspapers, as lately in the French Capital, publish lists of citizens who swear to die rather than surrender? A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Paris during the late siege, tells us that the *bourgeois*, when he went to the ramparts, embraced his wife in public, and assumed a martial strut as though he were a very Curtius on the way to the pit. Jules was perpetually embracing Auguste, and raving about "the altar of our country" which he intended to mount; while every girl who tripped along fancied she was a maid of Saragossa.

CATHOLICITY AND DARWINISM.

BY MARGARET F. BUCHANAN.

Perhaps it will not be considered disrespectful to believers in protoplasm to say that, despite the general and persistent discussion of Darwinism, there remain a great many people who do not know what Darwinism is. Nor is there any clear understanding among intelligent and well-meaning readers and thinkers, who read and think chiefly through the pulpits, the magazines, and the newspapers, as to the exact relations between Darwinism as a science and orthodox religion; in other words, between Evolution of Life and Revelation.

It is the purpose of the present paper to state the answer to the question in the preceding paragraph; and, to do it thoroughly, it is best to consider Darwinism in relation to what is popularly considered its moral antithesis, Catholic. It will be conceded that Catholic theology is the antithesis of Darwinism, since it is asserted that Darwinism and theology are natural enemies. It will assuredly surprise the reader if it be said abruptly here that a learned priest, occupying the pulpit of a Catholic church in Chicago a few months ago, demonstrated that the popular supposition of the enmity between Darwinism and Catholic theology is erroneous. It will break the fall of the reader's mind if it be added that the current number of the *Catholic World*, the representative organ of Catholic philosophy in the United States, contains an article entitled "The Evolution of Life," in which the harmony between Darwinism and theology is expounded.

The perplexity which prevails upon this question, both as to the nature of Darwinism and as to its relations to previously-accepted philosophy, arises from two causes: an indefinite notion of Darwinism, and a loose idea that theology is anatomy and zoology,—if not, indeed, botany, pisciology, and mineralogy, and the science of organs, also.

A plain definition of Darwinism would remove much of the misunderstanding. But a plain definition it is not easy to give of that which is avowedly indefinite. A science can be defined. But Darwinism is not a science. That is a popular misapprehension. Darwinism is a mere hypothesis; a theory; a premise which Darwin himself does not wholly grant, or a conclusion of which he has considerable doubt. It is only his ignorant disciples who have sought to elevate his hypothesis into a science; and their efforts have been ably supplemented by the fallacies and casuistry of that large class of amateur philosophers who delight in whipping up a war between natural science and revealed religion. It is doubtful whether Mohammed had any clear conviction as to the divine origin of the black mole between his shoulders, which his followers were wont to look upon as "the seal of prophecy." Darwin's disciples appear to be convinced of a great deal more than he is. They hold dogmas which he never proposed for their acceptance.

Darwin's theory of "natural selection" and 'survival of the fittest"—his *theory* merely—is, that every kind of animal and plant increases in numbers by a geometrical ratio; that, because the *total* animal and vegetable population remains stationery, every individual has to struggle for existence, and the strongest survive; that every animal and plant transmits to its offspring a general likeness; that the animal man is the victory of this fight and progression through a practically infinite time.

Waiving the objections of the anti-Darwinists, including Agassiz,—who contend, upon the same mass of facts whence Darwin educes the theory, that the theory is absurd,—the question is, does this theory contradict theology? Is this infinitely long animal progression, and triumph of the strongest animal, disproof of Revelation? Is Evolution a revolution which turns God out of the universe?

It is held by Catholic theologians who have expressed themselves upon the subject, that, "with respect to all organisms lower than man," there is nothing in Catholic theology to prevent belief in Evolution; that, so far as theology is concerned, anybody is free to believe that "all living things, up to man exclusively, were evolved by natural law out of minute life-germs primarily created, or even out of inorganic matter."

St. Augustine can be successfully convicted of this Darwinism. Mivart, in his "Genesis of Species," quotes St. Thomas, Albertus Magnus, Cardinal Cajetan, and others, to show that scholasticism freely admits the theory of Evolution to this extent. The *Catholic World* says: "There is nothing in the Darwinian theory, or in the more general theory of Evolution countenanced by facts bearing on the development of life, which a Catholic may not accept, if he chooses so to do."

The *Catholic World* hesitates to go beyond the limit reached by the discussions of Darwinism in the *Dublin Review* and the Continental philosophico-religious journals. It will not concede that the body of man is the climax of the progression which it freely admits may be true of the development of all animals below man. This esitation arises probably from intellectual prudence. The *Catholic World*, however, ascribes it to another cause, Revelation. But, if Revelation prevent the supposition that the highest animal form is a progression from an intermediate form, then Revelation estops the theory that the intermediate is a progression from a lower form. Genesis forbids the theory of Evolution altogether, or it admits Evolution in its completeness,—that is, from the lowest to the highest of which we have knowledge.

God was as free to make man, in his body, a revised and improved edition of the ape, or the reptile, or the fish, as He was to make him out of the dust of the earth, or out of inorganic matter. The Bible has to be construed to suppose Darwinism in lower animal forms; it is not clear why it should not be construed to admit a sequence of the principle of Evolution, since it admits the principle.

The *Catholic World* quotes the *Dublin Review*, that "it would be at least rash, and probably proximate to heresy," to question "the immediate and instantaneous (or *quasi*-instantaneous) formation by God of the bodies of Adam and Eve." The plane of thought between "instantaneous" and "*quasi*-instantaneous" is generous enough for Darwinists and anti-Darwinists. It must be admitted, unless theology claims for itself a logic which it denies to all other sciences, that the animal man is within the theory of Evolution, or theology must maintain that the theory of Evolution is inconsistent with Revelation.

But what has theology to do with animal matter at all?

To measure natural history by theology, is a confusion of sciences. If natural history is susceptible of analytical treatment by theology, then arboriculture, and the process of extracting sugar from beet-root, are to be considered only in relation to the theory of the circulation of the blood; and, when Harvey discovered that, many people doubted it, less on account of previously-existing beliefs, than because his own demonstration of it was so defective.

Scientists need to remember that material theories have no bearing upon the spiritual; and theologians, out of the same involuntary egoism of science, are apt to forget that theology is not anthropology.

Then arises the question of the soul in man. But Darwinism cannot answer that. It deals with man strictly in his anatomy; that is all it professes. And if it be ever sufficiently demonstrated for all men, including Darwin, to accept it, it will not then name the time, nor point to the place, when and where God let the soul of man in. It will never cross, with its scientific yard-stick, into the Infinite, to measure God and His intelligence.

Revelation teaches that the soul began with the first man. It is infidelity, not Darwinism, that raises a hostile hand against Revelation.

CHICAGO AND FATHER MARQUETTE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The citizens of Chicago have taken the preliminary steps to commemorate the rebuilding of the city, by inaugurating an Inter-State Industrial Exposition, to be opened next autumn. This is to be commended; and strangers attending the Exposition will see the results of a personal energy, and of a personal prosperity of which the annals of the past afford no precedent. The citizens of other States, at least very many of them, imagined after the great fire that Chicago was wiped out of the map of the United States; that she had become a "Troja fuit;" a name to revive alike recollections of her grandeur and of her untimely extinction. Two years, nearly, have elapsed since the calamitous event occurred; but to-day Chicago exhibits an enlargement in her business-area, and a permanence in her structures, combining both solidity and architectural effect, to which she would not have attained in the natural progress of events. Her geographical position is such, in reference to the Great Northwest, that here, at the head of Lake Michigan, must, from commercial necessity, exist a great city, even if its site, like Venice, had to be rescued from a bed of ooze.

While it is, therefore, commendable to celebrate the rebuilding of the city, there is another event hardly less signal in our history, which ought not to be overlooked, and that is the *second centenary of its discovery*. That event occurred, probably, in the latter part of August, 1673, and should be appropriately commemorated by speeches, by bonfires, and illuminations, and by laying the foundations of a monument to the first discoverer, destined to endure for all time.

The first, among white men, to visit the site where Chicago now stands, was the Jesuit missionary, Jacques Marquette. He was born in 1637, of an old and honorable family, which resided in the north of France. In 1668, he was sent to the Upper Lakes, where, to use his own language, "I found myself happy in the necessity of exposing my life for the salvation of all these tribes (of Indians), and especially of the Illinois, who, when I was at Point St. Esprit, had begged me very earnestly to bring the Word of God among them."

While at La Pointe, near the head of Lake Superior, Marquette had heard, through the Illinois, formerly residing on the western borders of Lake Michigan, but at that time occupying a region thirty days west, of the existence of a great river which flowed through grassy plains, over which roamed countless herds of buffalos. This information was communicated to M. Talon, the Intendant of Canada, a man fully alive to the progress of geographical discovery, and at whose instigation Louis Joliet, a fur-trader, was selected to conduct the expedition of discovery, while Marquette was designated as the spiritual guide,—for, at that day, religion and commerce went hand-in-hand. The expedition was fitted out at Point St. Ignace, on the north shore of Lake Michigan, opposite Mackinac. The preparations were very meagre, compared with modern appropriations for exploration, consisting of two canoes, with five voyageurs, and a supply of corn and smoked meat. They started out on this memorable voyage to explore the great artery of the Northwest, May 16, 1673. They coasted along the shore of Green Bay to its head; ascended the Fox River; passed into Lake Winnebago, and followed the tortuous and sluggish stream to where Portage now stands. Here the Indian guides, procured at the village of the Miamis, on the west bank of Lake Winnebago, refused to proceed further; but Marquette, nothing daunted, launched his canoes in the Wisconsin, and descended that stream; and, one month after leaving St. Ignace, caught sight of the bold bluffs which bound the valley of the Upper Mississippi between Dubuque and Prairie du Chien. Once launched upon the great current, day after day and week after week they floated on, landing at eve to cook their meals, until they reached the mouth of the Arkansas, when, from the hostile demonstrations of the savages, who were armed with Spanish weapons, they deemed it unsafe to proceed further, and retraced their steps.

This was on the 17th of July, 1673. Arrived at the mouth of the Illinois, instead of continuing the voyage to the Wisconsin, they resolved to ascend the latter stream and cross to Lake Michigan. At Kaskaskia,—not the old town below St. Louis, but a town about 7 miles below Ottawa,—they procured guides, who piloted them to near the head of the Desplaines, where, by an easy portage, they reached Lac Illinois, now Lake Michigan. From this point they coasted along the west shore of the lake, and arrived at St. Ignace late in September, 1673, having performed a canoe-voyage, in the course of four months, of over 2,500 miles. Thus Marquette and Joliet were the first white men to visit the present site of Chicago, two hundred years ago next autumn. The precise day cannot be determined; but, as they reached St. Ignace in the latter part of September, and as 20 miles a day in boisterous weather would be a reasonable distance to be traversed in canoes, the distance being over 300 miles, it was probably in the latter part of August that the site of Chicago was first visited by men of European descent.

Arrived at St. Ignace, the two explorers separated,—Joliet hastening to Quebec to announce to the Governor the results of the expedition, which had determined the existence of a great natural highway from the Northwest to the ocean, and Marquette settling quietly down to resume his missionary labors among the Indians.

Marquette, originally of a frail constitution, had contracted by exposure the seeds of a fatal disease, consumption. He had been impressed so strongly with the artlessness and simplicity of the Illinois that he desired to plant among them the standard of the Cross; but it was not until the fall of 1674 that he was enabled to carry his plan into execution. Late in October, with a canoe and two voyageurs, he left Green Bay, and proceeded to Chicago. The season was boisterous, and the camp-fires at night failed to give a generous warmth. These exposures brought on a hemorrhage of the lungs, which told so fearfully that the good Father predicted that this journey would be his last. Arrived at the mouth of the river, he ascended about two leagues, probably to beyond where Ward's Rolling Mills now are. Here his voyageurs built a hut, in which he passed the winter. Game was abundant, and buffalo, deer, and turkeys were shot without moving from the site of his habitation. With the return of spring, his disease relented, and he proceeded to the great Indian village below the present town of Ottawa, where he gathered in the savages, and preached to them the mysteries of his faith. A few days after Easter, he returned to the mouth of the river and embarked for Mackinac, passing around the great sand-dunes at the head of the lake, and thence coasted along the eastern margin to where a small stream discharges itself into the great reservoir south of the promontory known as the "Sleeping Bear."

Marquette lay prostrate in the canoe. The warm breath of spring revived him not; the expanding buds of the forest, or the song of birds, attracted not his attention. At this point he requested to be put on shore. His voyageurs bore him tenderly to the bank of the stream which is destined for all time to bear his name, and erected over him a bark hut. He was aware that his hour had come. Calmly he gave directions as to the mode of his burial; craved forgiveness of his companions, if in aught he had offended them; administered to them the Sacrament, and thanked God that he was permitted to die in the wilderness, a witness to the faith in his Savior. As the night stole on, he insisted that his voyageurs should retire to rest, assuring them that he would call them when the final hour approached. Two hours after they heard his feeble cry, and, as they reached his side, found him in the last agony. This event happened May 18, 1675. Upon the bank of the stream they dug his grave, and buried him; but this was not to be his last resting-place. A hunting-party of Ottawas, a year or two afterwards, having wandered to the vicinity, opened the grave, and, having placed the precious relics in a birchen box, conveyed them to St. Ignace. As they approached the shore, singing their rude funeral songs, priests, neophytes, and traders gathered together to receive the sacred trust, and deposit it beneath the floor of the chapel in which the good missionary had so often celebrated the rites of his faith.

Such is the history of the discoverer of the site of Chicago; and it seems proper that efforts be made to recover the relics of the good missionary, that they be deposited with pious care in the West Park, near where he passed the winter of 1674-'5; that a funeral oration be pronounced, reciting his virtues and the great value of his geographical discoveries; and that a monument be reared which shall be a conspicuous landmark for all time, and that shall bear this inscription:

> Here reposes all that is mortal of
> MARQUETTE:
> The first to explore the site of Chicago; the first to open to the world the Empire of the Mississippi Valley.

J. W. FOSTER.

A new and very excellent "notion" has just been started in Boston, in connection with the public schools. The Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Schools has presented to the School Committee a report, which includes four orders. The substance of these orders is, that on and after September next, sewing, which is now taught in the sixth, fifth, and fourth classes of the girls' grammar schools, shall be gradually introduced into all the other classes, so that in three years from this time it may be universally taught. Practical instruction in cutting, shaping, and fitting, and thoroughly making children's and ladies' garments is also included in this scheme, and the appointment of a competent sewing teacher to take charge of the whole department, as well as a small appropriation for materials. The report has not yet been acted upon, but it has occasioned considerable discussion and has attracted very general public interest.

The latest English papers record the death of Mr. Charles Allston Collins, the only brother of Wilkie Collins, the eminent novelist. The deceased commenced his career as a painter, and took a high position in art, but was obliged to abandon the easel owing to ill-health. He afterwards took to literary work, and wrote in various English periodicals. Besides a description of a tour in France (which he made soon after his marriage with Mr. Charles Dickens' youngest daughter, Kate), which he called "A Cruise upon Wheels," he wrote a novel called "The Bar Sinister," and another entitled "Strathcairn." Although he never achieved so extended a reputation as his brother, he was highly esteemed in England, not only as a literary man, but as a gentleman of a type now becoming rare.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* has made a very excellent suggestion with regard to the proposed testimonial to the Rev. Mr. Ancient, whose gallant conduct aided to save so many lives from the wreck of the Atlantic. He proposes that the funds which are subscribed shall go towards building a church for him as near as possible to the scene of wreck, the tower of which shall be a lighthouse. In this manner a monument would be erected to the memory of the dead, and at the same time his name would be perpetuated. In addition to this, a fitting personal testimonial should also be given to the courageous clergyman. His service on that dreadful morning was one of the few bright deeds which relieved the horror of the catastrophe, and such a service should not be allowed to go unrecognized.

It has heretofore been announced that lovers of peaches might as well make up their minds to forego their favorite fruit during the coming season, as the crop would be a failure everywhere. An announcement which comes from the East, however, indicates that the outlook for peaches is not so bad. It is stated that the peach-growers and traders of the Delaware and Chesapeake Peninsula have held a meeting to decide that they must seek some other market than New York, as it was so glutted with the fruit that they could not trust to it. They, therefore, determined that they would send their peaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and other cities this year. This action does not look as though there would be a very serious peach famine at the East, whatever there may be in the West.

THE PLANS.

Description of Those Submitted by Messrs. Randall, Willett, and A. L. Robb.

An Explanation—The Next Meeting of the Committee.

In giving the description of six of those plans included in the lucky eighteen selected in the first straining operation performed by the Committee, it was promised that, if the others of the eighteen which were omitted found a place among the luckier nine, they should receive such notice as the others. Not one of them succeeded in finding a place, but, as the whole forty-nine are still to be chosen from, there yet remains a microscopic chance for each architect in competition. And, to do justice to all, we give to-day a description of the plans of Messrs. Randall, Willett, and Robb. This will be the last batch of plans described, as before next Sunday the Committee will have selected six, and it is supposed that out of this number will be made the final selection of three for premiums.

MR. RANDALL.

The style of architecture chosen for this design, is that generally known as the Italian or Palladian style. In the absence of any special instruction as to style or amount of ornamentation, the architect has chosen this one as being the best adapted to the purpose, and has aimed to give it such a form and character of detail that it shall not look heavy nor over-wrought with ornament, while at the same time its thick exterior walls, which are, on an average, about four feet, its deeply recessed windows and doors, and the boldness of its projections generally, will at once impress the beholder with an idea of stability and permanence. He has filled the walls with windows both on the street elevations and within the courts, and an inspection of the several floor plans shows that every office and all rooms of any importance are not only well lighted, but that they are thoroughly well lighted. The depth of the building, from the front face to the courts in the centre, is such that many of the most important offices and court-rooms are lighted both from the streets and the courts.

The central court or opening for light and air is very large, being about 120 feet from north to south, and 170 feet from east to west, in the upper and a part of the second stories; and below, this area is divided into four courts of less dimensions, but each entirely sufficient to admit an abundance of light to all the rooms requiring light from this source.

The division of this large court into four smaller ones was for the purpose of introducing corridors crossing each other at the centre, thereby giving access to every part of the building from either one of the main entrances, and that, too, without the necessity of separating any of the principal offices from their respective vaults, and, at the same time, to be enabled to keep all the offices fronting on the streets.

On Clark and LaSalle streets there are porticos of a lighter construction, and two stories in height above the basement. These are each supported by an arcade of piers and arches, on a floor raised four or five steps above the sidewalk, and through these the main east and west portals or entrances to the building are reached. These entrances, though less imposing than those on the north and south, being but one story in height, are nevertheless very spacious. Opening the door from either street, the vista through to the other street is unbroken. Passing in beyond the offices, we come to a roomy and spacious flight of stairs on one side of the corridor, and lighted by a flood of light let in from the courts by the several windows therein indicated. This arrangement is the same from LaSalle and Clark streets. Beside these main entrances, there are several others, as, for instance, the Mayor's private entrance, on LaSalle street, and others.

MR. WILLETT.

The general plan of the building is rectangular, with an open court in the centre; this court has arms extending from the central portion of the court to the public corridors which run around the building through the middle of each story. There are bold projections at the centres at the east and west fronts, and also at each of the four street corners. There is a tower at the centres of the east and west fronts, designed to contain bell and clock, and also at its highest floor, to have a fire look-out; this look-out will be 225 feet above the grade of the street, and will communicate with the proper offices by means of a telegraph wire. The clock will be 207 feet, and the top of the vane 331 feet above the street.

There are four elevators, one at each of the main entrances. These run from sub-basement to fourth story, and are designed to be large, and capable of accommodating from fifteen to twenty-five persons at once; the smaller elevators are at the side entrances.

There are four circular stairways in the small towers at the four main corners of the building; these have entrances from the street, and are intended to be used by the officials who do business in the building (and not for the general public); they give ready access to offices on different floors, which have to communicate with each other.

There are four principal entrances to the building, one at the centre of each of the four sides. The main entrances are underneath the towers on the east and west fronts of the first story, and are reached by outside steps; underneath these steps are the entrances to the basement, the floor of which is three feet above the street grade. The side entrances are on the north and south fronts, opening directly into the basement.

There are intermediate floors in the first, second, and third stories. The large rooms run up the full height of the story, while the small rooms are made 14 feet high, and another floor is thus gained over the small rooms; this is an improvement, inasmuch as small rooms, when they are too high, have a very bad echo; by making two floors of them to a story, they are of the proper height, and additional room is gained. These intermediate floors are reached by stairways leading from main floor of each story, as shown in drawings, and are generally attached to the offices below, as jury rooms, committee rooms, etc. There are public corridors on each story running entirely around the building, and giving access to all the rooms; these corridors are lighted at the centres by the windows in the stairways, and at the ends by large windows looking out into the open court at the corners of the building, consequently they are both well lighted and ventilated. There are four small entrances from the street to the small towers at each corner; these are intended as private entrances. The whole building is intended to be fire-proof, no wood or other combustible material being used in any case, unless for interior finish, such as doors, etc., and not then unless desired.

The roof is the ordinary gabled roof, and will be thoroughly fire-proof, built entirely of iron, and covered with slate, no wood whatever entering into its construction. There are no flat places on the roof.

The walls, floors, and ceilings of the vaults will be built hollow, and will be not less than three feet thick.

The several departments on each floor are so arranged that the general business-rooms connect directly with the public corridor, while the other rooms attached thereto can be entered through private halls, so that each of these small rooms can be reached without going through other rooms or out into the public corridor.

Mr. Willett has made the elevations after the modern Gothic style, but not "irregular Gothic," and the plans do not necessarily compel that style to be used. An Italian or renaissance elevation could be made without altering the plans in any essential particular, but a Gothic design will cost considerably less, and, in the architect's judgment, make a better appearance. This is found to be the case in England at the present time. There the modern Gothic style has almost entirely superseded the classic Italian, or renaissance style for public buildings. The Gothic style allows of a building being more readily adapted to modern requirements.

There are 9,776,000 cubic feet in the building; valuing it at 25 cents per cubic foot, which is believed to be sufficient, it would cost $2,444,000; but, allowing it to cost as high as 30 cents per cubic foot, it will cost $2,932,800.

ADAM L. ROBB.

The style of architecture, adopted in this design is the renaissance and it is conceived that this still is the one most appropriate to the purpose, and that in the accompanying design it is rendered thoroughly effective and harmonious. This style, above all others, excels in its nobleness, in design, grandeur, and effect, if relieved enough with its sharp projections to give the grand effect of light and shade, relieving that monotony observed, which is in so many public buildings, so that the more one looks at the building the more one admires the design, ever seeing something new. The detail is not elaborate or expensive, but sharp, refined, effective, and massive. The renaissance in general has gained favor in competition for public buildings, and it ought to, particularly in Chicago, being a young, enterprising city, the wonder and admiration of the age. The style embodies the true feelings of its people, which is excelsior, onward and upward; and in this design it will be found that the renaissance is strictly carried out purely in all its particular parts and points, both exterior and interior. The entire structure is designed by one architect, from foundation to pinnacle, which has always proved the greatest success of construction in all cases.

In designing the plans for the different compartments, the architect has made it his particular study to keep the building as far from the lot line as possible to give the grand effect of the exterior structure. It has all the light that is necessary, assisted by the grand rotunda, having a reflector at the top, throwing a mild glowing light through all the main corridors and rooms adjoining. In addition to that, there are seven large light shafts to increase the light in the larger rooms, and also some small rooms adjoining the light-shafts, which does not leave a dark room in the whole building. They also improve the ventilation of the building by their construction on the roof, and there is ample ventilation by other means. There are eight ventilating towers on the main centres rising about twenty feet above the roof, also four very large ventilators in the corners of the main dome, which is carried up to where the octagon is formed on the exterior. The basement floor being raised a little above grade, gives the advantage of constructing cold air ducts in connection with all those ventilating shafts which will cause a continual current of air through the entire building.

The cubical contents of the building are 9,500,000 cubic feet, which, at 27 cents per foot, will give as the cost of the building the sum of $2,565,000. The principal items of materials are 20,000,000 of brick, 315,000 feet of stone for cutting, 3,000 squares of fire-proof flooring, 5,000 cubic yards of concrete, 60,000 feet of stone for foundations, 2,000 cords of masonry; plastering, $120,000; smith and iron founder, $200,000, etc., etc.

A CORRECTION.

At the meeting on Wednesday, it was stated by one of the Aldermen that Plan No. 2 had the vaults arranged upon iron columns. This, it appears, is not correct. The vaults are built upon solid foundations from the ground up, and are entirely fire-proof, but, as these vaults are of large size, it will be impossible to spring an arch for the ceiling the whole size. The architects have placed iron columns inside the vaults, to sustain the ceiling. It is not expected that it will ever be warm enough inside a fire-proof vault to destroy the iron columns. Brick piers could have been built in place of the iron columns, but they would not make so good a finish for the interior of the vault. This explanation is made in justice to the architect, who might have attributed the rejection of his plan, should it be rejected, to the statement. It is not the intention of THE TRIBUNE to attempt to select or reject any plan. The Committee may do that, and take the responsibility.

IT IS THE INTENTION

of the Committee, after choosing the next six, to send for their authors and allow them to explain the merits of their designs, after which they will select the three which deserve the premiums.

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE DRAMA.

The closing performances of "Alixe," at Hooley's Opera-House, attracted good audiences, and the run of the piece was remarkably successful in view of the bad weather. On Friday night, the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" was produced on the occasion of the complimentary benefit of Associate Managers Blaisdell and Padget, who enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing their friends and admirers out in such numbers as to completely pack the house in every part. As a whole, the cast of the play was the strongest ever seen in Chicago, introducing Mr. Blaisdell as *Bob Brierly*, Mr. Padget as *Jim Dalton*, Mr. Dillon as *Green Jones*, Mr. Norris as *Hawkshaw*, Mr. Sogge as *Melter Moss*, Miss Meek as *May Edwards*, Miss Glover as *Emily St. Evremond*, Miss Cowell as *Sam Willoughby*, and Mrs. Maeder as *Mrs. Willoughby*. It is hardly necessary to say that the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" was admirably produced by such a combination of talent. It will be continued, with the same cast, on Monday and Tuesday evenings of this week, and then is displaced by "Frou-Frou," which will be given at the Wednesday and Saturday matinees, and on Wednesday and Thursday nights. Of course, it will be finely acted and beautifully put upon the stage. Friday night John Dillon takes a benefit, which will take care of itself as soon as the attractions are announced. The week closes with the last performance of the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" on Saturday night. A new play by Bartley Campbell, entitled "Risks," is to be produced next week.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

That most excellent actor, Mr. Mark Smith, remains for another week at McVicker's Theatre, and will continue his artistic impersonation of *Jaques Fauvel*, in the drama of "One Hundred Years Old." People of culture and discrimination readily recognize an extraordinary degree of merit in Mr. Smith's finished rendition of the role, and the general performance of the play by McVicker's Company has excited the warmest of commendation. In the event of an improvement in the weather, it is expected and devoutly hoped, for the credit of the taste and appreciativeness of our theatre-goers, that the patronage will be more nearly commensurate with the merits of the entertainment.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Little Nell, the California Diamond, with a dramatic company of her own, appears this week at the Academy of Music, producing, for the first time in Chicago, a sensational play entitled "Fidelia, the Fire Waif," in which occurs a fire scene which is said to be singularly effective. Little Nell personates seven different characters in the play, viz.: *Fidelia* (the Fire Waif, adopted daughter of the Phœnix Hose Company); *The Goddess of Liberty; Ike Tower* (volunteer member of the Phœnix), a street singer; *Edward Round, Esq.*, a fast young man; a Teutonic dialect part; and *Miss Markham*, an interesting young lady. The company embraces names all new to Chicago.

A complimentary benefit to Manager Gardiner is being discussed among his friends.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

The stage at this theatre is to be occupied this week by a new dramatic combination, at the head of which is Mrs. G. C. Howard, who has acquired some celebrity as *Topsy* in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mrs. Howard has made this character a specialty for several years, having appeared successfully in Great Britain and America. In her engagement at Aiken's she will be supported by little Florence Newman as *Eva*, by Mr. G. C. Howard as *St. Clair*, Mr. Joseph Delmar as *Uncle Tom*, Mr. James Harrison as *George Harris*, and other characters by the company.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

This is the last week of the season of the Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble Minstrels at Myers' Opera-House, and the lovers of burnt-cork entertainment par excellence who do not attend will have to wait something over three months for another opportunity. Billy Rice takes a benefit to-morrow night, and it is sure to be a rousing one, for he has hosts of friends in Chicago. A rich bill is offered, including in the first part the usual variety of humorous songs and sayings by Arlington and Cotton; sentimental ballads by Tyrrell, Surridge, and Kayne; and the medley of popular airs for the finale. In the second part, Billy Rice expresses himself with reference to "The Modoc Question;" followed by Tyrrell, Surridge, Kayne, and Lang in a choice quartette; Arlington, Cotton, and Rice as the "Three Graces;" Mackin and Wilson in their superb songs and dances; "Quiet Lodgings," by Cotton and Rice; and the capital burlesque of "Jack Sheppard and Joseph Blueskin," by the entire company. The same bill will be given throughout the week. On Monday evening, May 5, the Kitty Blanchard burlesque organization begins an engagement at Myers' Opera-House.

The Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble Company, after this week, embarks upon an extended provincial tour lasting a little over three months. We confidently bespeak for them the most abundant success, because of their peculiar and distinctive merits as a minstrel organization, than which there is, to say the least, no better in America. A company which has accomplished so much in Chicago, holding its own with so many competitors for amusement patronage, can hardly fail of pleasing the people of the cities proposed to be visited in the course of the tour. It is doubtful whether its equal will be found on the road this summer; certainly, its superior will not. The company includes three of the best and most celebrated comedians in negro minstrelsy—Arlington, Cotton, and Rice; the very best interlocutor we have ever seen—Mr. Kemble, who has also acquired a national celebrity as manager and actor; by far the finest double song and dance artists who have ever appeared in Chicago—Mackin and Wilson; a vocal quartette of surprising excellence in Messrs. Tyrrell, Surridge, Lang, and Kayne, who are fine soloists as well; and in Mr. Hunneman's orchestra a perfect gem in respect of training and efficiency. Such is the company which has set a pattern of elegant and refined minstrel performances in Chicago, and has thus established a standard which visiting troupes will find it difficult to reach, much less to exceed. Their return will be heartily welcomed.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

The McKee and Rogers combination, headed by Andy McKee and Stevie Rogers, both well known as artistic minstrel performers, opens at Nixon's Amphitheatre to-morrow evening, announcing a programme which includes minstrelsy, burlesque, pantomime, songs, dances, and athletic performances. The entertainment begins with "The Somnambulist," by McKee, Chace, Burton, and Lottie Dumont; followed by Stevie Rogers in his artistic clog-dance; evolutions on the invisible wire by Leo; banjo eccentricities by Wm. A. Huntley; Irish songs and comicalities by Pete Cannon; "Rooms to Let," by McKee, Chace, Dillon, and Davis; the French Twin Sisters in "Please Let my Brother Go;" lightning Zouave drill by W. C. Burton and Minnie Rainforth; McKee and Rogers in their specialties, "Rebecca Jane" and the "Burlesque Ballet;" Frank Dillon in his vocal versatilities; double trapeze performance by Leopold and Geraldine; and, in conclusion, the pantomime, "La Image," by Robert Burton, John Foster, Dillon, Chace, Butler, Franks, and Minnie Rainforth. There will be the usual Wednesday and Saturday matinee performances.

ROBERT COLLYER'S LECTURE.

It has now been definitely arranged that Robert Collyer will formally close the Star Course on Tuesday evening, the 6th of May, when he will give, for the first time in this city, the lecture which has been received with so much delight in all parts of the country during the past winter, the suggestive title of which is, "Our Folks and Other Folks." Those who are acquainted with Mr. Collyer's peculiar style will recognize the felicitous choice he has made, and will expect a most enjoyable treat from his lecture. With one exception, Mr. Collyer has, this winter, filled more engagements than any other lecturer on the platform, and the fact that in nearly all the places where he lectured during the early part of the season he was again requested to appear during the latter part of the year, is an evidence of his popularity. The sale of tickets for this lecture begin next Saturday morning.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

Spain has 334 theatres.

An afternoon theatre is to be established in London for the convenience of country residents.

Miss Emeline Zavistowski has been married to Lieut. Julius C. Shaler, of the United States Marine Corps.

The Shah of Persia has made liberal offers to John Brougham to open the new theatre at Ispahan with "Pocahontas."

Salvini, the Italian actor, is said to be the greatest of living tragedians, excelling all others who have attempted the character of *Othello*.

Mr. Fechter is to receive $28,000 as salary for his season of four weeks in "Monte Christo" at the New York Grand Opera-House.

Duke George of Saxe-Meiningen was privately married to an actress named Fraulein C. Franz, at his ducal palace, on the 18th ult.

Pursell, the baker, has made money enough to build a theatre. It is to be located on Broadway, above Twenty-first street, and Stuart is to manage it.

Mr. Story, the sculptor, in Rome, has written a comedy, which was recently performed by amateurs at a private entertainment in that city, gotten up by Americans.

Mrs. Oates and her husband, Tracy Titus, will sail for Europe in June, and will return in September to San Francisco, where she will begin an engagement at Maguire's Opera-House.

Boston is enthusiastic over William Warren's *Jaques Fauvel*, in "One Hundred Years Old." The *Globe* says it is a "lofty and grand effort; noble in its dignity, touching in its pathos, and natural in everything."

Leading lady, stoutish (with just indignation on reading cast of next performance): "What! I not play *Juliet*? After having played it thirty years. No wonder there's no chance for real talent now-a-days!"

Managers of traveling troupes now evade the Civil Rights bill in Mississippi, and exclude negroes from reserved seats by advertising their shows as "private entertainments," which gives them the right to select those who shall pay their stamps for admission.

The Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* says: "It may not be generally known that the late Charles Barras was affianced to the pretty and talented danseuse Cora Adrienne, late of Niblo's, and that their nuptials were to have been celebrated during the present month." The *Gazette* is in error, says the Buffalo *Courier*. Mr. Barras was affianced to the daughter of Mr. Lane, from whose house at Cos Cob the funeral took place.

The ninth and concluding volume of the Bohemian translation of Shakspeare, which has been produced at the expense of the Bohemian Museum, has appeared at Prague. It contains "Pericles," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Taming of the Shrew," and "The Tempest;" and it also contains an elaborate essay, by J. Maly, "On Shakspeare and his Works." The translation, which is considered by good judges to be an excellent one, was commenced in 1856.

Mr. Bandmann's *Macbeth* has been very much admired in Edinburgh, where, in a letter by the Earl of Southesk to the *Scotsman*, the following passage occurs: Herr Bandmann has studied the character of *Macbeth* with that mingling of reflection and insight that belongs to the German mind. Interpreted by him, *Macbeth* is no common assassin, but rather a man of an originally noble and highly imaginative nature. We see the first entrance of evil, we follow its progress, we watch the gradual effacement of Heaven's image even until the final ruin; but amid all our hatred of the crimes—nay, contempt for the hypocrisies—of the tyrant, we are able to feel that it is human; we sorrow for the victims of hellish arts; we pity him as he cries, grief-o'er-laden:

> I have lived long enough; this way of life
> Is fallen into the sear and yellow leaf;

or when, with a forlorness so absolute, he receives the news of the death of his ever-faithful wife."

The Lafayette *Journal* admires the *Hamlet* of Edwin Booth, but says of his support: "So far as *Hamlet's* madness is concerned, he must have been a most remarkable man not to have gone mad in the midst of such characters as his aimless mother, the insipid and discordant *Ophelia*, and the noisily empty *Laertes*, as they were presented on the stage. We confess to a secret satisfaction at the poisoning of the *Queen*, who in rouging her cheeks, got a double dose on the end of her nose, which feeling was only marred by the certainty of her premature resurrection; and we experienced a malicious joy in the unskillful stabbing of *Laertes*, who deserved death, if for no other reason than for his unaccented commentations over the demise of a horse-fiddle sister, whose departure should have been to him a source of joy. The grave-digger did well, not only in his professional work, but in effectually burying the ill-dressed *Ophelia*. We never attended a funeral with more pleasure."

THEATRICAL CONVENTION.

It is now definitely settled that the theatrical and amusement managers generally, together with the "Stars" and leading members of the profession, are to assemble in New York, in July next, in convention, to take action in relation to obtaining special rates and better facilities on the principal railroads. It is proposed to form themselves into a co-operation society, elect officers, and meet each July in New York City, in furtherance of their interests. Such trunk lines of road as shall work in harmony with this organization will receive the entire patronage of its members, each one of whom will pledge himself to use his influence for such roads as shall extend to them the best rates and facilities for their traveling interests; and it is also in contemplation that the 200,000 bills daily distributed in the principal cities of America shall make favorable mention of such roads as extend to this organization the best rates and facilities.

MARIA TAGLIONI.

The New York *Times* gives the following sketch of the life of the celebrated danseuse, Maria Taglioni, the Countess de Voisens:

As her name implies, Maria Taglioni was of Italian parentage, but was born in Stockholm in 1804, where her father, Filipo Taglioni, was a popular ballet-master. Signor Taglioni appeared at all the great opera-houses of Europe, in his professional capacity, and was enabled to give his daughter a thorough education in the principles of his art. In 1827, Maria Taglioni made her debut at the French Opera in Paris, and, as was said at the time, by her first bound upon the stage, achieved a complete triumph in a field where only the highest types of her art were tolerated. The appearance of the young danseuse at this time is spoken of in the most enthusiastic terms, her personal beauty being in wonderful harmony with the exquisitely airy grace of her dancing. In 1832 Maria Taglioni first appeared in Berlin in the great ballet "La Bayadere," and achieved another overwhelming triumph, receiving, it is said, the highest remuneration ever paid to a danseuse up to that date. She was the recipient of more public favors from all classes than any performer had ever been known to receive, and when, in 1832, she married the Count de Voisens, she was already the possessor of a considerable fortune, the earnings of five years of professional exertion, as well as possessing a complete museum of jewelry and works of art, the gifts of her enthusiastic admirers. From Berlin Taglioni migrated to London, only to repeat her Continental triumphs. In London she became the successful rival of the prime donne who were engaged to sing in operas on the same evenings on which she danced, and, as the danseuse immediately became the centre of attraction, much bitter jealousy followed, which, however, in no way detracted from her reputation and triumphs. In London, a number of original ballets were produced by Taglioni, illustrated by the best musical composers of the period, and which have descended as heirlooms to the opera-houses in which they were produced. From London, Taglioni went to St. Petersburg, where, in that proverbially enthusiastic capital, her success was more astonishing, and the rewards she reaped even more gratifying, than those which fell before her feet in Paris or in London. The story of her triumphs was repeated in every city in Europe, and when, in 1847, she retired forever from the stage, the name she left behind was untarnished with a single failure. The fortune she had amassed is spoken of as immense, and she prudently invested a portion of it in a magnificent residence in Venice, and another on the banks of the Lake of Como. Her society was for years much sought after, and for a considerable period her residences were among the greatest attractions of European tourists. The great ballets associated with her name, several of which she composed herself, are: "Cendrillon," "Flore et Zephire," "Guillaume Tell," "Nathalie," "La Revolt au Serail," "La Sylphide," and "La Belle du Danube."

MUSIC.

The opera season will not commence until May 5, and, until that time, musical matters will be comparatively quiet. A concert is announced for to-morrow evening at Martine's Hall, complimentary to S. H. Rhys, the Scotch singer, in which Messrs. Ben Owens, Farini, and Schultze, and Miss Fannie Goodwin will assist. The programme is of a light and miscellaneous character. On Tuesday evening, Mr. Emil Liebling, the teacher of music at the Young Ladies' College, Lake Forest, and a very prominent pianist, gives a concert at Phœnix Hall, Waukegan, upon which occasion he will have the assistance of Miss Ella Warner, and Messrs. Foltz and Bischoff, and Mr. Lewis, the violinist, who has too long been absent from the concert stage. The programme, as will be seen, is a remarkably excellent one:

PART I.

1. Sonata....Beethoven
Mr. Emil Liebling.
2. Song—"Looking Back"....Sullivan
Mr. Fritz Foltz.
3. Duo Concertante....Don Juan
Messrs. Wm. Lewis and Emil Liebling.
4. Aria—"Creation"....Haydn
Mr. A. Bischoff.
5. {a. Valse....Chopin
{b. Nocturne....Chopin
{c. Marche a la Turque....Rubinstein
Mr. Emil Liebling.

PART II.

1. Overture, "Tell,"....Gottschalk
Miss Ella Warren and Mr. Emil Liebling.
2. Song, "Erl King"....Schubert
Mr. A. Bischoff.
3. {a. Larghetto, from Sonata....Gade
{b. Scherzo....Rubinstein
Mr. Wm. Lewis.
4. Aria, "Don Juan,"....Mozart
Mr. Fritz Foltz.
5. Fantasie, "God Save the Queen,"....Gottschalk
Mr. Emil Liebling.

THE OPERA SEASON.

The opera season will commence at McVicker's Theatre on Monday, May 5, and will include four evening performances, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, and an afternoon performance on Saturday. On Monday night, Lucca and Kellogg will appear in "Faust;" on Tuesday, Kellogg in "Martha;" on Wednesday, Lucca and Kellogg in "Mignon." The operas for Friday and Saturday are not yet announced. The sale of subscription seats will begin on Wednesday morning of this week, and of single nights on Thursday morning. A new tenor, Verati, the principal tenor of the Tamberlik Havana Company, has been substituted for Abrugnedo, whose irregularities caused so much trouble here during the recent season of the troupe. As this is the farewell season of the troupe, being the last appearance of Lucca, and also of Kellogg, who shortly goes to Europe, the season will undoubtedly be a very pleasant and successful one.

MUSICAL SOIREE.

The second musical entertainment under the auspices of the Park Avenue Library Association will take place at the Park Avenue Church, corner of Robey street, on Monday evening, the 28th. Those who will take part in the programme are Mrs. Dr. Willard, Mrs. George Mason, the Misses Clara and Kate Skeer and Lena Hastreiter, and Messrs. Martin Schultz, Edward Schultze, Wright, Bigelow, Bliss, Thomas, Allen, Ayres, and Blackmer.

TURNER HALL.

The Turner Hall programme for this afternoon is as follows:

1. Festival March....Hoffman
2. Overture—"In Search of Happiness"....Suppe
3. Introduction to "Semiramide"....Rossini
4. Potpourri from "Indigo"....Strauss
5. Trombone Solo....Heineman
H. Braun.
6. Waltz—"On the Beautiful Rhine"....Kela Bela
7. Potpourri "Pele-Mele"....Conradi
8. Jubilee Overture....Weber
9. Carl Maria Quadrille....Hoffmann

THE GERMANIA CONCERT.

The programme for the Germania concert this afternoon is as follows:

1. March—"Good Templar"....Bach
2. Overture to "Magic Flute"....Mozart
3. Waltz—"Almack's Dance"....Lanner
4. Potpourri—Sounds from Schiller....Wentzel
5. Concerto for Oboe....Kalliwoda
Mr. Bareither.
6. Polka—"Golden Robin"....Bousquet
7. Overture—"Masaniello"....Auber
8. Torchlight Dance....Manns
9. Quadrille Amusement....Zickoff

NEW MUSIC.

We have received from Messrs. George F. Root & Sons a new song and chorus by the senior member of the firm, entitled "The Hand that Holds the Bread." It is peculiarly a farmer's song, and as it is a musical defense of the farmers against monopoly it will undoubtedly be very popular among the Granges throughout the West. We are also indebted to D. P. Faulds, Louisville, Ky., for a brilliant fantasie for piano on themes from "Ernani," by Ernest Zoellner.

THE NEW YORK FESTIVAL.

In the absence of any local musical news, there are some facts concerning music abroad, which are of interest, and among these is the festival which Theodore Thomas gave during the last week, in New York. Its most notable feature was the fact that the chorus was composed of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society, and that the vocal soloists, Mr. M. W. Whitney, Mr. Nelson Varley, Mr. Hiram Wilde, Mrs. J. H. West, Miss C. A. Brockett, and Miss Annie Louise Cary, were also imported from New England. Some of the New Yorkers took umbrage at this fact, but Theodore went on his way quietly, and had his festival nevertheless, and compelled the New Yorkers to go frantic over the magnificent singing of this splendid society. Unable to abuse the chorus, the New York critics vented their rage upon the soloists. The New York *Tribune*, which is the only conscientious paper in musical matters in that city, was an exception. It gave just credit to the soloists, and of the chorus in the performance of "Elijah" it says:

> It was the chorus, though, that made this performance so remarkable. How shall we begin to point out particular excellences where all was so grand? We did not notice one mistake. We could not detect one false note. Not one passage was slurred. The time was irreproachable. The attack was splendid. The balance of the parts was perfect. How sweet and strong and pure was the glorious volume of the sopranos; how nicely adjusted were the middle parts; how rich and deep the bass. The first chorus with its solemn opening "Help, Lord! wilt thou quite destroy us?" and that wonderful passage that follows, "The harvest now is over," produced an immediate sensation. The effect upon the audience grew more and more marked as the evening wore away. The magnificent crescendo in "His mercies on thousands fall;" the exquisite beauty of "Blessed are the men who fear Him;" the splendor of the Pagan chorus, "Baal, we cry to thee," were all felt; but at the conclusion of the "Thanks be to God" the people broke through the ordinary restraints, and many of them shouted with delight. "He watching over Israel" was as good as it could possibly be. "Behold God the Lord passed by" was sublime. No Jubilee chorus, with 10,000 voices, and bells and cannon, ever equaled the majesty of some of these glorious choruses. Here one found the true grandeur of a multitude of trained voices. Here was the music which lifts up the heart and brings moisture to the eyes.

Concerning the taste of the New Yorkers, the *Graphic* very pungently says:

> There is no taste for oratorio music amongst the cultivated classes of this city; in fact, it is doubtful for what they have a taste. The rush to the Philharmonic is merely a fashionable whim; the giggling, chattering, laughing, and exhibit of bad manners generally, renders the music, above the sober, staid area of the parquet, almost inaudible. People flock to an oratorio as a sort of quasi-religious exercise; and one can judge, by the tepidity and vapidness of the Church Music Association audiences, how little of the mere a b c of the grand school of oratorio music is comprehended in New York—a school which, in other lands, has become as familiar as household words. People yawn through "Elijah," and doze through the "Messiah," with a self-complacent demeanor of stupid respectability absolutely irritating from its inane vacuity.

CHOIR MATTERS.

Choir singing in New York is fast becoming very lucrative. The tariff of salaries has been greatly enhanced of late. A few years of $1,000 was considered a very large stipend for an organist, while $500 to $800 easily satisfied the most exacting soprano. Now, however, there are a dozen or more organists who receive from $2,500 to $3,000 a year, and the average soprano thinks herself but poorly remunerated with $1,000. One lady of eminence in the musical profession recently declined the offer of a five-thousand-dollar salary from one of our principal churches. Two thousand dollars are paid in several instances. Tenors who last year sang for a thousand dollars, this year demand and receive fifteen hundred. Basses and altos, of course, share in the general rise of musical values. Christ Church is investing heavily in music. The choir of that church costs $10,000 per year, of which Rufus Hatch, the banker, pays $5,000. Mr. F. Packard, now the tenor at St. Paul's, Boston, goes to this church, where he will receive a salary of $2,500 a year, and Mr. Nelson Varley, the English tenor who accompanied Mme. Rudersdorff to this country, will be added to the same choir, where is already of the best Boston bassos, Mr. M. W. Whitney, who receives for his services $3,600 a year. Mrs. H. M. Smith has also just completed an engagement with the church at $4,200 a year, and offers almost as lucrative have been made to Mrs. J. N. Osgood, now the soprano of the Old South Church in Boston.

JUBILEE GILMORE.

The irrepressible Gilmore has on hand a mammoth jubilee festival in England, for 1874. He has abandoned for the present his efforts to organize at Washington a National band of sixty-five pieces, the money difficulties in the case proving too great for even his indefatigability. Such an organization would cost upwards of $125,000 a year,—for skillful performers could not be obtained for less than from $35 to $40 a week,—and Congressmen seemed to be about unanimous in the opinion that such an expenditure would be considered an unwarrantable extravagance. Finding this scheme impracticable, Mr. Gilmore has concluded to remain here until fall, when he will go to London, and in conjunction with prominent musical *entrepreneurs* begin preparations for the festival. The project is not yet sufficiently far advanced to determine whether any American talent will be employed, but the probabilities are that beyond two or three soloists the participants in the festival will be selected from English cities and from the Continent.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Vieuxtemps, the violinist, is playing at Bordeaux with great applause.

Spohr has celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday.

Gounod has composed two choruses, three airs, and two marches, for a drama whose heroine is "Joan of Arc."

Mr. Henry Smart is composing an oratorio on the subject "Jacob," which will be produced at Glasgow.

The Opera-House in New Orleans will be sold by the Sheriff on the 12th of May.

Signor Brignoli has been singing with great success in Naples.

Mlle. D'Angeri, Mlle. Fossa, and Madame Bulli-Paoli, three of the new debutantes at the Covent Garden Opera, have met with equivocal success.

Mme. Jenny Van Zandt is to be the principal solo singer at the musical festival at Rutland, Vt., in May.

The concert tendered to Miss Carey by the citizens of Portland, Tuesday night, was brilliantly successful.

It is now reported that the Rosas are about to open a season of English opera in London. Madame Rosa has recently won some splendid successes in Cairo.

Adelina Patti's voice is in such splendid condition that it is believed she can not come to America for several years.

Liszt, whose monkish cowl could not shut out the glare of the foot-lights, will make a season of concert in this country.

"La Rosiere d'Ici" is the title of the latest opera bouffe which tickled the fancy of the Parisians.

Nearly all the American girls studying for the operatic stage, in Milan lodge in the same house.

A set of diamonds recently presented to Patti by the Czar of Russia in person is valued at $60,000.

Wachtel was knighted and made an honorary member of the ducal theatre in Gotha by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, while singing in that city.

Mr. Mapleson, the impresario of Drury Lane, who is also Lieutenant-Colonel of the Northeast London Volunteers, has invented a new and improved military tent.

Pappini is the name of the next great violinist who is to excite the interest of the music-loving. He has been received with great enthusiasm in Nice.

Mlle. Schneider is no longer the queen of opera bouffe in Paris. She has been displaced by Nidue Judic, who has set naughty Paris wild with enthusiasm.

At the Grand Opera, in Paris, the other evening, Mlle. Hisson was playing *Leonora*, in "Il Trovatore," when she was suddenly taken ill, bursting into tears and exclaiming, "My voice fails me—I cannot sing—pardon me!" She could not go on, and the curtain fell.

Wagner's "Lohengrin" has been withdrawn from the stage of La Scala, in Milan, after three stormy representations, though the tenor, Campanini, and the baritone, Maurel, won the favor of the auditory. The receipts were about $2,000 the first night, and less than $500 the third.

Hans von Bulow is to make his first appearance in London on the 28th of this month, playing Beethoven's Emperor Concerto (No. 5, E flat) at a concert of the Philharmonic Society. There is talk of Wagner's going to London to conduct three grand concerts. For this service, however, he demands a thousand guineas.

Aimee is giving "sacred" concerts in Boston, which prove very attractive to those fond of solemn music. She recently kicked the tenor in the mouth because he failed on a high note, and an old deacon remarked he would give $50 if he had not left his specs at home.

M. Offenbach, will, it is said, inaugurate his new management of the Gaite by a popular drama, in five acts and eight tableaux, entitled "Robert Miron; Prevot des Marchands," the name of the author being as yet unknown. The grand drama, "L'Officier de Fortune," by M. Victorien Sardou, is to follow.

The season of Italian opera at Covent Garden Theatre, London, opened on the evening of the 1st inst. with "L'Africaine," which was produced with great splendor. The delika of the occasion was a Mlle. Anna Angeri, a Hungarian by birth, who has a mezzo-soprano voice of agreeable and telling quality, which has been cultivated under the tuition of Madame Marchesi, the well-known Vienna professor.

The Hof- und National Theatre of Munich (Court and National Theatre), has been the first in Germany to give a benefit for the Grand-National-Festival-Stage-Play-Theatre at Bayreuth. The opera selected was "Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg," and the performance came off on the 28th of February. The house was crowded, and the whole of the receipts, without any deduction whatever, were handed to the Musician of the Future.

Mme. Nilsson-Rouzeaud has abandoned her intention of giving a series of representations in Brussels, thereby sacrificing an engagement of no less than £200 per night, for the sake of keeping her word with the deceased composer, Michael Balfe, to create the part of Edith Plantagenet in his posthumous opera, "Il Talismano." She is now in Paris, studying the music and preparing herself to take this new character, prior to going to London for the rehearsals.

A curious resuscitation of a poetic drama, the music by Bach, has taken place at the Salle Pleyel, in Paris, at a concert devoted specially to the great tone-master's works; it is called "The Quarrel of Phœbus and Pan." The soli were sung by the French opera-singers, Mlles. Marcus and Adele Mounier, MM. Bataille and Grisy, with M. Charles Lamoureux as conductor. MM. Delaborde and Fissot also played concertos on the pianoforte, by the great Bach, who had in his days only the tinkling harpsichord to write for. In the score of the classic opera he does not use horns, bassoons, or trombones; but the instrumentation is confined to the string quartet, three trumpets, two oboes, two flutes, drum, and cymbal.

A late Hamburg newspaper contained this appeal: "Israelites! Richard Wagner is among us and intends to bring out some of his pieces. You know this man is the author of 'Judaism in Music.' In that infamous pamphlet he insults our religion—doubtless because it teaches this sacred precept: Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife. Israelites, be true to yourselves, and know how to make yourselves respected, if you wish to be respected. Stifle curiosity in your souls, and do not yield to the desire of hearing that pagan's music. Don't carry him your money."

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says: "These 'Lenten times' produce no end of concerts. Madame Alboni is expected to sing on the 29th of this month (March) at the Grand Hotel. I had the pleasure of meeting her this week at a friend's house. Apparently she has not grown old at all, neither has her shadow become less. She still retains that humorous twinkle of the eye which Burton never exceeded, and her laugh rings with fun and jollity. She is 40 years old, and would outweigh three well-developed English women. Alboni lives in this city with her brother. The tender care she took for two years of her late husband during a fatal malady, to which she often came near being a victim, has placed her character on a solid basis."

A SAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

There is a sad state of affairs in Indianapolis. The Lucca-Kellogg troupe opened there on last Monday night with "Faust." The critic of the *Sentinel*,—who, by the way, is well known in Chicago, where he had charge of the New York *Tribune* "Buraw" during the last Presidential campaign,—having made arrangements to "lay himself out," left the opera before its conclusion, and wrote up the most stunning *critique* that ever appeared in a frontier newspaper. The church scene was thus expatiated on:

> No remorse was ever more terrible, no horror or self-upbraiding ever more intense and real than those which the heart-broken *Marguerite* interprets in the church—no penitent ever groveled with more absolute desire and unspeakable abandonment than that witnessed in the church aisle. The pathetic naturalness of that awful scene deprived the audience of the faculty of appreciation, for judgment or criticism were lost in the one entrancing, absorbing interest of the wrecked soul struggling on the stage before them. It is safe to say that the actress—the singer, were forgotten in that magnificent episode, and that is a thing rarely known in a lyric representation. The wildly swaying, supplicating outcast, the leering demon, the shrinking and deriding worshipers, were for the moment not only real flesh and blood, but the actual baleful circumstances of the heart-breaking scene.

Now comes the joke. The church scene was not put on at all. The management "cut" that delicate bit out to shorten the programme. The *Journal* says that there "was no upbraiding nor struggling of wrecked souls on the stage, nor groveling, nor wild swaying, nor anything of the sort." The *Sentinel* is now engaged in getting even by abusing the company like a pirate, and denouncing Maretzek as a fraud for advertising to present an opera and not doing it. The *Sentinel* critic explains himself thus:

> Being pretty familiar with the opera and Lucca's methods, the *Sentinel* critic left the Academy to attend his duties, presuming that the opera would go on as usual. In the course of a hasty comment, as was natural, allusion was made to the church scene, where the contrast in the soprano's alternations are most marked. The substance of the comments was based on the study of the progressive action from the simplicity of the jewel scene to the horrible despair of the climax, and the idea was not so much from that night's performance as a reminiscence of other representations of the same opera. Friends, however, complained that the *Sentinel* joined the manager in the perpetration of a very contemptible fraud. Gentlemen familiar with the opera inform us that after the third act, when the critic left, the text was abandoned with outrageous effrontery, and the audience openly and shamelessly swindled out of the best music and the most effective scenes of the opera. The *Sentinel* joins the public in utter condemnation and abhorrence of such low-lived robbery, and trusts that if this man Maretzek ever has occasion to come this way again, that the memory of the swindled citizens will be as retentive as their appreciation of Lucca was strong and sincere.

PARIS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, April 12, 1873.—Great hubbub has been, and still is, made here about Mons. Victorien Sardou's play, "L'Oncle Sam," which has been played in New York, but which is interdicted here. It is intended to be a severe satire of republics. The lash is applied to the United States. The blows are intended for the French Republic. I do not mean to say that Mons. Sardou is averse from striking us. Frenchmen detest us, continually scoff at us; the singers, musicians, impresarie, who go to the United States, caricature us on their return, jeer the applause bestowed upon them (often with good reason; how many worn-out hacks of stage and concert-room palm themselves off on us for excellent artists!), contemn us for paying them such prodigal sums of money. Everybody here thinks us the stingiest, meanest, most ignorant, most demoralized race under Heaven. We are hated by the French because we are wealthy, prosperous, powerful, and a hit given us gratifies their detestation of us. The Board of Theatrical Censors interdicted "L'Oncle Sam" upon the pretext that it would be offensive to Americans. Our country people are here in great numbers; hundreds of them have made Paris their permanent home, and American purses pour an immense deal of wealth into Paris. The pretext given for the interdiction of "L'Oncle Sam" is a mere pretext. The real cause of the interdiction is that Mons. Thiers is averse to irritating Mons. Gambetta and his friends. Mons. Victorien Sardou's play "Rabagas" greatly annoyed this party, and it gave Mons. Thiers to understand it would not forgive a repetition of the offense. The Radical party, in the provinces, especially, was indignant that "Rabagas" had been permitted by the Censors. It was allowed to see the foot-lights from beginning to end in scarcely a single provincial town. The Censors told Mons. Sardou, "L'Oncle Sam," (the title of the satire on the United States), might be played if he could obtain

MR. WASHBURNE'S CONSENT.

So the dramatist went to our Minister and asked him to declare that he had no objections to seeing "L'Oncle Sam" brought out. Mr. Washburne declined to express an opinion either one way or the other. He said it was none of his business. The Censors then told Mons. Sardou that, if he would get the written consent of the Governor of Paris (Gen. Ladmirault) the piece might be played. The Governor of Paris refused to receive him. The press took the matter up, and there was a long discussion upon it. The Censors were generally blamed, even by the conservative Republicans (*Le Temps*, *Le XIX Siecle*, for instance). Meantime the Vaudeville Theatre, which had reckoned on "L'Oncle Sam" to keep the bills for at least four months, found the old plays it revived failed to draw the public, and that an enormous loss was nightly falling on its profit and loss account. Its manager (Mons. Carralhe) determined to make another application to Mr. Washburne. He represented to the American Minister the enormous loss which would fall upon him if the play were interdicted. Scenery had been painted, costumes made, actors engaged, no other piece was ready, none could be got ready before the season closed, and he appealed to the American Minister in the name of Liberty, of freedom of stage, to say he could see no objection to the performance of the piece.

MR. WASHBURNE REFUSED TO MOVE

in the matter. He said it was none of his business; that the United States had not sent him over here to play the part of Censor of the Paris theatres; he declined to read the play, or to hear an analysis of it. I say Mr. Washburne acted wrongly, because, being the representative of a country which has made freedom of all sorts the foundation of the glorious political edifice of which we all are so proud, he sought to have removed obstacles to freedom when he was challenged to do so. Such an example would have dulled satire's edge. Judge the venom contained in

"L'ONCLE SAM,"

for here is an analysis of it. Decide after its perusal if such a pea blown from a Frenchman's pop-gun could make a blue mark on the American epidermis. The curtain rises on the saloon of "one of those splendid steamboats which daily ply between Chicago and New York City" (*sic*). The scenery represents the steamboat's saloon viewed from the stern, with clear way on each side of the saloon and with the upper deck. The saloon is furnished as befits an American floating-palace. It is full of passengers. For instance, there is *Samuel Tapplebot*, *Sarah* (his niece), *Marquis Robert de Rochemaure*, *Mme. Bellamy*, *Mr. Elliott* (an American newspaper editor), *Francis Briot* (a French violinist), *Gip* (a professional politician), *Grace Tapplebot* (*Sam Tapplebot's* daughter,) *Mr. Finsbury*. *Sam Tapplebot* is intended by Mons. Sardou to represent the thorough American, with his vices and virtues. The former are many, the latter are few and the virtues of the shopkeeper, not of the gentleman. *Sam Tapplebot* was a lucifer-match peddler when he was 12; ran errands when 15; manufactured blacking when 20; then he turned grocer, and made a good deal of money by speculations in sugar, all of which he lost in ventures in cacao; dabbling in cotton, he grew rich again, doubled his fortune by ventures in petroleum oil, and became immensely wealthy by transactions in guano. *Sarah*, his niece, is a representative American girl, who knows a dollar contains 100 cents and 1,000 mills, each potent; who considers life given man that he may swap all the time, getting something to boot on each bargain; who regards earth as nothing but a mart. *Grace Tapplebot*, her first cousin and *Sam's* daughter, is another specimen of an American girl. She don't think, or care for honor, chastity, marriage, or any like effete, Old World notions. She has been married to *Elliot*, is married to *Finsbury*, wishes to be divorced from him and to be re-married to *Elliot*. *Marquis Robert de Rochemaure* is a Frenchman, who is fond of traveling, and who has gone to America to see if the New be like the Old World. He is, of course, the pearl of the piece; he is perfection itself, a gentleman in the midst of a nation of blackguard shopkeepers, their vulgar wives and vulgar daughters. He has a head, he has a heart—things unknown in America! France is likewise represented by *Mme. Bellamy*, who is introduced to show how infinitely superior French good, sound common sense is to Yankee cuteness; the former has, too, honesty and good nature united with it; the latter has but meanness, love of cheating, want of principle with it. You see the French are as gods compared with the vile American. *Elliot* is a specimen of an American newspaper editor. He has taken under his protection *Francis Briot*, a French violinist, who has come to America to make a fortune. He had not been able to attract people to his concerts, and he abuses in round terms Yankee love of music and art, and declares Yankees care for no music but the chimes of gold and silver coins. *Elliot* replies: "Nonsense! you have only to be puffed a little to get as much money as you want; don' give up." *Briot* follows *Elliot's* advice and gives another concert. The hall is crowded. The instant he appears he is greeted with thunders of applause, and at the end of each piece the audience are uproarious in their demonstrations. The concert is no sooner ended than an impressario calls on him and offers a contract for twenty concerts, *Briot* to receive $1,000 clear profit for each concert. *Briot* is delighted, and hastens to *Elliot*, saying: "I was mistaken. The Americans are excellent judges; my fortune is made." *Elliot* replies: "All that shows the advantages of puffing. Read this." *Elliot* gives his newspaper to *Briot* and the latter reads the puff *Elliot* has written: "Everybody is familiar with young *Francis Briot's* talents, for every concert he gives is a triumph for him, nevertheless few people are familiar with the history of his famous bow. Here it is in a few words: *Mons. Briot* was traveling in the North in a train which was attacked by the Flat-Footed Indians, those terrible red men whom civilization fortunately daily decimates. All the passengers fled terrified at the Indians' tomahawks—*Mons. Briot* alone, with thoroughly French energy, snatched up his violin case and dealt the Chief of the Flat-Footed Indians such a blow on his head he fell dead. But the violin-case was shattered to atoms and the bow had lost all its hair. The violin—a Stradivarius—alone was uninjured. *Mons. Briot*, disheartened by the loss of bow and box, stared at his adversary's corpse. Suddenly a sublime inspiration came to him; he adroitly scalped the Indian Chief with his bowie-knife and detached from the red man's skull the long mass of hair which adorned it. This hair secured to the bow and well resined gave to the Stradivarius almost human accents. Hearers are at times nearly ready to swear that Flat Foot's soul groans under the pressure of his own hair. Everybody in New York will wish to see this charming Frenchman and to hear his valuable and singular bow." *Briot* becomes furious upon reading this puff, and exclaims: "This is horrible. I am a dishonored man." *Elliott* replies: "Nonsense! Are you rich? Deny that and you will see how your audiences will melt away." That is the way the vile American press humbugs the vile American people! This same *Francis Briot* falls deeply in love with *Miss Betsy Tapplebot*, who is a brilliant pianist, and he tells *Mme. Bellamy* the history of his "flirtation." "Oh! in the United States, as in France, a man who knows how to manage it has no difficulty. *M. de Rochemaure* is still in the poetry of flirtation. I, since yesterday, float in its full prose—'tis agreeable, but still 'tis merely prose." *Mme. Bellamy*, who suspects *Francis Briot* has been made a victim by one of those astute Yankee girls who are ever on the watch to entrap a man and make him a husband, says: "Tell me how you managed." "Oh! 'twas very easy. I went with *Betsy* to the sea side. We walked about hand in hand. She laid eyes on an elderly, and very respectable-looking gentleman, who was seated, quietly sipping chocolate. She saluted him. I followed her example. He offered us a cup of chocolate. We accepted. As I took a chair I recognized *Reverend Zedediah*, the pastor who invented the Repairing Vermouth and the Celestial Bed Quilt. *Betsy* then said to him: 'Well my Reverend, since we have met, you must give us your blessing.' The old fellow replied with a paternal air: 'Willingly.' And while I was enjoying a mouthful of chocolate he added: 'You will have in *Betsy* a charming companion, Mr.——' I replied: '*Mr. Francis Briot*, born in Paris in 1840.' I was obliged to introduce myself, seeing *Betsy* had forgotten to do so. *Zedediah* asked me: 'Would you have *Betsy* for your wife?' I answered as distinctly as my full mouth permitted (that made no sort of difference to *Zedediah*!—just think! the inventor of the Celestial Bed Quilt!); 'To be sure I do.' He turned to *Betsy* and asked her: 'Would you have *Francis Briot* for your husband?' She answered '*Yes!*' Then he said: 'Then my children I give you my blessing—in the presence of those gentlemen luckily yonder as witnesses.' This is all, dear *Mme. Bellamy*, and afterwards *Betsy* considered me her husband." *Mme. Bellamy* replied: "No wonder! You were her husband!" "Her husband! What do you mean?" "I mean that in the eye of the law and of *Zedediah*, all reverend inventor of the Celestial Bed Quilt though he be! Aye! aye! dear sir, you are regularly married—*au chocolat!*" This same *Mme. Bellamy* has been outrageously swindled by *Sam Tapplebot*. He has sold her for eligible building lots some swamp lands which are so fluid and so unhealthy that no foundation could be laid in them, and even had terra firma been discovered, no tenant could have been found to inhabit such a spot. The transaction has completely ruined *Mme. Bellamy* but one Frenchwoman of good sound sense is more than a match for 10,000 cute Yankees. She does not despair. *Sam Tapplebot* owns lots adjacent to those he sold to her. She offers to buy all of them. Suspecting she has discovered a mine or other valuable property in them, he asks double the price at which he sold the first lots. She accepts. He asks a still higher price. She accepts. His demands again rise. She accepts. *Sam Tapplebot* assumes a conqueror's airs as he says: "Beg pardon, *Mme. Bellamy*, but a clause in the deed of sale reserves me the right to annul the sale any time within ninety days. The ninety days have not expired. I annul the sale and repay you the money you gave for the property. Here it is." The deed cancelled, he takes her aside and whispers: "Come now, won't you tell me what you have found there in that land?" *Mme. Bellamy* replies: "The art of getting my money refunded; that is all I was after." *Sam Tapplebot* exclaims: "What a smart woman you are!" He offers to marry her. She refuses. I present the characters to you, one after another, without standing on the order of precedence, for there is none, as plot there is none. The piece is a sort of magic lantern through which slide after slide is pushed without attention to connection of subjects. Here is *Gyp*, an electioneering agent who knows where the best brass bands are to be found, which tunes make the best impression on the mob's ear, and who has not his equal in the world for getting up torch-light processions, for suggesting subjects for transparencies, for employing to most advantage the 300 "roughs" he keeps in pay. He has, however, just been outdone by a rival electioneering agent, who has placed in the headquarters of the candidate the latter supports a learned seal who smokes a pipe and says "papa" and "mamma." The public are admitted to see him upon payment of "one half-penny." A ticket and a speech of the candidate are to be had to boot. *Gyp* does not give up. His candidate is a shoemaker. He instantly has struck off a great many handbills in these words: "John Smith, the Democratic candidate. Shoemaker! Shoemaker!! Shoemaker!!! Shoemaker!!! Citizens may daily see the famous philanthropist, John Smith, in his shop in Fifth avenue, where he will make two pairs of shoes in their presence. These shoes are sent to the poor in Albany." John Smith is elected by an immense majority. *Sarah Tapplebot* has determined to marry *Marquis de Rochemaure*. She feverishly intrigues to make him kiss her on her forehead, and makes him write a declaration of love signed by him in her memorandum book. While *Marquis de Rochemaure* makes a passionate declaration of love to her, she quietly interrupts him in his most fervent transport with: "What are you worth?" His breath is taken away by this question. She construes his silence to be caused by his inability to understand what she said, so she adds: "I mean, are you rich?" "Ah! that's what you mean. Why, yes, very rich, $16,000 a year." "Well invested?" "In Government bonds and real estate." "Is your real estate in a vine-growing country?" "Yes, near Bordeaux—but, dearest *Sarah*—" "What sort of wine do you make? Does it sell well?" "That depends upon the season; we have good and we have bad seasons. But, darling *Sarah*, believe I love you deeply, truly, ardently." *Sarah* runs off with him, and takes him to Newark, the most fashionable and delightful sea-bathing place in the United States. She soon sees he has not the remotest intention of marrying, flies from him, and returns to New York. He follows her. He is told by her family he must marry her. He refuses to do so. Then he must pay damages. "Very well. I don't know how much *Miss Sarah's* honor is worth; but make out the bill, and I will pay it." *Sarah* grows indignant at this chaffering, at the reduction to Federal currency of her honor, and insists upon all being broken off. But she has another suitor for her hand, *Fairfax*, who determines to avenge her. He tells *Marquis de Rochemaure* that he has treated *Miss Sarah* as no gentleman would treat a lady, and that the instant he quitted the drawing-room he should shoot him down like the dog he was. *Fairfax* asks: "Will you go out first?" *Marquis de Rochemaure* replies: "Certainly," and walks out. *Fairfax* raises his revolver and would fire, but *Mme. Bellamy* makes her appearance, sees there is a quarrel, keeps *Marquis de Rochemaure* back, and makes *Fairfax* leave. *Fairfax* hides under the staircase, and when *Robert* at last comes out *Fairfax* begins to fire at him. The *Marquis* runs back to the drawing-room, followed by *Fairfax*. *Sarah*, attracted by the pistol-shots, suddenly appears, throws her arms around *De Rochemaure*, confesses she loves him. The *Marquis* asks and obtains her hand. Such is Mons. Sardou's famous piece. It has not even the merit of being amusing, except as an exhibition of his gross ignorance and his incapacity to understand us. The Germans had, t'other day, a masked procession in Metz. It was designed to throw ridicule on the French. One of the figures was a jackass, whose head was bent over a map. French ignorance of geography was the meaning conveyed. The satire was deserved.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Instinct in Insects—Prof. Tyndall's Deed of Trust.

Causes Which Create Scientific Men—True and False Science.

Wiertz, the Belgian Painter—Life Under the Ocean Wave—Japan.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

In the course of an able paper by George Pouchet on

"INSTINCT IN INSECTS,"

translated by A. B. MacDonough from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, this sketch is given of the patient, delicate, and wonderful habits of observation of Peter Huber, the son of Francis Huber, who, although blind, performed the marvel of making wonderful discoveries as to things taking place in the inner darkness of beehives. After describing the wonderful instincts with which the ants set about the repair and keeping in order of the ant-hill, inside and without, carrying of useful materials, pursuing plant-lice, and gathering stores of all kinds, it says that, assuredly, these instincts alone are very wonderful; but there remains still another to be spoken of, peculiarly conferred on certain species, and which is indisputably the highest of all those we know among animals:

Peter Huber discovered it on the afternoon of the 17th of June, 1804. The date is a memorable one for biology. He was walking in the environs of Geneva, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the evening, when he saw a regiment of great red ants crossing the road. They marched in good order, with a front of three or four inches, and in a column eight or ten feet long. Huber followed them, crossed a hedge with them, and found himself in a meadow. The high grass plainly hindered the march of the army, yet it did not disband; it had its object, and reached it. This was the nest of another species of ants, blackish-gray ones, whose hill rose in the grass in large heaps. A few of these blackish-gray ones were scattered about the hill; as soon as these perceived the enemy, they darted upon the strangers, while others hurry into the galleries to give the alarm. The combat soon began, and the red assailants dash upon them, and, after a very short but very spirited struggle, drive the black-gray ones back to the bottom of their holes. One army corps presses after them into the galleries, while other troops labor to make themselves an opening with their teeth into the lateral parts of the hill. They succeed, and the remainder of the troop makes its way into the besieged city by the breach. Peter Huber had seen the end and exterminations of ants before this; he supposed they were slaughtering each other in the depths of the caverns. What was his amazement, after three or four minutes, when he saw the assailants issue hurriedly from again, each holding between its mandibles a larva or a nymph of the conquered tribe! The aggressors took exactly the same road again by which they had come, passed through the hedge, crossed the ranks at the same places, and made their way, still loaded with their prey, towards a field of ripe grain, into which the honest citizen of Geneva, respecting another's property, refrained, with regret, from following them.

This expedition, worthy of the annals of barbarian piracy, inspired Huber with an amazement easy to understand. He examined, and discovered, to his great surprise, that several species of ants inhabited in common by two kinds of ants, forming two castes. He designates one of these by the name of "amazon or legionary ants;" a name strongly suggesting little martial character," he says. "If others we call, very justly, "auxiliaries." The amazons do not work; their duty is fighting and carrying off the nymphs and larvæ. They choose the hour best suited for their warlike raids against the industrious and peaceable tribes of the neighborhood. Whenever the weather is fine, they sally out thus, and very their tributs of flesh. The auxiliaries, for their part, are employed in all the internal duties, and in feeding and repairing the dwelling. They alone open and close the entrances to the ant-hill, night and morning; they alone (in the species observed by Huber) go after provisions for they feed the whole establishment, even the legionaries, which are idle on their forays; they rear with equal care the larvæ of the legionaries and their own species; they alone, in fine, seem to decide upon the material interests of the community, the requisite enlargements, the need of emigration, and the place suitable for it. Peter Huber made one experiment that shows very plainly the character of the influence exercised upon their associates. These fierce warriors do not understand any household work. Huber put thirty amazons into a glazed drawer, covered with earth on the bottom, with a certain number of cocoons of nymphs, both of their own kind and of the auxiliary species. A little honey in a corner was provided for the support of the colony. At first, the amazons seemed to pay some attention to the larvæ; carried them about here and there, but they soon left them. They did not know how to provide themselves with food. At the end of two days some had already died of hunger; others sidled the honey-drops in languishing, and they had not even built a chamber. "I was sorry for them," says Huber. He put an auxiliary into the drawer. The self-sacrificing ant, made a house in the earth, gathered the larvæ into it, released several nymphs of both kinds that were ready to leave the cocoon, and at last saved the lives of those among the amazons that still survived.

Peter Huber refrains from any comments in describing all these wonders; he leaves each one, as he says, to draw from them the conclusions he pleases. This one conclusion is inevitable: We do, then, find among animals artificial societies, communities of beings strangers in race, yet living together, constituting true families, and their different qualities and their individual efforts. The hive is always one family only. A mixed ant-hill is inhabited by individuals belonging to species at least as different as the horse, the ox, the bear—so different sometimes that zoologists have classed them in distinct genera (*Polyergus formicæ*). Like provinces subject to the same form of government, every ant-hill has, nevertheless, its local history, explained by external circumstances, by conditions of neighborhood and boundary. Each one has only the principle of its organization in common with the rest. The same legionaries have sometimes one species of auxiliaries, sometimes another; this the black-gray or mason and, whichever is within their reach, sometimes both together; or there may be two kinds of legionaries, the "polyergus," and the "formica rufescens," in the same hill, with one or two species of auxiliaries. Some naturalists, Darwin among others, call these frankly "slave-holders," and the others "slaves." These names are unfair. We must not attribute to these animals ideas of a very peculiar nature of the relations existing between the two castes. Each fills a special part in the community, and neither exercises control or despotism in it. In the second species of auxiliaries, the neuters are of a fuscous color, nothing has ever given rise to a suspicion that there is anything else in a mixed ant-hill than a collection of individuals kept together by special instincts. The names of "slaves" and "republic," applied to such a form of life, are quite void of meaning. Any allusion to politics, to systems, or doctrines of equality, is wholly out of place here; biology alone has the right of giving a name to a social state which is its peculiar subject of study; the territory belongs to it alone.

The deed of trust by which

PROF. TYNDALL

gives to trustees whom he names the net proceeds of all his lectures in the United States, to be applied to the promotion of physical research in this country, is printed in full as below, and will be read with a great deal of interest:

I, John Tyndall, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, having, at the solicitation of my friends, lectured in various cities of the United States, find the receipts and disbursements on account of these lectures to be as follows:

I. RECEIPTS.

From Boston, for six lectures	$1,800.00
From Philadelphia, for six lectures	3,000.00
From Baltimore, for three lectures	1,000.00
From Washington, for six lectures	2,000.00
From New York, for six lectures	8,500.00
From Brooklyn, for six lectures	6,100.00
From New Haven, for two lectures	1,000.00
Total receipts	$23,100.00

II. DISBURSEMENTS.

Before leaving England: wages of assistants during the preparation of the lectures; work of philosophical instrument-maker; new apparatus; sundry items for outfit, traveling expenses of myself and two assistants from London to New York—make a total of £971 8s 6d which, at the rate of $5.50 per pound, amounts to	$5,092.21
In the United States: hotel and traveling expenses for myself and two assistants; other expenses incidental to lectures in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New York, Brooklyn, and New Haven—extending a period of four months—plus traveling expenses of myself and my assistants from New York to London—make a total of	4,749.38
Presented to Yale Scientific Club	350.00
Salaries to assistants for four months, £350, which, at $5.50 per pound, amounts to	1,975.00
Making the total disbursements	$12,066.66

III.

The total receipts are	$23,100.00
The total disbursements	12,066.66
Making the net proceeds of lectures	$13,033.34

As an evidence of my good will toward the people of the United States, I desire to devote this sum of $13,033 to the advancement of theoretic science, and the promotion of personal research, especially in the department of physics, in the United States.

To accomplish this object, I hereby appoint Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington City, D. C., Dr. E. L. Youmans, of New York, and Gen. Hector Tyndale, of Philadelphia, to act as a Board of Trustees to take charge of the above sum, to carefully invest it in permanent securities, and I further direct that the said Board shall, for the present, appropriate the interest of the fund to supporting, or in assisting to support, at such European universities as they may consider most desirable, two (2) American pupils who may evince decided talents in physics, and who may express a determination to devote their lives to this work. My desire would be that each pupil should spend four years at a German university, three of those years to be devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, and the fourth to original investigation.

If, however, in the progress of science in the United States, it should at any time appear to the said Board that the end herein proposed would be better subserved by granting aid to students, or for some special researches in this country, the Board is authorized to make appropriations from the income of the fund for such purposes.

I further direct that vacancies which may occur in said Board of Trustees, by death or otherwise, shall be filled by the President of the National Academy of Sciences.

If in the course of any year the whole amount of the interest which accrues from the fund be not expended in the manner before mentioned, the surplus may be added to the principal, or may be expended in addition to the annual interest of another year.

If at any time any organization shall be established, and money provided by other persons for the promotion of such original research as I have in view, I authorize the said Board of Trustees to exercise their discretion as to co-operating in such work from the income of this fund.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 7th day of February, 1873, in the City of New York.

JOHN TYNDALL [L. S.].

In presence of
(Signed), C. BURNETT WAITE,
(Signed), L. E. FULLER.

The current number of Herbert Spencer's sociological series is devoted to a discussion of the

RELATIONS OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

This article has already been noticed at length in our editorial columns.

Francis Seston is one of the most urgent defenders of the doctrine of heredity, or the transmission of intellectual qualities by inheritance. He has contributed to the *Fortnightly Review* an article, reprinted by the *Popular Science Monthly*, in which he, under the heading,

"CAUSES WHICH CREATE SCIENTIFIC MEN,"

notices some of the novel deductions of Candolle in a recent discussion of the same subject:

Candolle's scheme was to analyze the conditions of social and political life under which the principal men of science were severally living at the four epochs 1760, 1769, 1829, and 1869. The list of names upon which he depends is that of the foreign members of the three great scientific societies of Europe—namely, the French Academy, the Royal Society, and the Academy of Berlin—in each case about fifty in number. There is a yet stricter selection on the part of the foreign associates of the French Academy, who number only eight at a time, and of whom there have been ninety-two in the last 200 years. It is remarkable that we find in this very select list four cases of father and son,—namely: a Bernoulli and two of his sons, the two Eulers, and the two Herschels.

From an examination of these lists the author draws a large variety of interesting deductions. He traces the nationalities and the geographical distribution of the distinguished men of science, and compares the social conditions under which they lived. He finds them to be confined to a triangular slice of Europe, of which middle Italy forms the blunt apex, and a line connecting Sweden and Scotland forms the base; and then he shows that, out of a list of eighteen different influences favorable to science, such as liberty of publication, toleration, and a temperate climate, a large majority were found in the triangular space in question, and there alone. The different nations vary at the different epochs in their scientific productiveness; and he clearly shows how closely the variation depends on some or other of the eighteen influences becoming favorable or unfavorable. The author, himself descended from the Huguenots, lays just stress on the influence of religious refugees, whose traditions were to work in a disinterested way for the public good, and at the same time to avoid politics, if the refugee regard his own property in land, which in the third generation occupies time, but in movable securities; thus they had leisure for work. Then, again, as they were debarred from local politics, the ambition, especially of those who had taken refuge in Switzerland, was to earn the approval of the enlightened men all over Europe, and this could most easily be effected by doing good work in science. Out of the ninety-two foreign associates of the French Academy, in the last two centuries, no fewer than twenty-six were descended, as from religious refugees, usually in the third or fourth generation. Switzerland had eight out of the ten, and we may thence easily gather how enormously she is indebted to the infusion of immigrant blood. Similarly, the only two American associates—Franklin and Rumford—were descended from Puritans.

The blighting effect of dogmatism upon scientific investigation is shown both in Catholic and Protestant countries. The Catholics are the more dogmatic of the two, and they supply, in proportion to their population, less than a quarter of the number of the most scientific men as the Protestants. There is not a single English or Irish Catholic among the ninety-two French foreign associates. Austria contributes no name, and Spain, Portugal, and Italy only a single name each. In Switzerland, the scientific productiveness of the Catholics is only one-twenty-sixth that of the Protestants. Again, the Catholic missionaries have done nothing for science, notwithstanding their splendid opportunities. In Japan they were for years absolute masters of vast countries, as Paraguay and the Philippines, the smallest encouragement and instruction given at the College of the Propaganda to young and able missionaries would have enriched Rome with collections of natural history. If any city more than others deserved to have the finest botanical garden and richest herbarium, it is Rome; but she has scarcely anything to show.

The most notable instance of the repressive force of Protestant dogmatism is to be found in the history of the republic of Geneva. During nearly two years (1838 to 1793) its laity as well as the clergy were absolutely subject to the principles of the early Reformers. Instruction was imposed on them; nearly every citizen was made to study theology, and every year a most extended special course at the Academy; yet, during the whole of that period, not a single Genevese distinguished himself in science. Then occurred the wave of the Calvinistic authority between 1793 and 1738. Social life and education became penetrated with liberal ideas; and, since 1739, the date of the first election of a Genevese to an important foreign scientific society—namely, the Royal Society—there has never ceased to produce mathematicians, physicists, and naturalists, in a number wholly out of proportion to her small population.

M. Candolle indulges in a curious speculation on the probability of English becoming the dominant language of the world in fifty or a hundred years, and being the one into which the more important scientific publications of all nations will, as a matter of course, be translated.

It is not only that the English-speaking population will out-number the German and the French, as these now outnumber the Dutch and the Swedish, but that the language has peculiar facilities, through its relationship with both the Latin and the Teutonic tongues. It also seems that, in families where German and French are originally spoken, French always drives out German. It performs its function with superior brevity. When people are in a hurry, and want to say something quickly, it is more easily said in French than in German. Precisely in the same way the English is still a shorter language. Our sentences require to be finished in order to be understood, because the leading ideas come out first; but, as for old-fashioned tongues, their roundabout construction would be quite intolerable. Many languages, like Latin and Greek, in which people did not say "yes" or "no." M. de Candolle is very disrespectful to classical Latin. He says that one must have gone through the schools not to be impressed by its ridiculous construction. Translate an ode of Horace literally into unlettered artisan, keeping each word in its place, and it will produce the effect upon him of a building in which the hall-door was up in the third-story. It is no longer a possible language, even in poetry.

PARKE GODWIN,

who was severely buffeted by Mr. Youmans, in the editorial department last month, for some passages in his speech at the Tyndall banquet, in which he asserted that the modern theories of evolution and natural selection, in their various shapes of Huxleyism, Darwinism, Spencerism, must not be regarded as approved and authoritative scientific truth; that they are still hypotheses, and even as hypotheses necessary for the classification and development of our knowledge are at best only provisional, however ingenious, simple, or beautiful they may be; that certainly they have no such firm basis of authority as to warrant their promulgators in stigmatizing the beliefs of others in Revelation as old wives' fables, and the like. Mr. Godwin returns to his defense this month in a very brilliant letter, which we are sorry not to have room to give entire. After showing that his remarks were made in the interest of true science, and opposed to false science, he continues:

Biology, psychology, and sociology, you say, are sciences and certain sciences; to which my reply is, that, to the extent in which they are not precise, they are not sciences in the exact sense, and in a more convenient sense, I should be disposed to doubt whether they are yet to be ranked as more than inchoate sciences. They belong to the domain of science, have gathered some of the richest material for science, and have attained to some extent a scientific value; but there is yet so much uncertainty hanging over broad regions in each that we must await the future for the resolution of many unresolved questions, which may give a new aspect to the whole. Biology is the most advanced, but rather in its natural history and classification, than in its knowledge of the profounder laws of life, that are yet to be found. Psychology is so litter of a science, that the teachers of it hardly agree on the fundamental points; or, if it be a science, whose exposition of it are we to accept, Sir William Hamilton's or Mr. Mill's, Herbert Spencer's or Dr. Porter's, who all profess to be experimental and inductive, and all disagree? As to sociology, the name for which was invented only a few years since by Comte, it is still in a chaotic condition; and, unless Mr. Spencer, whose few introductory pages are alone made public, succeeds in giving it consistency and form, it can hardly be called more than a hope. But, be the truth what it may in respect to these particular branches of knowledge, I still insist that certainty is the criterion of true science, and that, if we give that criterion up, science loses its authority, its prestige, its assurance of march, and its sovereign position as an arbiter in the varying struggles of doctrine.

Well, then the examples I gave, without mentioning names, of what I considered false science, were, at first, the gross material theory of Buchner, who derives all the phenomena of life from simple combinations of matter and force; second, the atheism of Comte, whose scientific pretensions Mr. Huxley ridicules, and whose results Mr. Spencer impugns; third, the identification of mind and motion by Mr. Bain, which Tyndall, in one of his most eloquent passages, says explains nothing, and is, moreover, utterly "unthinkable;" and, fourthly, Mr. Spencer's evolutionism, which, in spite of the marvelous ingenuity and information with which it is worked out, seems to me, after no little study, as it does to others more capable than I am of forming a judgment, after greater study, to be full of unsupported assumptions, logical inconsistencies, and explanations that explain nothing, while in its general character it tends to the sheerest materialism. Now, was I right or wrong in regarding these systems as speculative theories, and not scientific? Am I to infer, from your objections to my remarks, that the *Popular Science Monthly* holds materialism, atheism, and naturalism to be the legitimate outcome of science? Else why am I arraigned for denouncing them as unworthy of science and as having no rightful claims to the name, under which their deplorable conclusions are commended to the public?

My object in these allusions was to indicate two capital distinctions, which it always important to keep in view when estimating the scientific validity of a doctrine. The first is, that many questions determinable by science are not yet determined by it; and, until they are so determined, are to be regarded only as conjectural opinions, more or less pertinent or impertinent. Of this sort I hold the Nebular, the Darwinian and Spencerian views to be, i. e., hypotheses entirely within the domain of scientific theory, and capable, to a certain extent, of explaining the phenomena to which they refer; highly plausible and probable even at the first glance; but disputed by good authority, and not at all so verified as to be admissible into the rank of accredited science. They are suppositions to which the mind resorts to help it in the reduction of certain appearances of Nature to a general law; and, as such, they may be singularly ingenious, and even beautiful; but thus far they are no more than suppositions not proved, and therefore not entitled to the authority of scientific truth. You are probably too familiar with the history of scientific opinion (which like the history of many other kinds of intellectual effort, is a history of human error—not to that, while hypothesis is an indispensable part of good method, it is also the very germ liable to error. The records of astronomical, of geological, of physical, of chemical, and of biological research, are strewn with the *debris* of abandoned systems, all of which once had their vogue, but none of which now survive and many of which are hardly remembered. Recall for a moment the Ptolemaic cycles and epicycles; recall Kepler's nineteen different hypotheses, invented and discarded, before he found the true orbital motion of Mars; recall in geology Werner and Hutton, and the Plutonians and the Neptunians, superseded by the uniformitarians and the catastrophists, and now giving place to the evolutionists; recall in physics the many imponderable fluids, including Lamark's resonant fluid, that were held to be as real as the rocks only a few years ago; recall in chemistry, made to constitute the alkalies and phlogiston, a dozen different modes of accounting for molecular action; recall in biology the animists and the vitalists, the devotees of plastic forces, of archei, of organizing ideas, and of the exempt monads, all of them now classed among gratuitous assumptions that explained nothing, though put forth as science.

Even in regard to the question, so much discussed at present, of the original preëstablished harmony of beings, the old monadology of Leibnitz, which endowed the ultimate units with varying doses of passion, consciousness, and spontaneity, and which then developed from the complex adaptation and functions of organisms, from the combination of these—this theory, I say, somewhat modified and stripped of its mere metaphysical phrases, could be made quite as rational now as the theory of the great modern doctrines of development. Indeed, some eminent French philosophers—Renouvier, a first-class thinker, among the rest—have gone back to this notion; Darwin's suggestion of pangenesis, and Mr. Spencer's physiological units, look toward it; and its adherents maintain that, beset with difficulties as it is, though not more so than others, it has not yet this merit, that it leaves a way open to speculation, which also removed from the charge of mere ontological abstraction and the entire subjection of mind to a muddy and brute extraction. They might add, also, that this theory, which, in the light of the world's actual progress of being, we are not altogether shut up to a choice between specific and spasmodic creations and his own theory of evolution, as Mr. Spencer and Huxley presume to assume, is consistent. Indeed, nothing is more easy than to make theories; but the difficulty is to get them adopted into Nature as the satisfactory reason of her processes. But, until they are so adopted, they are no better than scaffolding of science—by no means the completed structure. Now, have the Darwinian and the Spencerian hypotheses been so adopted? Then we say emphatically, in any question on which such a cautious observers and life-long students as Darwin, Owen, Huxley, Wallace, and Agassiz, still debate, are settled questions? Prof. Tyndall, for example, says: "Darwin draws a hard and fast line between the instincts of the age;" and again, that "those who hold the doctrine of evolution are by no means ignorant of the uncertainty of their data, and they yield no more to it than a provisional assent." With what propriety, then, can a merely provisional conclusion be erected into an assured stand-point whence to assail traditionary beliefs as if they were old wives' fables?

More than this, there are men far more advanced than any of those; may be able to account satisfactorily for all the phenomena within its reach, as the Ptolemaic theory of the sidereal appearances did, even to the prediction of eclipses, or as the emanation theory of light did, up to the time of Dr. Young, and yet turn out altogether baseless. Nature is a prodigious force; with all her outward uniformities she is often more cunning than Spinoza, Bacon, or Emerson—the last of whom may declare to her students—

"They know not well the subtle ways
I keep, and pass and turn again."

We have looked into her laboratory, tested some of her ellipses and angles, weighed her gases and dusts, and unveiled certain forces, far and near—all which are glorious things to have done, and which, when brought into their true place, are still only in her outer courts. Humboldt's "Cosmos," written thirty years ago, is said to be already an antiquated book; and Comte, who died but lately, and whom these eyes of mine have seen, could not, more than a generation, in the sciences he was supposed to have classified forever. Let us not be too confident, then, that our little systems of natural law will not, like other systems of thought spoken of by Tennyson, "have their day."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Wirt Sikes, in *Harper's Magazine* for May, tells the story of

ANTOINE WIERTZ, THE BELGIAN PAINTER,

and the Wiertz gallery, which he filled with his marvelous works. As Mr. Sikes says, this will be new even to those who have visited Brussels. Americans who visit Brussels rush to see the bare battle-field of Waterloo, and buy relics, made in the factories of Manchester and Birmingham, with all that enthusiasm for the past which finds its ridiculous side in the woman who wept piteously at the grave of Washington—with all that love of things in themselves uninteresting, but associated with the great, which made the tavern-keeper label and put away on a shelf the water-bucket on which Gen. Grant sat down one day and smoked. The ladies eagerly flit about among the sellers of lace, or dwell enchanted over the little shops in the Galarie de St. Hubert; they visit the Cathedral of St. Gudule; they stare at the spire of the Hotel de Ville and the statue of Godfrey de Bouillon, and go away fancying they have seen whatever is worth seeing in and about Brussels. Bradshaw is obeyed, and there being nothing in Bradshaw about the Wiertz Gallery, they go away serenely oblivious of the fact that they have not seen the most interesting sight in Brussels, and one of the most interesting in the world.

The extraordinary paintings, as well as the sculptures in the Wiertz Gallery are all the work of one hand—that of Antoine Wiertz, son of a tailor in the Ardennes. The tailor had been a soldier, and entertained a dream of glory. He transmitted the fire of his ambition to the son, where it became a steady and consuming flame, burning with clear, pure light, and filling the boy's soul with a spirit which would have been appreciated grandly among the Great Stoics, but which seemed quaint in his present nineteenth century. He might have lived in luxury by his art, but he preferred to live in abject poverty for his art. His thirst for fame was insatiable—his contempt for fortune incredible. The story of his life is as curious and pathetic as the works of his genius are fantastic and unique.

Wiertz was born in 1806, in the old town of Dinant, on the banks of the River Meuse. At an age when other children play, this child occupied himself with the toys of art. He made drawings almost before he could run alone, and tried to color them with berry-juices, plants, bits of clay. He carved curious figures with his jackknife. One of the triumphs of his boyhood was a wooden frog, which he had cut with his knife, and which was so marvelous an imitation of the living creature that visitor, to the tailor's shop tried to kick the counterfeit reptile into the street. A Captain of gens d'armes wished to pierce the wooden frog with his sword was so amazed by it that he talked about it everywhere he went, and the news coming to the ears of M. Paul Maille, an art connoisseur of Dinant, he visited the boy, and gave him a few lessons. To a convenient sense, I should be disposed to doubt whether they are yet to be ranked as more than inchoate sciences. They belong to the domain of science, have gathered some of the richest material for science, and have attained to some extent a scientific value; but there is yet so much uncertainty hanging over broad regions in each that we must await the future for the resolution of many unresolved questions, which may give a new aspect to the whole. Biology is the most advanced, but rather in its natural history and classification, than in its knowledge of the profounder laws of life, that are yet to be found. Psychology is so litter of a science, that the teachers of it hardly agree on the fundamental points; or, if it be a science, whose exposition of it are we to accept, Sir William Hamilton's or Mr. Mill's, Herbert Spencer's or Dr. Porter's, who all profess to be experimental and inductive, and all disagree? As to sociology, the name for which was invented only a few years since by Comte, it is still in a chaotic condition; and, unless Mr. Spencer, whose few introductory pages are alone made public, succeeds in giving it consistency and form, it can hardly be called more than a hope. But, be the truth what it may in respect to these particular branches of knowledge, I still insist that certainty is the criterion of true science, and that, if we give that criterion up, science loses its authority, its prestige, its assurance of march, and its sovereign position as an arbiter in the varying struggles of doctrine.

Well, then the examples I gave, without mentioning names, of what I considered false science, were, at first, the gross material theory of Buchner, who derives all the phenomena of life from simple combinations of matter and force; second, the atheism of Comte, whose scientific pretensions Mr. Huxley ridicules, and whose results Mr. Spencer impugns; third, the identification of mind and motion by Mr. Bain, which Tyndall, in one of his most eloquent passages, says explains nothing, and is, moreover, utterly "unthinkable;" and, fourthly, Mr. Spencer's evolutionism, which, in spite of the marvelous ingenuity and information with which it is worked out, seems to me, after no little study, as it does to others more capable than I am of forming a judgment, after greater study, to be full of unsupported assumptions, logical inconsistencies, and explanations that explain nothing, while in its general character it tends to the sheerest materialism. Now, was I right or wrong in regarding these systems as speculative theories, and not scientific? Am I to infer, from your objections to my remarks, that the *Popular Science Monthly* holds materialism, atheism, and naturalism to be the legitimate outcome of science? Else why am I arraigned for denouncing them as unworthy of science and as having no rightful claims to the name, under which their deplorable conclusions are commended to the public?

My object in these allusions was to indicate two capital distinctions, which it always important to keep in view when estimating the scientific validity of a doctrine. The first is, that many questions determinable by science are not yet determined by it; and, until they are so determined, are to be regarded only as conjectural opinions, more or less pertinent or impertinent. Of this sort I hold the Nebular, the Darwinian and Spencerian views to be, i. e., hypotheses entirely within the domain of scientific theory, and capable, to a certain extent, of explaining the phenomena to which they refer; highly plausible and probable even at the first glance; but disputed by good authority, and not at all so verified as to be admissible into the rank of accredited science. They are suppositions to which the mind resorts to help it in the reduction of certain appearances of Nature to a general law; and, as such, they may be singularly ingenious, and even beautiful; but thus far they are no more than suppositions not proved, and therefore not entitled to the authority of scientific truth. You are probably too familiar with the history of scientific opinion (which like the history of many other kinds of intellectual effort, is a history of human error—not to that, while hypothesis is an indispensable part of good method, it is also the very germ of error. The records of astronomical, of geological, of physical, of chemical, and of biological research, are strewn with the *debris* of abandoned systems, all of which once had their vogue, but none of which now survive and many of which are hardly remembered. Recall for a moment the Ptolemaic cycles and epicycles; recall Kepler's nineteen different hypotheses, invented and discarded, before he found the true orbital motion of Mars; recall in geology Werner and Hutton, and the Plutonians and the Neptunians, superseded by the uniformitarians and the catastrophists, and now giving place to the evolutionists; recall in physics the many imponderable fluids, including Lamark's resonant fluid, that were held to be as real as the rocks only a few years ago; recall in chemistry, made to constitute the alkalies and phlogiston, a dozen different modes of accounting for molecular action; recall in biology the animists and the vitalists, the devotees of plastic forces, of archei, of organizing ideas, and of the exempt monads, all of them now classed among gratuitous assumptions that explained nothing, though put forth as science.

Even in regard to the question, so much discussed at present, of the original preëstablished harmony of beings, the old monadology of Leibnitz, which endowed the ultimate units with varying doses of passion, consciousness, and spontaneity, and which then developed from the complex adaptation and functions of organisms, from the combination of these—this theory, I say, somewhat modified and stripped of its mere metaphysical phrases, could be made quite as rational now as the theory of the great modern doctrines of development. Indeed, some eminent French philosophers—Renouvier, a first-class thinker, among the rest—have gone back to this notion; Darwin's suggestion of pangenesis, and Mr. Spencer's physiological units, look toward it; and its adherents maintain that, beset with difficulties as it is, though not more so than others, it has not yet this merit, that it leaves a way open to speculation, which also removed from the charge of mere ontological abstraction and the entire subjection of mind to a muddy and brute extraction. They might add, also, that this theory, which, in the light of the world's actual progress of being, we are not altogether shut up to a choice between specific and spasmodic creations and his own theory of evolution, as Mr. Spencer and Huxley presume to assume, is consistent. Indeed, nothing is more easy than to make theories; but the difficulty is to get them adopted into Nature as the satisfactory reason of her processes. But, until they are so adopted, they are no better than scaffolding of science—by no means the completed structure. Now, have the Darwinian and the Spencerian hypotheses been so adopted? Then we say emphatically, in any question on which such a cautious observers and life-long students as Darwin, Owen, Huxley, Wallace, and Agassiz, still debate, are settled questions? Prof. Tyndall, for example, says: "Darwin draws a hard and fast line between the instincts of the age;" and again, that "those who hold the doctrine of evolution are by no means ignorant of the uncertainty of their data, and they yield no more to it than a provisional assent." With what propriety, then, can a merely provisional conclusion be erected into an assured stand-point whence to assail traditionary beliefs as if they were old wives' fables?

More than this, there are men far more advanced than any of those; may be able to account satisfactorily for all the phenomena within its reach, as the Ptolemaic theory of the sidereal appearances did, even to the prediction of eclipses, or as the emanation theory of light did, up to the time of Dr. Young, and yet turn out altogether baseless. Nature is a prodigious force; with all her outward uniformities she is often more cunning than Spinoza, Bacon, or Emerson—the last of whom may declare to her students—

"They know not well the subtle ways
I keep, and pass and turn again."

We have looked into her laboratory, tested some of her ellipses and angles, weighed her gases and dusts, and unveiled certain forces, far and near—all which are glorious things to have done, and which, when brought into their true place, are still only in her outer courts. Humboldt's "Cosmos," written thirty years ago, is said to be already an antiquated book; and Comte, who died but lately, and whom these eyes of mine have seen, could not, more than a generation, in the sciences he was supposed to have classified forever. Let us not be too confident, then, that our little systems of natural law will not, like other systems of thought spoken of by Tennyson, "have their day."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Wirt Sikes, in *Harper's Magazine* for May, tells the story of

ANTOINE WIERTZ, THE BELGIAN PAINTER,

and the Wiertz gallery, which he filled with his marvelous works. As Mr. Sikes says, this will be new even to those who have visited Brussels. Americans who visit Brussels rush to see the bare battle-field of Waterloo, and buy relics, made in the factories of Manchester and Birmingham, with all that enthusiasm for the past which finds its ridiculous side in the woman who wept piteously at the grave of Washington—with all that love of things in themselves uninteresting, but associated with the great, which made the tavern-keeper label and put away on a shelf the water-bucket on which Gen. Grant sat down one day and smoked. The ladies eagerly flit about among the sellers of lace, or dwell enchanted over the little shops in the Galarie de St. Hubert; they visit the Cathedral of St. Gudule; they stare at the spire of the Hotel de Ville and the statue of Godfrey de Bouillon, and go away fancying they have seen whatever is worth seeing in and about Brussels. Bradshaw is obeyed, and there being nothing in Bradshaw about the Wiertz Gallery, they go away serenely oblivious of the fact that they have not seen the most interesting sight in Brussels, and one of the most interesting in the world.

The extraordinary paintings, as well as the sculptures in the Wiertz Gallery are all the work of one hand—that of Antoine Wiertz, son of a tailor in the Ardennes. The tailor had been a soldier, and entertained a dream of glory. He transmitted the fire of his ambition to the son, where it became a steady and consuming flame, burning with clear, pure light, and filling the boy's soul with a spirit which would have been appreciated grandly among the Great Stoics, but which seemed quaint in his present nineteenth century. He might have lived in luxury by his art, but he preferred to live in abject poverty for his art. His thirst for fame was insatiable—his contempt for fortune incredible. The story of his life is as curious and pathetic as the works of his genius are fantastic and unique.

Wiertz was born in 1806, in the old town of Dinant, on the banks of the River Meuse. At an age when other children play, this child occupied himself with the toys of art. He made drawings almost before he could run alone, and tried to color them with berry-juices, plants, bits of clay. He carved curious figures with his jackknife. One of the triumphs of his boyhood was a wooden frog, which he had cut with his knife, and which was so marvelous an imitation of the living creature that visitor, to the tailor's shop tried to kick the counterfeit reptile into the street. A Captain of gens d'armes wished to pierce the wooden frog with his sword was so amazed by it that he talked about it everywhere he went, and the news coming to the ears of M. Paul Maille, an art connoisseur of Dinant, he visited the boy, and gave him a few lessons. To a convenient sense, I should be disposed to doubt whether they are yet to be ranked as more than inchoate sciences. They belong to the domain of science, have gathered some of the richest material for science, and have attained to some extent a scientific value; but there is yet so much uncertainty hanging over broad regions in each that we must await the future for the resolution of many unresolved questions, which may give a new aspect to the whole. Biology is the most advanced, but rather in its natural history and classification, than in its knowledge of the profounder laws of life, that are yet to be found. Psychology is so litter of a science, that the teachers of it hardly agree on the fundamental points; or, if it be a science, whose exposition of it are we to accept, Sir William Hamilton's or Mr. Mill's, Herbert Spencer's or Dr. Porter's, who all profess to be experimental and inductive, and all disagree? As to sociology, the name for which was invented only a few years since by Comte, it is still in a chaotic condition; and, unless Mr. Spencer, whose few introductory pages are alone made public, succeeds in giving it consistency and form, it can hardly be called more than a hope. But, be the truth what it may in respect to these particular branches of knowledge, I still insist that certainty is the criterion of true science, and that, if we give that criterion up, science loses its authority, its prestige, its assurance of march, and its sovereign position as an arbiter in the varying struggles of doctrine.

Well, then the examples I gave, without mentioning names, of what I considered false science, were, at first, the gross material theory of Buchner, who derives all the phenomena of life from simple combinations of matter and force; second, the atheism of Comte, whose scientific pretensions Mr. Huxley ridicules, and whose results Mr. Spencer impugns; third, the identification of mind and motion by Mr. Bain, which Tyndall, in one of his most eloquent passages, says explains nothing, and is, moreover, utterly "unthinkable;" and, fourthly, Mr. Spencer's evolutionism, which, in spite of the marvelous ingenuity and information with which it is worked out, seems to me, after no little study, as it does to others more capable than I am of forming a judgment, after greater study, to be full of unsupported assumptions, logical inconsistencies, and explanations that explain nothing, while in its general character it tends to the sheerest materialism. Now, was I right or wrong in regarding these systems as speculative theories, and not scientific? Am I to infer, from your objections to my remarks, that the *Popular Science Monthly* holds materialism, atheism, and naturalism to be the legitimate outcome of science? Else why am I arraigned for denouncing them as unworthy of science and as having no rightful claims to the name, under which their deplorable conclusions are commended to the public?

My object in these allusions was to indicate two capital distinctions, which it always important to keep in view when estimating the scientific validity of a doctrine. The first is, that many questions determinable by science are not yet determined by it; and, until they are so determined, are to be regarded only as conjectural opinions, more or less pertinent or impertinent. Of this sort I hold the Nebular, the Darwinian and Spencerian views to be, i. e., hypotheses entirely within the domain of scientific theory, and capable, to a certain extent, of explaining the phenomena to which they refer; highly plausible and probable even at the first glance; but disputed by good authority, and not at all so verified as to be admissible into the rank of accredited science. They are suppositions to which the mind resorts to help it in the reduction of certain appearances of Nature to a general law; and, as such, they may be singularly ingenious, and even beautiful; but thus far they are no more than suppositions not proved, and therefore not entitled to the authority of scientific truth. You are probably too familiar with the history of scientific opinion (which like the history of many other kinds of intellectual effort, is a history of human error—not to that, while hypothesis is an indispensable part of good method, it is also the very germ of error. The records of astronomical, of geological, of physical, of chemical, and of biological research, are strewn with the *debris* of abandoned systems, all of which once had their vogue, but none of which now survive and many of which are hardly remembered. Recall for a moment the Ptolemaic cycles and epicycles; recall Kepler's nineteen different hypotheses, invented and discarded, before he found the true orbital motion of Mars; recall in geology Werner and Hutton, and the Plutonians and the Neptunians, superseded by the uniformitarians and the catastrophists, and now giving place to the evolutionists; recall in physics the many imponderable fluids, including Lamark's resonant fluid, that were held to be as real as the rocks only a few years ago; recall in chemistry, made to constitute the alkalies and phlogiston, a dozen different modes of accounting for molecular action; recall in biology the animists and the vitalists, the devotees of plastic forces, of archei, of organizing ideas, and of the exempt monads, all of them now classed among gratuitous assumptions that explained nothing, though put forth as science.

Even in regard to the question, so much discussed at present, of the original preëstablished harmony of beings, the old monadology of Leibnitz, which endowed the ultimate units with varying doses of passion, consciousness, and spontaneity, and which then developed from the complex adaptation and functions of organisms, from the combination of these—this theory, I say

"PALMETTO-LEAVES."

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's New Book.

Sketches of Life in Florida.

Suitability of That State for Invalids.

The Labor-Question at the South---The Negroes Satisfactory Laborers.

Ponce de Leon was not altogether out of the way when he sought the fountain of eternal youth in Florida. Where eternal spring scatters its roses, orange-blossoms, sweet jessamine, and honeysuckles through the year, old age must delay its approach, and youth make less haste to "grow sceptre-pale, and thin, and die." Florida has none of the water of immortality that the Spanish cavalier sought so anxiously, and which has never been offered to man, except at the Well of Samaria; but it has a flowery January, and a winter garlanded with fragrant flowers and fruit.

Mrs. Stowe has gathered into a book (Osgood & Co., Boston; Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago) her pleasant letters from Florida last winter, and they make bright reading in these dull days of spring ethereally wild. Her letters are delightfully scented with the odors of the land of flowers, and are made lively by many bits of spirited description and genial humor; for, whether or not Mrs. Stowe can write good novels or judicious biography, she does write easy, gossip letters of travel. The chapter on "Florida for Invalids" gives a very fair and dispassionate account of the good and bad points of the climate:

"FLORIDA FOR INVALIDS."

We find an aggrieved feeling in the minds of the Floridian public in view of a letter in the *Independent*, by Dr. ——, headed as above; and we have been urgently requested to say something on the other side of the question.

Little did we suppose, when we met our good friend at Magnolia, apparently in the height of spirits, the life of the establishment, and head promoter of all sorts of hilarity, that, under all this delightful cheerfulness, he was contending with such dreary experiences as his article in the *Independent* would lead one to suppose. Really, any one who should know the Doctor only from that article might mistake him for a wretched hypochondriac; whereas we saw him and heard him by universal repute at Magnolia, as one of the cheeriest and sunniest of the inmates, taking every thing by the smoothest handle, and not only looking on the bright side himself, but making everybody else do the same. Imagine, therefore, our utter astonishment at finding our buoyant Doctor summing up his Florida experience in such paragraphs as these:

"From what I have observed, I should think Florida was nine-tenths water, and the other tenth swamp. Many are deceived by the milder climate here; and down they come—to die. The mildness, too, is exaggerated. Yesterday morning, the thermometer was at 36 degrees. Outside, our winter overcoats were necessary; and great wood-fires roared within. Now and then the thermometer reaches 80 degrees at mid-day; but, that very night, you may have frost.

"Another fact of Florida is malaria. How could it be otherwise? Souse Manhattan Island two feet deep in fresh water, and wouldn't the price of quinine rise?

"I have no objection to the term 'sunny South,'—it is a pretty alliteration; but I object to its application to Georgia and Florida in February. I wish you could have seen me last Friday night. We were riding 260 miles through a swamp,—Okefinokee of the geographies. I was clad in full winter suit, with heavy Russian overcoat."

But a careful comparison of the incidents in his letter solves the mystery. The letter was written in an early date in the Doctor's Floridian experience, and before he had had an opportunity of experiencing the benefit which he subsequently reaped from it.

We perceive by the reference to last Friday night, and the ride through Okefinokee Swamp, that the Doctor was then fresh from the North, and undergoing that process of disenchantment which many Northern travelers experience, particularly those who come by railroad. The most ardent friends of Florida must admit that this railroad is by no means a prepossessing approach to the land of promise; and the midnight cold upon it is something likely to be had in remembrance. When we crossed it, however, we had a stove, which was a small imitation of Nebuchadnezzar's furnace, to keep us in heart. Otherwise there is a great deal of truth in our friend's allegations. As we have elsewhere remarked, every place, like a bit of tapestry, has its right side and its wrong side; and both are true and real,—the wrong side, with its tags, and rags, and seams, and knots, and thrums of worsted; and the right side, with its pretty picture.

It is true, as the Doctor says, that some invalids do come here, expose themselves imprudently, and die. People do die in Florida, if they use the means, quite as successfully as in New York. It is true that sometimes the thermometer stands at 70 at noon, and that the nights are much cooler; it is true we have sometimes severe frosts in Florida; it is true we have malaria; it is true that there are swamps in Florida; and it is quite apt to be true that, if a man rides a hundred miles through a swamp at night, he will feel pretty chilly.

All these are undeniable truths. We never pretended that Florida was the Kingdom of Heaven, or the land where they shall no more say, "I am sick." It is quite the reverse. People this very winter have in our neighborhood had severe attacks of pneumonia; and undoubtedly many have come to Florida seeking health, and have not found it.

Yet, on the other hand, there are now living in Florida many old established citizens and land-owners, who came here ten, twenty, and thirty years ago, given over in consumption, who have here for years enjoyed a happy and vigorous life, in spite of Okefinokee Swamp and the malaria.

Undoubtedly the country would be much better to live in if there were no swamps and no malaria; and so, also, New England would be better to live in if there were not six months winter and three more months of cold weather there. As to malaria, it is not necessary to souse Manhattan Island under water to get that in and around New York. The new lands in New York will give you chills and fever quite as well as Florida. You can find malarial fevers almost anywhere in the towns between New York and New Haven; and it is notorious that many estates in the vicinity of New York and Philadelphia sell cheap on that account, because they are almost as malarious as some Italian villas.

Florida is not quite so bad as that yet, although it has its share of that malaria which attends the development of land in a new country. But the malarial fevers here are of a mild type, and easily managed; and they are generally confined to the fall months. The situation of Florida, surrounded by the sea, and the free sweep of winds across it, temper the air, and blow away malarious gases.

In regard to consumptives and all other invalids, the influence of a Floridian climate depends very much on the nature of the case and the constitution of the individual.

If persons suffer constitutionally from cold; if they are bright and well only in hot weather; if the winter chills and benumbs them, till, in the spring, they are in the condition of a frost-bitten hot-house plant,—alive, to be sure, but with every leaf gone,—then these persons may be quite sure that they will be the better for a winter in Florida, and better still if they can take up their abode there.

But if, on the contrary, persons are debilitated and wretched during hot weather, and if cool weather braces them, and gives them vigor and life, then such evidently have no call to Florida, and should be booked for Minnesota, or some other dry, cold climate. There are consumptives belonging to both these classes of constitution; and the coming of one of the wrong kind to Florida is of no use to himself, and is sure to bring discredit on the country. A little good common sense and reflection will settle that matter.

Again: there is a form of what passes for consumption, which is, after all, some modification of liver-complaint; and, so far as we have heard or observed, Florida is no place for these cases. The diseases here are of the bilious type; and those who have liver-complaint are apt to grow worse rather than better. But there are classes of persons on whom the climate of Florida acts like a charm.

There are certain nervously-organized dyspeptics who require a great deal of open, out-door life. They are in comfortable health during those months when they can spend half their time in the open air. They have no particular disease; but they have no great reserved strength, and cannot battle with severe weather. They cannot go out in snow or wind, or on chilly, stormy days, without risking more harm than they get good. Such, in our Northern climate, are kept close prisoners for six months. From December to May, they are shut into furnace-heated houses or air-tight stoves. The winter is one long struggle to keep themselves up. For want of the out-door exercise which sustains them in summer, appetite and sleep both fail them. They have restless nights and bad digestion, and look anxiously to the end of winter as the only relief. For such how slowly it drags! They watch the almanac. The sun crosses the line; the days grow a minute longer; spring will come by and by. But by what cruel irony was the month of March ever called spring?—March, which piles snow-storms and wind-storms on backs almost broken by endurance. The long agony of March and April is the breaking-point with many a delicate person who has borne pretty well the regular winter.

Said one who did much work, "I bear it very well through December. I don't so much mind January. February tires me a little; but I face it bravely. But by March I begin to say, 'Well, if this don't stop pretty soon, *I* shall; I can't get much further.'" But our heaviest snow-storms and most savage cold are often reserved for March; and to many an invalid it has given the final thrust; it is the last straw that breaks the camel's back. But after March, in New England, comes April, utterly untrustworthy, and with no assured out-door life for a delicate person. As to the month of May, the poet Hood has a lively poem ridiculing the poets who make the charms of May the subject of their songs. Mother Nature is represented as thus addressing them:

"'Since you have thus combined,' she said,
'My favorite nymph to slight,
Adorning May, that peevish maid,
With June's undoubted right,
The minx, cursed for your folly's sake,
Shall prove herself a shrew;
Shall make your scribbling fingers ache,
And bite your noses blue.'"

Which she generally does.

So it is not really till June that delicately-constituted persons, or persons of impaired vigor, really feel themselves out of prison. They have then about five months at most in which they can live an open-air life, before the prison doors close on them again.

Now, the persons who would be most benefited by coming to Florida are not the desperately diseased, the confirmed consumptives, but those of such impaired physical vigor that they are in danger of becoming so. An ounce of prevention here is worth many pounds of cure. It is too often the case that the care and expense that might have prevented the disease from settling are spent in vain after it has once fastened. Sad it is indeed to see the wan and wasted faces, and hear the hollow death-cough, of those who have been brought here too late. Yet, in hundreds of instances, yes, in thousands, where one more severe Northern winter would have fastened disease on the vitals, a winter in a Southern climate has broken the spell. The climate of Florida is also of peculiar advantage in all diseases attended by nervous excitability. The air is peculiarly soothing and tranquilizing; it is the veritable lotos-eater's paradise, full of quiet and repose. We have known cases where the sleeplessness of years has given way, under this balmy influence, to the most childlike habit of slumber.

For debility, and the complaints that spring from debility, Florida is not so good a refuge, perhaps, as some more northern point, like Aiken. The air here is soothing, but not particularly bracing. It builds up and strengthens, not by any tonic effect in itself so much as by the opportunity for constant open-air life and exercise which it affords.

For children, the climate cannot be too much praised. In our little neighborhood are seven about as lively youngsters as could often be met with; and the winter has been one long out-door play-spell. There has not been a cough, nor a cold, nor an ailment of any kind, and scarce an anxiety. All day long we hear their running and racing,—down to the boat-wharves; in the boats, which they manage as dexterously as little Sandwich-Islanders; fishing, catching crabs, or off after flowers in the woods, with no trouble of hail, sleet, or wet feet. Truly it is a child's Eden; and they grow and thrive accordingly.

Now as to malaria. That is a word requiring consideration to those who expect to make Florida a permanent home, but having no terrors for those who come to spend winters merely. There is no malaria in winter; and Dr. C—— may be consoled in reflecting that frost always destroys it; so that, when the thermometer is, as he says, at 36 degrees, there is no danger, even though one be in the same State with forty swamps. In fact, for ourselves, we prefer a cool winter such as this has been. An October-like winter, when it is warm in the middle of the day, and one can enjoy a bright fire on the hearth morning and nights, is the most favorable to out-door exercise and to health.

But merely to come to Florida, and idle away time at the St. James or the St. Augustine Hotel, taking no regular exercise, and having no employment for mind or body, is no way to improve by being here. It is because the climate gives opportunity of open-air exercise that it is so favorable; but, if one neglects all these opportunities, he may gain very little.

It cannot be too often impressed on strangers coming here that what cold there is will be more keenly felt than in a Northern climate. Persons should vary their clothing carefully to the varying temperature, and be quite as careful to go warmly clad as in colder States. In our furnace-heated houses at the North, we generally wear thick woolen dresses and under-flannels, and keep up a temperature of from 70 to 80 degrees. In the South, we move in a much lower temperature, and have only the open fire upon the hearth. It is therefore important to go warmly clad, and particularly to keep on flannels until the warm weather of April becomes a settled thing.

In regard to the healthfulness of Florida, some things are to be borne in mind. In a State that has the reputation of being an invalid's asylum, many desperate cases necessarily take refuge, and, of course, many die. Yet, notwithstanding the loss from these causes, the census of 1860 showed that the number of deaths from pulmonary complaints is less to the population than in any State of the Union. In Massachusetts, the rate is one in 254; in California, one in 227; in Florida, one in 1,447. Surgeon-Gen. Lawson, of the United States Army, in his report, asserts that "The ratio of deaths to the number of cases of remittent fevers has been much less among the troops serving in Florida than in other portions of the United States. In the middle division, the proportion is one death to 36 cases of fever; in the northern, one to 52; in Texas, one to 78; in California, one in 122; while in Florida it is one in 287.

Such statistics as these are more reliable than the limited observation of any one individual. In regard to sudden changes of climate, Florida is certainly not in all parts ideally perfect. There are, at times, great and sudden changes there, but not by any means as much so as in most other States of the Union.

Sudden changes from heat to cold are the besetting sin of this fallen world. It is the staple subject for grumbling among the invalids who visit Italy; and, in fact, it is probably one of the consequences of Adam's fall, which we are not to be rid of till we get to the land of pure delight. It may, however, comfort the hearts of visitors to Florida, to know that, if the climate here is not in this respect just what they would have it, it is about the best there is going.

All this will be made quite clear to any one who will study the tables of observations on temperature contained in "The Guide to Florida," where they can see an accurate account of the range of the thermometer for five successive years, as compared with that in other States.

One thing cannot be too often reiterated to people who come to *Florida*; and that is, that they must not expect at once to leave behind them all sickness, sorrow, pain, inconvenience of any kind, and to enter at once on the rest of Paradise.

The happiness, after all, will have to be comparative; and the inconveniences are to be borne by reflecting how much greater inconveniences are avoided. For instance, when we have a three-days' damp, drizzling rain-storm down here, we must reflect that, at the North, it is a driving snow-storm. When it is brisk, cold weather here, it is an intolerable freeze there. The shadow and reflection of all important changes at the North travel down to us in time. The unexceptionably cold winter at the North has put our season here back a month behind its usual spring-time. The storms travel downward, coming to us, generally, a little later, and in a modified form.

We cannot better illustrate this than by two experiences this year. Easter morning we were waked by bird-singing; and it was a most heavenly morning. We walked out in the calm, dewy freshness, to gather flowers to dress our house,—the only church we have now in which to hold services. In the low swamp-land near our home is a perfect field of blue iris, whose bending leaves were all beaded with dew; and we walked in among them, admiring the wonderful vividness of their coloring, and gathering the choicest to fill a large vase. Then we cut verbenas, white, scarlet and crimson, rose-geraniums and myrtle, callas and roses; while already on our table were vases of yellow jessamine, gathered the night before. The blue St. John's lay in misty bands of light and shade in the distance; and the mocking-birds and red-birds were singing a loud *Te Deum*.

Now for the North. A friend in Hartford writes: "I was awaked by the patter of snow and sleet on the window-pane. Not a creature could go out to church, the storm was so severe; even the Irish were obliged to keep housed. With all we could do with a furnace and morning-glory stove, we could not get the temperature of our house above 55 degrees."

In the latter part of the day we at Mandarin had some rough, chilling winds, which were the remains of the Northern Easter storms; but we were wise enough to rejoice in the good we had, instead of fretting at the shadow of evil.

The last chapter looks into

THE LABOR QUESTION

and the laborers of the South. Who is to do the work? Chinese? Swedes? Germans? Let us look at the facts:

The thermometer for these three days past has risen over 90 every day. No white man that we know of dares stay in the fields later than 10 o'clock; then he retires under shade, to take some other and less-exposing work. The fine white sand is blistering hot; one might fancy that an egg would cook, as on Mt. Vesuvius, by simply burying it in the sand. Yet the black laborers whom we leave in the field pursue their toil, if anything, more actively, more cheerfully, than during the cooler months. The sun awakes all their vigor and all their boundless jollity. When their nooning time comes, they sit down, not in the shade, but in some good hot place in the sand, and eat their lunch, and then stretch out, hot and comfortable, to take their noon siesta with the full glare of the sun upon them. Down in the swamp-land near our house, we have watched old Simon as from hour to hour he drove his wheelbarrow, heavy with blocks of muck, up a steep bank, and deposited it. "Why, Simon!" we say: "how *can* you work so this hot weather?"

The question provokes an explosion of laughter. "Yah, hah, ho, ho, ho, missus! It be hot; dat so; ho, ho, ho!"

"How *can* you work so? I can't even think how you can do such hard work under such a sun."

"Dat so; ho, ho! Ladies can't; no, dey can't, bless you, ma'am!" And Simon trundles off with his barrow, chuckling in his might; comes up with another load, throws it down, and chuckles again. A little laugh goes a great way with Simon; for a boiling spring of animal content is ever welling up within.

One tremendously hot day, we remember our steamer stopping at Fernandina. Owing to the state of the tide, the wharf was eight or ten feet above the boat; and the plank made a steep inclined plane, down which a mountain of multifarious freight was to be shipped on our boat. A gang of negroes, great, brawny, muscular fellows, seemed to make a perfect frolic of this job, which, under such a sun, would have threatened sunstroke to any white man. How they ran, and shouted, and jabbered, and sweated their shirts through, as one after another received on their shoulders great bags of cotton-seed, or boxes and bales, and ran down the steep plane with them in, to the boat! At last, a low, squat giant of a fellow, with the limbs and muscles of a great dray-horse, placed himself in front of a large truck, and made his fellows pile it high with cotton-bags; then, holding back with a prodigious force, he took the load steadily down the steep plane till within a little of the bottom, when he dashed suddenly forward and landed it half across the boat. This feat of gigantic strength he repeated again and again, running up each time apparently as fresh as if nothing had happened,—shouting, laughing, drinking quarts of water, and sweating like a river-god. Never was harder work done in a more jolly spirit.

Now, when one sees such sights as these, one may be pardoned for thinking that the negro is the natural laborer of tropical regions. He is immensely strong; he thrives and flourishes physically under a temperature that exposes a white man to disease and death.

The malarial fevers that bear so hard on the white race have less effect on the negro; it is rare that they

and multiply, and bear healthy children, in situations where the white race deteriorate and grow sickly.

But it is said, by Northern men, who come down with Northern habits of labor, that the negro is inefficient as a laborer.

It is to be conceded that the influence of climate and constitution, and the past benumbing influences of slavery, do make the habits of Southern laborers very different from the habits of Northern men, accustomed, by the shortness of summer and the length of winter, to set the utmost value on their working time.

In the South, where growth goes on all the year round, there really is no need of that intense, driving energy and vigilance in the use of time that are needed in the short summers of the North; an equal amount can be done with less labor.

But the Northern man, when he first arrives, before he has proved the climate, looks with impatient scorn on what seems to him the slow shilly-shally style in which both black and white move on. It takes an attack of malarial fever or two to teach him that he cannot labor the day through under a tropical sun as he can in the mountains of New Hampshire. After a shake or two of this kind, he comes to be thankful if he can hire Cudjo or Pompey to plow and hoe in his fields through the blazing hours, even though they do not plow and hoe with all the alacrity of Northern farmers. . . . .

The untrained plantation-hands and their children are, and will be, just what *education* may make them.

The education which comes to them from the State, from being freemen and voters, able to make contracts, choose locations, and pursue their own course like other men, is a great deal; and it is operating constantly and efficaciously.

We give the judgment of a practical farmer, accustomed to hire laborers at the North and the South; and, as a result of five years' experiment on this subject, he says that the negro laborer, *carefully looked after*, is as good as any that can be hired at the North.

In some respects, they are better. As a class, they are more obedient, better natured, more joyous, and easily satisfied.

The question as to whether, on the whole, the negroes are valuable members of society, and increasing the material wealth of the State, is best answered by the returns of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company,—an institution under the patronage of the Government.

The report of the institution for the year 1872 is before us; and from this it appears that negro laborers in the different Southern States have deposited with this Trust Company this year the sum of $31,260,499!

The report also shows that, year by year, the amount deposited has increased. Thus, in 1867, it was only $1,624,883; in 1868 it was $3,000,000 odd; in 1868 it was $7,000,000 and odd; in 1870, $12,000,000 and odd; in 1871, $19,000,000 and odd.

These results are conclusive to the fact that, as a body, the Southern laborers are a thrifty, industrious, advancing set; and, such as they are proved by the large evidence of these figures, such we have observed them in our more limited experience.

Our negro laborers, with all the inevitable defects of imperfect training, ignorance, and the negligent habits induced by slavery, have still been, as a whole, satisfactory laborers. They keep their contracts, do their work, and save their earnings. We could point to more than one black family about us steadily growing up to competence by industry and saving.

All that is wanted to supply the South with a set of the most desirable skilled laborers is simply education. The negro children are bright; they can be taught anything; and if the whites, who cannot bear tropical suns and fierce extremes, neglect to educate a docile race who both can and will bear it for them, they throw away their best chance of success in a most foolish manner. No community that properly and carefully educates the negro children now growing up need complain of having an idle, thriftless population about them. Common schools ought to prevent that. The teaching in common schools ought to be largely industrial, and do what it can to prepare the children to get a living by doing something well. Practical sewing, cutting, and fitting, for girls, and the general principles of agriculture for boys, might be taught with advantage.

The negroes are largely accused of being thievish and dishonest.

A priori we should expect they would be so. We should imagine that to labor without wages for generations, in a state of childish dependence, would so confuse every idea of right and wrong that the negro would be a hopeless thief.

Our own experience, however, is due in justice to those we have known.

On the first plantation, as we have said, there were about thirty families from all the different Southern States. It might be supposed that they were a fair sample.

Now as to facts. It was the habit of the family to go to bed nights, and leave the house doors unlocked, and often standing wide open. The key that locked the provisions hung up in a very accessible place; and yet no robbery was ever committed. We used to set the breakfast table over night, and leave it with all the silver upon it, yet lost nothing.

In our own apartment we put our rings and pins on our toilet-cushions, as had been our habit. We had bits of bright calico and ribbons, and other attractive articles, lying about; and the girl that did the chamber-work was usually followed by a tribe of little curious, observing negroes; and yet we never missed so much as a shred of calico. Neither was this because they did not want them; for the gift of a strip of calico or ribbon would throw them into raptures; and it was simply that they did not steal.

Again: nothing is more common, when we visit at the North, than to have the complaint made that fruit is stolen out of our gardens. We have had people tell us that the vexation of having fruit carried off was so great, that it took away all the pleasure of a garden.

Now, no fruit is more beautiful, more tempting than the orange. We live in an orange grove, surrounded by negroes, and yet never have any trouble of this kind. We have often seen bags of fine oranges lying all night under the trees; and yet never have we met with any perceptible loss. Certainly it is due to the negroes that we have known to say that they are above the average of many in the lower classes at the North for honesty.

We have spoken now for the average negro; what we have said is by no means the best that can with truth be said of the finer specimens among them.

We know some whose dignity of character, delicacy, good principle, and generosity, are admirable, and more to be admired because these fine traits have come up under the most adverse circumstances.

In leaving this subject, we have only to repeat our conviction that the prosperity of the more Southern States must depend, in a large degree, on the right treatment and education of the negro population.

THE FUTURE LIFE.

How shall I know thee in the sphere which keeps
The disembodied spirits of the dead,
When all of thee that time could wither sleeps
And perishes among the dust we tread?

For I shall feel the sting of ceaseless pain
If there I meet thy gentle presence not,
Nor hear the voice I love, nor read again
In thy serenest eyes the tender thought.

Will not thy own meek heart demand me there,—
That heart whose fondest throbs to me were given?
My name on earth was ever in thy prayer,
And wilt thou never utter it in Heaven?

The love that lived through all the stormy past,
And meekly with my harsher nature bore,
And deeper grew, and tenderer, to the last,
Shall it expire with life, and be no more?

A happier lot than mine, and larger light,
Await thee there; for thou hast bowed thy will
In cheerful homage to the rule of right,
And lovest all, and renderest good for ill.

Yet, though thou wear'st the glory of the sky,
Wilt thou not keep the same beloved name,
The same fair, thoughtful brow, and gentle eye,—
Lovelier in Heaven's sweet climate, yet the same?

Shalt thou not teach me, in that calmer home,
The wisdom that I learnt so ill in this,—
The wisdom which is love,—till I become
Thy fit companion in that land of bliss?

—*William Cullen Bryant.*

The Czar Nicholas.

From Gen. Joseph W. Revere's "Keel and Saddle; a Retrospect of Forty Years of Military and Naval Service," we quote a sketch of what he saw in 1852, when his vessel, the frigate Constitution, was in the harbor of Cronstadt. A Government barge, under the command of a Russian naval officer, visited the ship. He says:

"While the Russian officer was engaged in the cabin, several of the boat's crew ascended to the deck, and among them the coxswain, a tall man in the dark green uniform of that humble office, and bearing no other insignia of rank than the silver chevrons of a petty officer. This person walked round the ship, descending to the main deck, where he minutely inspected the battery and other warlike appurtenances. He evidently wished to remain unobserved; but his imposing stature and noble air did not fail to command attention.

"Our old North Sea pilot at last observed this incognito seaman, and reported to the officer of the deck that a personage of the highest rank in Russia was on board, and the Captain was immediately apprised of his presence and station. Our commanding officer at once comprehended and respected the wishes of the unknown, but directed such preparations to be made quietly as are customary when a personage of his condition is received.

"In due time, the Russian officer came on the quarter-deck; his boat was manned at his request, and, the tall stranger having taken his place at the helm, the boat shoved off from the ship.

"As soon as this was done, the shrill call and hoarse summons of the boatswain were heard; a few active topmen sprang aloft, the life-lines were rove and the yards manned, and the thunder of our thirty-twos burst forth in an imperial salute, the Russian standard at the main. All the ships-of-war around us, aroused by the report, instantly began their preparations; and, before the reverberations of our guns had ceased, their yards were manned, and their cannon and those of the castle prolonged the deafening acclaim. The barge lay for a few moments abreast of our ship. The tall coxswain rose from his seat at the tiller, and gracefully lifted his cap in acknowledgement. He was Nicholas, Czar of all the Russias."

—American children have received a severe reproof from Lord Dufferin, who has been "reviewing, educationally, Canadian youths." He was struck, he says, while on the St. Lawrence steamboat, by the astonishing rudeness of the children playing about the docks, and also by the total oblivion their parents had of their rudeness. "When I ventured to make an observation on this to the people with whom I was traveling, I was told that these pleasing little individuals came from the American side of the line." Just so.

EN RAPPORT ON THE RAILS.

From the Galaxy for May.

"Is this seat engaged?"

As I am one of that minority of the traveling public which does not put body on one seat, feet on another, and bag on a third, I replied, "No, sir."

If the "no" was abrupt, the "sir" was courteous, echoing the satisfaction with which I judged that my companion on the railroad was a desirable one. In a moment more we heard the last of that song with its suggested accompaniment of polite fraud, "Plen-n-n-ty of room in the palace car, gents," and a dozen of the American public, who could not find the seats they had paid for in the ordinary cars, were trooping after the smooth, fat, yellow fellow—*host* of the *palace car*, to pay fifty cents or one dollar more for the transportation they had already purchased. "We poor subjects of an unlimited monarchy!?" And my companion turned to me with the joint exclamation and interrogation set to a satirical smile.

"Supporting how many royal families, Vanderbilts, Fisks, Tweeds, Goulds, and Pullmans?" I added.

"Yes, yes; but I introduced an unpleasant subject; excuse me."

And my fellow-passenger gravely bent his head as one might ask a blessing.

All the features of the outskirts panorama were too familiar to interest me, so I politely studied him in the seat with me,—to the general observer only a good-looking man of society, a gentleman of fine size and build, simply clothed in the fashion, returning apparently to his country seat for a Sabbath's rest from the suits he was conducting in court, or from the duties of a counting-room. His manner and first words had pleased me. I have always prided myself on an ability to read and place, with but brief observation and study, those who amuse or profit me in the occasional currents of travel, or in the continuous vast stream that hurries and whirls us all along, a motley, jostling crowd, from the cradle to the grave. Immediately there was that consciousness of *en rapport* that one sometimes finds introducing and uniting him to an utter stranger, no longer so from the first flash or circuit of invisible sympathy, and I suddenly conceived a strange interest or curiosity in my near neighbor.

After the few words we had exchanged, and he had arranged his few traps and glanced over a book in hand, he settled himself to a comfortable repose; not to sleep, but merely, I suppose, to enjoy a little rest and quiet of mind after a hard day's business and a July afternoon's walk. One hand rested in the bosom of his vest, the other lay holding the book on his knees. His head fell forward a little, and so he seemed very passive and comfortable, as if the life we whirled through, the river-course beside us, the burr of our sweep by bank, tunnel, and building, the galloping time rattled by our wheels on the rails—as if all these made a metre to lull and rest him. So it seemed, for there was a satisfaction, almost a smile, "a smile that was childlike and bland," as Truthful James expressed it, about his well-shaped mouth and chin. I marked the breadth and unevenness of his forehead, how his chestnut hair and side-whiskers had the beginning of gray in them, how large and curved were the nostrils of a strong nose. I discovered, as I thought, energy and enthusiasm in the lines of jaw and side face, in the clear, sanguine, but dark complexion, traced with veins and nerves. At the glance, accompanying his first words to me, I was struck by the fiery nobleness, as I read it, of his eyes, a searching power and strange beguiling tenderness in them. This dignity and this passion of the eyes were confirmed to me by his low, firm, sweet voice.

The opinion I formed in the fifteen or twenty minutes of contemplation, and afterward from his conversation, was: Here is a man of and in the world and society, and yet a rare, original, independent being, above, perhaps, or at least a little one side from them; at any rate, an interesting creature, not the potter's clay, rather the potter. Of course, an ordinary individuality could not have impressed a Yellow-traveler as he did me in so short a time. And I was conscious of a certain exaltation in this railroad chance of making the acquaintance of and being engaged by such a rich, strong character. I wondered whether he was artist, poet, mechanician, evangelist, actor, or merchant. Hehas, as I write—more than two years after that summer afternoon's ride—a place in another world.

So sharply was I impressed by my companion's appearance, manner, conversation, and by—the more than those—a certain aroma or magnetic halo which I fancied his personality to exhale, that my imagination constructed a romantic theory of his probable life—an influence and an example as wholesome breezes in every close quarter they might chance. No artisan was he in his profession, I mused, but artist in that and the life broader than profession.

As we crossed the Spuyten Duyvel my companion aroused himself from his open-eye nap, and gave attention to the book in hand, but soon turned from that to the scenery. My offer to him of the seat by the window led to some desultory remarks, and those passed into a conversation which, before we passed the opposite Palisades, had grown as warm and earnest as the talk of old friends.

Near the south shore of Croton Point, and about a quarter of a mile from the rails, was a sloop swinging on a new tack as we saw it. In the softening light, a little in the shadow of the land, gently touched by a reflection of the western sky, and caught but for a glance as she turned to a new course, and we ran between the gravel banks that open with a dry yawn right at the base of the Point, she seemed as a shape seen in the clouds, as a fading mirage—a mysterious unreality and faintness encompassing her as the atmosphere of some phantom craft.

"What a pretty illusion!" exclaimed my companion, with a sigh, as if the sight was too quickly shut out.

"Yes," I answered, "like a brief dream, a shadow in the water, a reflection from some river of the spirit world;" and I gave a half laugh as a sort of apology for my romance.

(Heretofore in this narrative I have not given our conversation, but only suggested its character and fervor. Now, however, I write the words exactly as spoken.)

Then my companion, turning himself to me and throwing his arm along the back of the seat behind me,—an unconscious gesture that seemed to take me into his mind's embrace,—said with a sweet, nervous smile, and a tone of some hesitancy, lowering his voice and slowly, carefully uttering his words:

"That little picture impresses you exactly as it does me—your words are just what mine would be. But much more than this something so strangely sympathetic between you, good sir, and me, strangers, it would seem, ever before this afternoon, moves me to narrate an incident which the sight of that phantom-like boat recalls. The—epi—yes, I will call it episode—remains with me an ineffaceable impression, and yet this is the first time I have mentioned it. Some doubt—some instinctive sentiment that I cannot analyze—some involuntary check that has come upon me whenever I have been on the point of uttering it—has hitherto prevented me from repeating the facts I was a witness to, actor in, I may say. This repugnance, if I may call it so, was not at all superstitious, for the incident had nothing in it ghostly *to me*, nothing oppressive or fearful, only very strange; unaccountable certainly according to our present lights, but suggesting only a vigorous train of speculation to my thoughts. However, to give you my little story: I was invited a year ago this summer—by the way, in this same month of July—to join a young friend of mine, my nephew, in a coasting voyage in his yacht. I gladly accepted, and became one of a small but very pleasant party for a fortnight's cruise. We ran down to the Chesapeake, had some charming trips in its waters, stopped at Fortress Monroe, entirely escaped bad weather, and in every way enjoyed ourselves fully. My nephew is something much better than a mere idle young man of wealth. He follows as an artist his profession of literature, is a man of much information, education, and conversational power, and, as his life is pure and his manners dignified, he makes a delightful host. To balance the sweetness of three ladies and a beau of society, he brought on the trip E——, one of our most brilliant lawyers, the Rev. Mr. C——, whose wife was one of our ladies, and this old fogy myself. However, my short story has nothing to do with any of those. Our sailing-master, though paid by the month, and one of the best yacht sailors in New York harbor, was a gentleman equal socially to the best of us. He comes of one of the first families in the country, but is poor and crazy on everything marine. To sailing many yachts in summer he joins boat-building in winter, and sea-painting at all times. He is a gentlemanly original, a mixture of 'Tom Cringle

best kind of dry humor in action and talk. With all appreciation of my nephew and his guests, I must say that I most enjoyed our sailing-master. On that trip, often beside him, helm in hand and pipe in mouth, I learned some valuable lessons in life from him, my junior, and the fun he seasoned them with was a cure for heartache or dyspepsia.

"This Archie C——, our sailing-master, had a brother, his elder, a Captain in the merchant service. If ever one man was proud of and devoted to another, it was Archie and his brother. He spun yarns of him through many a night's watch, and I grew to know the merchant Captain so well that I believe I should have recognized him anywhere in a crowd, at sea or on shore.

"And now I am brought to the real story, as I may say.

"Our pleasure-trip nearly finished, we lazily dipped and rolled one moonlight night off Barnegat. All had turned in except Archibald by the helm, the watch forward, and I, who, as was my custom, enjoyed an *ante-somnum* stroll and smoke on deck. I had planned for a chat with our master, but could not get many words from him that night. From sleepiness or other cause, he was in his shell. In the turnings of my pacing astern, I threw out numerous baits for him to rise to, but at length discovered that my friend was napping by the idle helm.

"In a reverie of pleasant thought, I enjoyed the quiet, lonely rocking of our yacht, the golden mistiness of the moonlight, the lazy splashing of the water on our sides, and the low, indolent flapping now and then of our canvas. A dim broken line and a hazy ray of light in the west were the Jersey shore and lighthouse. Sometimes my ear caught very low the hum of the distant surf. Nowhere seaward was there a sail in sight, until suddenly, and greatly to my astonishment, as I wheeled in my march, I discovered close on our larboard, and not 400 yards off, a large brig, her sails hanging, and she as idle in the calm as we. She was not there a minute before; of that I was sure. As I gazed in utter bewilderment I heard a voice come clear from a figure on her deck;

"'Ahoy! yacht ahoy! Is Archie —— aboard? Tell him——'

"At that instant our master sprang from his doze, crying out, 'Who called me? Was it you, Mr. ——?'

"My attention distracted, I turned again quickly to the brig. *There was nothing in sight!*—not a mast nor sail on the whole clearly-lighted expanse.

"'Did *you* call me?' continued Archibald, repeating his question, and then, with a little surprise, added, 'No, it was not a bit like your voice.'

"'No,' I answered in amazement; I have not spoken a word; but——' I hesitated whether to say more, when he continued, with a short laugh, but some surprise or concern:

"'What a dream—vivid as life! Right off there,' pointing to the spot where the brig had seemed to me to ride, 'right there I thought was a brig as lazy as our little craft, and a fellow on deck, whom I saw as plainly as I see you now, Mr. ——, hailed us exactly in Brother Ben's voice, but husky a bit—"Ahoy! yacht ahoy! Is Archie —— aboard? Tell him——," and then I wake up, and find it all gammon. Well, what's the use of being awake, if that's a dream?'

"'Oho!' answered I, trying to hide my uncomfortable amazement under a light speech—'Oho! a skipper asleep, and with nightmare!'

"He laughed, and loaded a fresh pipe, while I stepped forward and asked of the watch, 'Any sails in sight to-night?'

"'Nary a one, sir, to bless my eyes. Generally they is most plentifull off here. Only seen a steamer's smoke away off starboard an hour or better ago; that's all this watch, so far.'

"'How strange!'

"'What's that, sir?'

"'Ahem. Strange? Why, so near harbor, you see, and no sails.'

"'Yes, sir; rather so.'

"The Captain called up a fresh man to relieve him at the wheel, and he and I descended to the cabin. I said nothing to him of my mysterious delusion (as much so to him as to me), and we soon turned in. I lay awake some time that night, turning the matter over in my mind. It puzzled me greatly, and many times since have I tried to study it out to some practical solution; but—oh, I made an entry of it in my diary the next morning—here it is now."

From an inside pocket he drew out a small note-book, and turning over its pages for a few seconds, he handed it to me at this item:

"21st July, 1870.—About 11:45 p. m., off Barnegat, hailed by . . . !!"

Merely a memorandum, of significance to no one but its writer.

"Twelve hours afterward," he continued, as I returned the note-book, "we were landed in New York. Returned to my usual work and these almost daily trips by rail, I sometimes recalled that incident of the yacht trip, but, as I have said, I never repeated its experience to any one. I wanted to keep it all to myself until I might pick out its meaning. And now to a chance companion, I hand it for his consideration. Is it an intuition or mere chance that brings us so en rapport?

"However, to resume the story"—I had bowed my head and smiled a recognition of his implied compliment, but, much absorbed in the narrative, and supposing it unfinished, had spoken no words to delay its continuance—"to resume the story. One morning, early in September, as I ran down to the 7 o'clock train to New York, I bought the *Times*, as usual, and my eyes happening accidentally on 'Marine Intelligence,' I read at the close of its column this paragraph." Here he again handed me his diary, marking a page with his finger. On this page there was pasted a printed slip under the written date of Sept. 5. It read: "The brig Racer, —— master, lost at sea July 21, in command of Rollinson, first mate, from Singapore and Padang, arrived 2d and anchored on the bar; came up this a. m., and reports passed Cape of Good Hope June 27, and crossed the equator July 18; then had light winds from S. E. to N. W. to lat. 26. On afternoon of 21st took a hurricane from W. S. W., veering continually until near midnight, when it struck us fiercely from E. W. E. Shipped heavy seas that stove bulwarks, sails, and bow and stern. The rolling broke loose a top spar that struch the Captain and knocked him into the sea. The blinding spray immediately shut him from sight, but no boat could have been lowered in the sea then running, and probably the Captain was instantly killed by the blow."

Forcibly impressed, I looked up from the book to my companion's face, mutely asking him to proceed.

"Do you notice the coincidence of dates in this and in my former entry?" he asked, and stretched out his hand for the diary.

"Yes," I said; "go on."

"Well, what remains is meagre and gives no clue to the unravelment we desire. Soon after I called on Archibald in Tenth street. He was settled for the winter at his studio. His brother's death had wounded him deeply. He gave me all the particulars that he had obtained from Rollinson, the mate. They were but little more complete than the newspaper paragraph. What surprised me was that he had forgotten his dream on the yacht, or had failed to notice the identity of dates. At any rate he said not a word of those—seemed not to connect the two events in his mind; and I did not wish to call his attention to them. So the matter remains to this day."

When a few moments of silence had followed my companion's story, I asked, drawing a long breath, "And, sir, what conclusions do you draw from that remarkable experience?"

"None satisfactory. And you, my friend, how think you of it? But first, is it not a little singular that I should lay open this subject for the first and only time to you? Entire strangers until a while ago I took this seat beside you, and now we are so closely drawn together that I have exposed a very secret drawer of my mental possessions. Well, perhaps you may be able to see through it after we part. I *can't explain it*." He looked at his watch as he spoke. We were but a few miles from Peekskill by this time. I asked another question: "Are you a believer in spiritualism?"

"I can't answer you, sir, as I do not really understand what spiritualism *is*. I know of deceptions, excitements, superstitions, idle tales, delusive exhibitions, and—and—*sleights of hand*, entitled spiritualism, *magnetic attractions*, and proved humbugs. At the same time I cannot doubt the evidence of some very wise, very good, and very *honest* people who have reported, as I have just done, experiences of some of the mysteries labeled in that way. Seized as a religious system, it seems to me a feeble plank. Personally I have never known of any other *spiritual* (if that is the term) communication than that I have narrated. By the way"—here he paused for a moment in thought—"by the way, I wonder if my interest a while ago in the first chapter of the book I have in my hand may not have induced—that and the picture we saw just south of Croton Point—my confidential revelations. The first chapter of Argyll's 'Reign of Law' is on the supernatural—what it is. Let me read one portion of it."

I gladly assented.

"'The Reign of Law in nature is, indeed, so far as we can observe it, universal. But the common idea of the supernatural is that which is at variance with natural law, above it, or in

sir?—at variance with, above, or in violation of that little, comparatively, which we *know* of natural law. What an infinite amount of God's law may be above and modify the small part we know."

"Thank you, my friend; that is very well put," he replied, and continued his reading. "'Nothing, however wonderful, which happens according to natural law, would be considered by any one as supernatural. The law in obedience to which a wonderful thing happens *may not be known*; but this would not give it a supernatural character, so long as we assuredly believe it did happen according to *some* law. Hence it would appear to follow that a man thoroughly possessed of the idea of natural law as universal, never could admit anything to be supernatural; because on seeing any fact, however new, marvelous, or incomprehensible, he would escape into the conclusion that it was the result of some natural law of which he had before been ignorant. . . . This is not the conclusion of pride, but of humility of mind. Seeing the boundless extent of our ignorance of the natural laws which regulate so many of the phenomena around us, and still more of the phenomena within us, nothing can be more reasonable than to conclude, when we see something which is to us a wonder, that somehow, if we only knew how, it is *'all right,'*—all according to the constitution and course of nature.'"

He closed his book, and hurriedly getting together his few traps, swinging his duster on an arm, and buttoning his gloves, he said: "And so, my friend, these facts in my own experience I cannot explain any more than I can doubt them. I construct no theory from them. As they *were*, I believe there must be some law for them. But here we are."

"What, sir, do you get out *here?*" I had thought his ticket said "Poughkeepsie."

"Yes, yes—a sudden thought—but a good evening to you. I am indebted to your company for a——"

"Good evening, sir," and with real fervor I added from the warmth of my heart, "I trust we shall meet again."

That he answered with a peculiar smile, sweet, flitting, but rather incomprehensible, and he was gone.

"What a man!" I thought, "what dignity and quietude of manners! so embracing in his sympathies. What intelligence! Marvelous narrative that. It absorbed me, as indeed did all he said. Ah! how I shall enjoy telling of this fortunate ride to the company I am to dine with to-morrow. It might make a sketch for a magazine." And so I pleasantly soliloquized for several miles beyond Peekskill. But why had I not asked his name? Certainly his ticket was for Poughkeepsie, I seemed sure of that; what then could have suddenly changed his plans to leave the train at Peekskill?

However, what matter to me, except the premature loss of his charming society, that he did or did not change his traveling plans? The interview had left me in a very pleasant state of mind, as when one closes some enrapturing romance and sits looking over it at nothing—an interlude of sensation between the romance lost and the reality to be quickly undertaken. I was conscious, in a remote kind of way, of the soft night settling down on the river gorges of the Highlands. I saw the twinkling tiers of light in Cozzens', Garrison's depot, the blaze and glare of the Kemble foundry; and the short, rattling tunnel under Breakneck brought me out of reverie to the open piece of road opposite Cornwall, and a shaking up of my senses to a traveler's preparation to leave the cars. We were nearing Fishkill. "In time for the ferry-boat? Let me see."

"But my watch. Where is it? Could I have left it on my bureau at the hotel? Stupid! stupid! Could it be possible?"

I tried to recall events—my dressing, where I had last looked at my watch, etc., but they were all in revolving maze. Miserable confusion. There was nothing to do on the moment but to telegraph from Fishkill to the hotel proprietor.

"Fishkill! fer-r-r-y to Newburgh!"

I rushed from the cars before they were fairly at a standstill, ran into the depot, scribbled off a message for the operator. "How much?"

"My *pocket-book!*"

This pocket, that pocket, vest pockets, inside, outside—nowhere. I felt as if all my blood, in drops like lead, had gone through the pores of my feet into the ground beneath. I jerked off my hat, peered into it, answered not the waiting, perplexed telegraph operator, but hurried into the depot-room, hat in hand, with the wild, wavering look, and scurrying, uncertain steps of a lunatic. I stopped somewhere, my head uncovered, my limbs all flimsy. My fingers felt again for the accustomed vest-chain; they clutched something, a couple of links, a piece of metal. I grasped the little broken bits of jewelry and studied them intently. What did it mean? I looked up; probably the eyes of all that traveling throng were fixed on me with wonder, perhaps amusement. Suddenly a faint, sneering whisper in my brain seemed to say again and again, louder and quicker with each repetition, and then with a whirl of laughter, "Argyll's 'Reign of Law.' Ha, ha-a-a-a!" Alas! I *saw* it. I stumbled to a bench and sat down on my—my *hat!* A crackling, crumpling report, then a burst of laughter. I came to my senses and rushed for the ferry. Without accident I reached my family that summer night. My wife never knew me more quiet. I had no interesting anecdote to tell at next day's dinner party. My loss that July afternoon on the rails was a gold hunting watch, value $250; a pocket-book, contents, $93.75; my conceit of ability *to read people*, value, .0000.

P. S.—Mortification prevented me from attempting to have my *en-rapport* scoundrel arrested; but now, more than two years after, I learn that he died lately in Auburn prison, where he was filling out a sentence for forgery.

THE LAMB IN THE SHEPHERD'S ARMS.

After our child's untroubled breath
Up to the Father took its way,
And on our home the shade of death,
Like a long twilight, haunting lay,
And friends came round with us to weep
Her little spirit's swift remove,
This story of the Alpine sheep
Was told to us by one we love;

They, in the valley's sheltering care,
Soon crop the meadow's tender prime,
And, when the sod grows brown and bare,
The shepherd strives to make them climb
To airy shelves of pastures green
That hang along the mountain-side,
Where grass and flowers together lean,
And down through mist the sunbeams glide.

But naught can tempt the timid things
That steep and rugged path to try,
Though sweet the shepherd calls and sings,
And seared below the pastures lie;
Till in his arms their lambs he takes
Along the dizzy verge to go,—
Then, heedless of the rifts and breaks,
They follow on o'er rock and snow;

And, in those pastures lifted fair,
More dewy soft than lowland mead,
The shepherd drops his lowly care,
And sheep and lambs together feed.
This parable by Nature breathed
Blew on me as the south wind free
O'er frozen brooks that float unsheathed
From icy thralldom to the sea.

A blissful vision, through the night,
Would all my happy senses sway,
Of the Good Shepherd on the hight,
Or climbing up the starry way,
Holding our little lamb asleep;
And, like the burthen of the sea,
Sounded that voice along the deep,
Saying, "Arise, and follow me."

—*Maria Lowell.*

Proposed Abolition of Gloves.

From the London Globe.

It seems curious for a Frenchman to propose the abolition of gloves. And yet *Le Sport*, which is supposed to be the barometer of the ever-varying caprices of fashion in France, gravely declares that kids must be done away with, even on Sate occasions. The eighteenth century despised them, therefore there is a precedent for the present. Since 1789, gloves became more and more the fashion, and the reason is, sufficiently obvious. But the greater their convenience in a mixed society, such as that of France at the present day, the more superfluous they are where there is little disparity of rank. When you know your man, there is no objection to shake hands with him, even without a glove on, but it would be the height of inconvenience to have to wash your hands after every shake from a person with whom you were not on intimate terms, as was the habit of Nestor Roqueplan. Besides, as a small hand, like a small foot, is generally the sign of aristocratic descent, why should it be concealed within a vulgar integument, where the fingers of the Faubourg are on equal terms with the horny ones of Belleville and Montmartre. If the absence of gloves was to be the sign of high breeding, surely some unpleasant mistakes would be likely to occur, for it is much easier to dispense with than to buy them. Gloves have always played an important part in human affairs. They, and stockings, were the favorite mediums by which poison was conveyed by the Borgias, the Medicis, and the Brinvilliers. It was said (with what truth we do not pretend to know) that it was only through the hands and feet that poison could be instilled. They have also played their part in politics. At the time of the death of Charles X., certain deputies who were ready to trim at a moment's notice used to appear at the opera in Paris with a yellow glove on one hand and a black

Belgravia, the glove has been a favorite token with lovers. Many an aspirant has rushed happy out of the cloak-room, where he has been pitilessly snubbed by an awful dowager, because he has secured one of those gloves which he has been squeezing all the evening on the fair hand of his beloved, till the unmendable rent has borne testimony to the vigor of his affection. In short, putting sentimentalism aside, it would be difficult to do without gloves even on the score of cleanliness, but perish all the gloves in the world rather than that the mittens of our grandmothers should again come into vogue.

SPRING.

She comes with a soft and gentle tread;
She wears a crown on her beauteous head,—
Flowers of the fairest, loveliest hue,—
The primrose pale and the violet blue.
Her fingers glitter with jewels bright,—
Eve's trembling dew-drops, gems of night.
She leaves her track on the velvet sward;
A song she teaches to every bird,
Sad hearts to pleasure has she beguiled.
Say, how shall we greet this fairy-child?

Smiles ever glow on her blushing face;
A wealth of flowers in her path we trace;
She trips along with a joyous bound,—
A garland after each step is found.
The wooing zephyr doth gently press
Her rosy lips with a soft caress,
Old Winter frowns as he passes by,
And gives to the world his farewell sigh.
Beneath the shade of thy golden wing,
He droops, O beautiful, laughing Spring!

Blessings attend her where'er she goes;
The hawthorns bloom in the wild hedge-rows;
The streams in their clearest crystal glide,
To bathe her feet in their limpid tide.
And now she visits the silent dead,
A pitying tear o'er grave to shed,
Till flowers spring up and the grass grows green,
And the frosts of Winter no more are seen;
When friends revisit each lonely tomb,
They murmur, "The angel-child has come."

Then hence to the city, crowded o'er;
She lovingly stops at each humble door;
More welcome her smile on each bare, cold wall
Than the costliest gems in the festal hall;
Hearts where life's Spring was never known,
Eyes where its light hath never shone,
Now throb and sparkle with bliss untold,
As the vernal gifts of the year unfold.

She climbs to the lonely lattice high,
Where the child of misery longs to die;
Wooing with many a winning art,
Till hope beats high in the orphan's heart;
Kindling a smile on the pallid face,
Like moon-beams fair on some ruined place,
Her touch is light on the sufferer's brow;
Her breath is cool on the hot cheek now;
No sickness or sorrow, privation's sting,
Can still thy influence, gentle Spring!

On, on, still on, like a spirit bright,
From the peasant's cot to the throne of light;
To the captive's cell like a dream of home,
Unwearied and welcome, thy footsteps come.
Thy mission of love fulfilled to Earth,
To the infant Summer thou givest birth;
Then away, away, to the woods along,
The wee birds lead thee with chirp and song.
Then, then, we feel what a blessed thing
We prized too lightly, lovely Spring!

DAISY.

HUMOR.

Joint education—Gymnastics.

—Back-ache is a spine-all complaint.

—What is the present "little game" in female costume? Back-gammon, of course.

—Why does a photographer use a black cloth? To make his camera obscurer.

—The motto of the Good Templar girls of Salem, N. J., is: "The lips that touch wine shall never touch mine."

—Having traced a number of Hibernicisms to a Greek origin, the Rev. Dr. Hopkins remarks that Irish bulls were once calves in Greece.

—"What does the sun bring up in spring?" asked a New Britain Sunday-school teacher. "Mud," made answer a precocious Gradgrind of an urchin.

—A clergyman in Pennsylvania, instead of saying "Let us pray!" says: "Let us interview the Throne of Greece." The dominie had once been a reporter.

—"Billy Brown, did you say that my father had not as much sense as Billy Smith's dog?" "No, I never said any such thing. All I said was that Billy's little dog had more sense than your father; that's all I ever said." "Well, it's well you didn't say the other, I tell you."

—A selfish California minister recently refused to perform the marriage service for a couple where the bride was his own absconded wife. And that aggravating woman said that he was just as mean as he always used to be."

—"Ain't you going to send that boy of yours to school, Bill?" "Bill: "Oh, will I! He went one day, and when he came home he told me it was repr'ens'ble to get drunk! Think I'll have p'rental feelin's outraged, and all the sweet an' 'oly union of 'ome 'fection broken by swells teachin' of him? Come an' stan' a pint!"

—He met Miss Kitty at a ball. After talking about the balloon ascension, the weather, and other things, he asked rather abruptly: "Where is your mother?" "Oh," said the sweet damsel, "I have left her at home. I generally do when I come to a ball. What is a home without a mother?"

—The young ladies in Waterbury are getting to be high-toned. "W-h-y, y-o-u o-l-d s-a-r-d-i-n-e! Is that you?" is the way one fair one saluted another one on the street yesterday, and the angel in bustles and high heels meekly and poetically responded: "You bet! I'm your katy-did every time!"

—When George Wither, the Puritan poet, was taken prisoner by the Cavaliers, there was a general disposition displayed to hang him at once; but Sir John Denham saved his life by saying to Charles I., "I hope your Majesty will not hang poor George Wither, for as long as he lives it can't be said that I am the worst poet in England."

—A Jehu in a drab overcoat approached the arrivals on a night train, and, in a voice smooth as oil, said, invitingly, "Will *thee* have a carriage?" Of course the brethren speedily filled his vehicle. But when the next query came, "Where's *thou's* baggage?" they saw the deception, and, with great disgust, as quickly clambered out again. The funniest part of it all is that the hackman to this day cannot account for the sudden change in the manner of his passengers, and fails to see where the laugh comes in.—*New York Sun.*

—A respectable young man in Worcester has been inhumanly treated by his landlady, and finally ejected from her house, where he had all the refining influences of a home for $3.50 a week, merely because at the breakfast table, the other morning, he advised her, in the presence of the other boarders, to send the butter to a hairdresser and sell it for a wig.

—A careful bridegroom in Cleveland kept the wedding-ring in his mouth during the fore part of the ceremony, so that he could find it when the proper moment arrived. He mumbled along all right until the minister winked, as a hint to produce the ring, when in his nervousness he swallowed it, and, there being no stomach-pump on hand, he was stood on his head by three groomsmen, to recover the "golden pledge."

—The *Court Journal* prints this: "The German Emperor, while visiting a village in his land, was welcomed by the school-children of the place. After their speaker had made a speech for them he thanked them. Then, taking an orange from a plate, he asked: 'To what kingdom does this belong?' 'The vegetable kingdom, sire,' replied the girl. The Emperor took a gold coin from his pocket, and holding it up, asked, 'And to what kingdom does this belong?' 'To the mineral kingdom, sire,' replied the little girl. 'And to what kingdom do I belong, then?' asked the Emperor. The little girl colored deeply, for she did not like to say 'the animal kingdom,' as he thought she would, lest his Majesty should be offended, when a bright thought came, and she said with radiant eyes, 'To God's kingdom, sire.' The Emperor was deeply moved. A tear stood in his eye. He placed his hand on the child's head and said, most devoutly, 'God grant that I may be accounted worthy of that kingdom.'" What *we* admire in this story is the modest uncertainty of the Emperor!

—There are some capital Scottish anecdotes in a recent number of *Every Saturday*, among them one of a dying Highland chieftain, who asked his spiritual adviser "if there was any whisky in heaven," and then, half apologetically said, "ye ken, sir, it's no that I care for it, but it looks weel on the table." Here is another: Dr. Robert Knox, the great teacher of anatomy, began one of his letters in this way: "Gentlemen, there are no text-books I can recommend. I wrote one myself, but it is poor stuff. I can't recommend it. The man who knows most about a subject writes worst upon it. If you want a good text-book on any subject, recommend me to the man who knows nothing earthly about the subject. The result is that we have no good text-book on anatomy. We will have one soon, however; Prof. Monro is going to write one." This Prof. Monro was so lazy that he was in the habit of using his grandfather's lectures, written more than a hundred years before his day, and students were electrified by hearing him (in 1829 and 1830) drawl out, "When I was in Padua, in 1694." This was the signal for fun, and showers of peas descended on Monro's head, who could never understand what it was all about. There is also a story of a Scotch servant, who, when asked how "his lordship" (i. e. his master) was, answered, "I hope he's weel." He was, in fact, dead, but the old servitor was too cautious to commit himself, in his opinion, as to his condition. Among other drinking anecdotes and sayings is that of an old

THE CHURCH.

Description of the New St. James' Episcopal Edifice.

The Fourth Unitarian Society Will To-Day Dedicate Their House of Worship.

Universalist and Unitarian Conventions This Week.

Programme of To-Day's Services in the Churches.

Episcopal and Catholic Calendar for the Week.

Among the many churches that added to the beauty of our city before the fire none was better or more widely known for the beauty of its edifice, the extent of its charities, the social position of its congregation, or its general influence in this and neighboring communities, than St. James' Episcopal Church. Founded a very few years after the first settlement of our city, it was known and recognized amongst Episcopalians as the "Mother Church of the Northwest," and its ministers have been amongst the ablest and most eloquent in that denomination.

Only a few months before the fire the new building, situated on the corner of Cass and Huron streets, had been fully completed, and the massiveness of the structure, as well as the richness and elegance of its finish, was a source of pride to the city generally, as well as its own people. But the fire came, and, as it spared nothing in its track, the great churches of the North Side were all swept away, and amongst them St. James'. In its destruction its congregation participated more fully than those of most churches; for, with scarcely an exception, they lost their homes at the same time as their church, as St. James' stood in the midst of its parish, and so its congregation was left homeless as well as churchless.

It was within a few weeks left without a pastor also, as its then rector, Dr. Thompson, was called to New York, and accepted the call. With characteristic Chicago energy, however, the congregation came together, subscribed a fund for immediate expenses, and called the Rev. Arthur Brooks from Williamsport, Pa., who accepted the call, though offered three times as great pecuniary inducements by a wealthy Philadelphia congregation.

Fortunately, the walls of the vestibule were left standing for some twenty feet in height, and, as early in April as the work could be accomplished, this was roofed in and finished, so as to make a neat temporary chapel, seating nearly 800 persons.

Steps were then taken to rebuild the church, and, plans being decided on, furnished by the well-known church architects, Messrs. Faulkner & Clarke, a large number of pews were sold in advance, and the work commenced. Fortunately the grand old tower, 140 feet high and about 25 feet square at the base, proved too solid to be destroyed, and, though the bell was melted as it hung in the air by the intense heat, the tower itself remains, scarred, and, in some places, shattered on its exterior, but destined to stand through many future years as the "fire monument" of the North Side. The beautiful war monument, erected of Gaen stone and white marble to the memory of the young men of the congregation who fell during the war, was so protected by the iron beams and masonry of the vestibule that it also escaped almost unharmed, and stands in its old place, occupying the entire north end of the vestibule at the base of the tower.

With most of the "show part" of the church thus left, it remained to construct the church proper, and this is being done on a scale that will make it one of the grandest church edifices in the country. Its extreme length will be over 180 feet, while the entire width across the transepts will be about 109 feet. The church also will be much larger than formerly, and of spandal form, and the organ, instead of being placed, as before, in rear of the congregation, will be placed in the south transept, and, consequently, near the pulpit and chancel.

The basement will be twelve feet in height, and give a main audience-room capable of seating nearly 700 persons, while the church proper will accommodate almost double that number. All the walls are now up above the main floor of the church, and the seats on hand warrant the Building Committee in guaranteeing that the church will be enclosed, and the basement be ready for occupancy, by the first day of next September—a most necessary result, as the present chapel is already crowded to overflowing, and the early return of most of the congregation to their old homes—*new* homes now—and the great addition being made to the North Side of people from other sections of the city, who find that neighborhood more convenient to the business quarter, will at an early day make the new congregation far larger than the former one. The main audience-room of the church will be closed, as already stated, by Sept. 1, and the Building Committee state that it will be ready for occupancy on next Christmas day if a few more of the congregation—say a dozen or fifteen—will put their hands in their pockets to the extent of buying pews previous to the completion of the church. A large portion of the congregation have been thus liberal, and there is no doubt that if the church building can be completed by next Christmas, the whole cost will not only be paid by that time, but a sufficient number of additional pews can be sold by this time next year to clear the church of every dollar of indebtedness whatever.

The Building Committee, consisting of W. K. Nixon (Chairman), E. S. Sheldon, F. H. Winston, J. S. Rumsey, and S. Bumsey, have promised that the building shall be completed as rapidly as the means at their command will allow; but that not one dollar of indebtedness shall be incurred in the rebuilding, and their reputation as prompt and reliable business men is sufficiently known in the community to guarantee their carrying out their promises in both respects.

By the last of this year, therefore, there is but little doubt of old St. James' being restored in a new building far larger and more beautiful than the former one, and we trust that very soon thereafter its congregation may also be restored to their old places in its neighborhood—if not in their old homes, in new ones equal in beauty and all other good gifts to those that passed away on October 9, 1871.

NEW CHURCH EDIFICES.

Chicago is rapidly becoming a city of churches. Even if the story were true that is now going the rounds of the papers, that our theatres have a seating capacity larger than our churches, it could not remain true very long. Some of the finest churches in the country are already located in this city, and others of a more imposing character are being projected. The Congregationalists are rebuilding "The First," have almost completed "The New England," and are devising plans for the "New Plymouth," all of which will be completed during the season. The Presbyterians are at work on "The Fourth," which will be dedicated in June, and "The Grace," which is now receiving its finishing strokes, and will be ready for occupancy in May. "The First" has just been completed, and the work on "The Second" is being pushed forward with great vigor. This last will rank among the first churches of the country, and will no doubt be completed during the season.

The Methodists are finishing a far more commodious and imposing audience-room in the Methodist Block, and the new "Grace Church," corner of LaSalle and White streets, both of which will also be occupied in the near future.

The Episcopalians are soon to have a new St. James' on the old site, more expensive and commodious than the old, and have recently agreed upon plans for the new "Trinity," and are now finishing the St. John's, on the West Side.

The Catholics are resuscitating the famous St. Michael, on the North Side, and already have given it the same appearance externally which it had in former days.

The New Jerusalem Society are erecting a neat chapel on North Clark street, opposite Lincoln Park.

The Universalists are at work on the new St. Paul with a large force, on Michigan avenue at Twentieth street, and expect to have walls up by July. It is the intention to make this building one of the finest in the country, and to complete it as soon as money and labor can effect it.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

The Unitarians will dedicate to-day their new Fourth Unitarian Church, located on the corner of Thirtieth street and Prairie avenue. This building, designed by H. Floyd Faulkner and Geo. R. Clarke, architects, is of a new style of architecture and unlike anything in the city. If any name can be given it that of the modern English Gothic best suits the description. It rests back 80 feet from the street, with a frontage of 47 and a depth of 84 feet. It has a Joliet stone base, showing two feet above grade and four above the street-level. Above the base, the building is of dark-red pressed-brick, laid in black mortar, and two kinds of stone, the latter being used in belt courses and bousoirs over the openings. The front entrance is of stone with a stone finial, above which rises a small belfry-tower composed of brick and stone, terminating with an iron finial. The copings of the front gable and windows in the rear are also of stone. The face of the building is set with a stone tablet on which is inscribed "Fourth Unitarian Church," its organization and time of erection, and a quotation from the Psalms, "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain who build it." The roof is covered with black slate with bands of green, and on the ridge there is an iron cresting running the whole length of the church, with iron finials on all the roof dormers. There are two entrances, one on Prairie avenue and one on Thirtieth street. The latter leads into the church, ladies' parlor in the rear of the church, and up-stairs into the Sunday room over the ladies' parlor. The parlors and Sunday-school room are so arranged that all may be thrown open into the main auditorium, giving an additional seating capacity of 200. On the south side and in the rear of the church is located the kitchen, which communicates by means of dump-waiters with the Sunday-school rooms above, to be used at sociables as a refreshment-hall. There are ample water conveniences throughout the church. The work on the interior is plain and simple, the paintings being in tints harmonizing with the colors on the walls, which are decorated in flat tints, with stencil lines running in bands across the church, one just above the wainscoting, one at the level of the capitals of the columns supporting the trusses, one encircling the tops of the windows, and one forming the cornice just under the lower purlin. The ceiling is finished up to the peak of the roof, and following the outside pitch, showing a clear height of 45 feet at the eaves and 62 feet at the peak, the purlins, constructional trusses, &c., all being visible. In the central division formed by these purlins, between each truss, is a triangular dormer window. The spaces between are decorated with flat tints of cobalt blue with ornamental corner in maroon, connected by lines forming a panel in each space. The pastor's room, ladies' parlor, hall-ways, vestibules, etc., are decorated in simple lines of color.

The church is lighted by day through ground-glass windows, with an ornamental colored ground and painted glass border, the designs for the glass and decorations being made especially for this church by the architects; by night, by means of two ecclesiastical chandeliers pendant from the trusses, and by three gas-jets at the capital of the column, and forming a part of the capital.

The pews are of ash and pine, filled and finished with a gloss, the chamfer lines at the ends being enlivened by a maroon-colored lines. The tints of the carpets are gray, in harmony with the colors of the walls and ceiling.

Over the chancel arch is inscribed, in thirteenth century letters, "Worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness;" and over the entrance door to the front vestibule, in the same letters, "Trust in the Lord;" and underneath this again, "Love one another." In the same vestibule is a memorial tablet inscribed, "This inscription is in grateful remembrance of moneys given by Unitarians in England towards the erection of this church."

It is heated by two furnaces, one in front and one in the rear, the latter heating the Sunday-school room, the former the auditorium; and the former, the pastor's study and front auditorium.

The cost of the building, all told, will not exceed $20,000. It is expected that the Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York; the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston; the Rev. Robert Collyer, and the Rev. Laird Collier, will all be in attendance at the dedication to-day.

UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

The annual meeting of the Western Conference of the Unitarian and Other Christian Churches will be held during the coming week at the Fourth Unitarian Church, corner of Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street. The announcements are as follows: Tuesday evening, April 29, at 7½ o'clock, the Rev. J. D. Fulthrop, of Syracuse, N. Y., will preach the opening sermon; subject, "The Relation Between Science and Religion." On the Wednesday and Thursday following (April 30 and May 1) will be held regular sessions of the Conference for business, essay, and discussion, beginning at 9 a. m. and closing at 4½ p. m., with an hour's intermission at 1 o'clock. Papers on denominational work will be read by the Rev. J. Baldwin, of Ann Arbor, Mich., and the Rev. John H. Heywood, of Louisville, Ky., and one on "The Bible in the Public Schools," by the Rev. J. C. Learned, of St. Louis. Addresses may also be expected from the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, D. D., of Boston; the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., of New York; the Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago (former pastor of the Church of the Messiah in this city), and other ministers and laymen. The Conference will conclude with a reception and sociable at the Fourth Church on Thursday evening, May 1. The public is invited to attend the sessions of the Conference.

UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION.

The Executive Committee of the Illinois State Convention met in the office of the Franklin Bank, Chicago, last week, and on motion of the Rev. Dr. Foster adopted the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, It appears from the statements made to this Executive Board by the General-Secretary, that the quota due from the State of Illinois, to the Special Fund of the General Convention, is not far from $2,000, which amount is greatly needed to enable the Trustees to remove the debts of the Convention, and to stop the payment of interest therefore

Resolved, That the $2,000 be apportioned among the several parishes in this State, with the earnest request that they raise the amounts thus respectively assigned them at their earliest opportunity.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Advance* and *Advocate* are out this week with editorials on the "Indian question." Both urge on the severity of punishment due the Modocs, and both favor decidedly the peace policy. Neither of the editors, probably, ever saw an Indian. The former says:

The Indians must be made to understand that for such an outrage there can be no immunity; that time can work no change of purpose in the Government, but life must go for life, and treachery must be expiated in blood.

But what has all this to do with a change in the general Indian policy? Nothing whatever that we can see.

The peaceful Indian policy of the Government is for the prevention of wrong-doing as well as of wrong-suffering by the Indians. If he can be dealt with honorably, and can be induced to settle peacefully on a reservation; if he can be taught the industrial arts, and can be brought also under Christian influences by the missionaries, surely it will be better for all interests, will be more noble, and more economical, than the course hitherto pursued.

THE DOCTRINAL "DRIFT"

and prerequisites to successful church operations may be understood somewhat from the topics that have been and are now being discussed at the spring meetings of the various ecclesiastical bodies. The following are a few of these topics:

"The Church prayer-meeting in its present state, a burden which should be reformed or abolished." "Where families cannot attend both Sunday-school and public service, which have the preference?" "Is belief in endless punishment a necessary qualification for membership in a Congregational church?" What is the use of praying for rain, or for the success of the sick?" "The best method of defraying the current expenses of the Church?" "The relations of Christ's Kingdom to the world." "Prevailing wickedness of our times." "The relation of prayer to physical science." "How to reach the outside communities with the Gospel." "Our relation to Universalist ministers and Churches:" "The Resurrection:" "The condition of the soul after death;" "Funeral services and ministry to the afflicted."

BAPTIST UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The catalogue of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary is out, showing an attendance during the year of fifty students, representing fifteen States and Territories, including Ontario and Canada. The faculty includes five professors, to-wit: Dr. Northrup, President and Professor of Christian Theology; Dr. Arnold, Professor of New Testament Literature; Dr. Pattison, Professor Extraordinary of Biblical Interpretation; Dr. Mitchell, Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Literature, and John A. Edgren, B. D., Instructor in the Scandinavian Department. The anniversary, which will be one interesting to the Baptist Church of this city and elsewhere, will occur on the 8th of May next.

BRIEF NOTES.

Mr. Theodore Northcott, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, has taken charge of the church at Greenville.

The Congregational Church at Oakland has decided to accept an offer from the members of the Dutch Reformed Church to pay its heavy debts and take it in charge denominationally.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Evanston Baptist Church occurred yesterday. The occasion was celebrated by an interesting meeting for prayer and conference at 3 p. m. To-day the pastor will preach a historical discourse at 10:30 a. m., and additional services will be held at 3:30 p. m., at which the Rev. Dr. Everts will preside.

The prospects of the Fifth Baptist Church are said to be brightening. Several concerts have been held which have proved successful financially, and the church edifice is now being improved. The pastor, the Rev. N. F. Bavlin, is devising liberal things, and the congregation are encouraged.

A church at Annawan, Ill., is maintaining divine service without a pastor by reading the *Plymouth Pulpit* and other sermons.

TO-DAY'S SERVICES.

METHODIST.

The Rev. T. B. Strobridge will preach this morning and evening at the Ada Street Church.

—The Rev. Dr. McKown will preach to-day at the Wabash Avenue Church. In the evening he will preach to young men, the subject being "Sowing and Reaping."

—The Rev. Dr. Youker preaches at the usual hours at the Western Avenue Church.

—The Rev. William F. Stewart preaches this morning at the Reuben Street Church.

—The Rev. Dr. McKown will speak this evening at the Halsted Street Church on "Practical Temperance."

—The Rev. S. McChesney will preach this morning at Trinity Church. In the evening there will be a praise meeting, with instrumental accompaniments, and an address by the pastor.

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach this morning and evening in the First Church.

—The Rev. J. O. Peck preaches this morning at Centenary Church, on "The Palm-Tree Christian," and, this evening, on "Heroism of Men Tried by Fire."

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. Spencer D. Finney, of Princeton, N. J., preaches this morning and evening at the Jefferson Park Church.

—The Rev. A. McCalla will preach to-day to the congregation of Grace Church, in the Chicago University.

—The Rev. J. Maclaughlan preaches this morning at the First Scotch Church, on "A Rare but Right Cause of Weeping," and, this evening, on "The True End of Life."

—The Rev. Dr. Gulick will preach at the usual hours at the American Reformed Church.

—The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge preaches this morning and evening at the Third Church.

—The Rev. Arthur Swazey will preach this morning and evening in the Ashland Avenue Church.

—Prof. Swing will preach this morning at McVicker's Theatre.

—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson preaches, as usual, at the Thirty-first Street Church. The evening subject is "The Restoration of Youth."

—The Rev. Alfred Eddy, of Niles, Mich., will preach this morning and evening at the Ninth Church.

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Henry G. Perry will officiate to-day at All Saints.

—The Rev. E. Sullivan will preach as usual at Trinity Church. The evening subject is "Thomas, the Sceptic."

—The Rev. H. C. Kinney will officiate as usual at the Church of the Atonement.

—The Rev. C. P. Dorset will officiate to the Church of the Ascension, this morning, in the hall No. 55 North Clark street.

—Episcopal services will be held this afternoon in the Presbyterian Church at Englewood. The Bishop will administer the rite of confirmation.

—The Rev. John Wilkinson will officiate, as usual, at the Church of the Holy Communion.

—The Rev. Dr. Walbridge, of Brooklyn, will officiate, to-day, at St. Mark's Church.

—The Rev. H. N. Powers preaches, this morning and evening, in St. John's Church.

—There will be full choral services, to-day, at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul. The Bishop will officiate.

—The Rev. Clinton Locke will preach, this morning and evening, at Grace Church.

—The Rev. Chas. Edward Cheney will preach, as usual, at Christ Church.

BAPTIST.

The services of the Englewood Church will be held at 11 o'clock in the Norman School Building.

—The Rev. Florence McCarthy will preach to-day at the Union Park Church. The evening subject is, "What is to Become of the Sects?"

—The Rev. N. E. Wood will preach to-day at the Fifth Church. The evening subject is "Family Relations."

—The Rev. W. W. Everts preaches this morning at the First Church. There will be a Gospel meeting in the evening.

—Dr. M. Mitchell will preach this morning, and Dr. Everts this evening, at the Indiana Avenue Chapel.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. I. T. Bamberton will preach this morning and evening at the New England Church.

—A children's service will be held this evening at the Union Park Church. The Rev. C. D. Helmer, Dr. J. H. Hollister, and others, will speak.

—The Rev. James Brand preaches this morning and evening at the Forty-seventh Street Church.

—The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett will preach as usual at Plymouth Church.

UNIVERSALIST.

There will be no services to-day in the Third Church, owing to the dedication of the Fourth Church.

—There will be no sermon at Unity Church, owing to the dedication of the Fourth Church.

—There will be no services at the Church of the Messiah, owing to the dedication of the Fourth Church.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. A. Countryman will preach this morning and evening at Murray Chapel.

—The Rev. E. Forrester will preach as usual in the Church of the Redeemer.

—The Rev. Dr. Byder will officiate this morning at St. Paul's Church. The laying of the corner-stone of the new church, corner of Michigan avenue and Eighteenth street, will take place at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. James Harrison will preach to-day at the Church of the Pilgrims.

—Frank Burr preaches this morning and evening at Advent Christian Chapel.

—The Rev. C. Scott Nellis will preach this afternoon to the Second Swedenborgian Society in Plymouth Church. His subject is "The Freedom of Truth."

—The Rev. F. Richards preaches this morning at the English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

—The Rev. Shaw will preach this morning at the Christian Church on "Mediation of Christ," and this evening on "Angels and Their Mission."

—Elder Silkowies Shaw will preach at half-past 3 at Grow's Hall, corner of Bishop court and Madison street.

—The Rev. A. X. Shoemaker preaches this morning and evening at the Church of God.

—The Rev. Dr. Bardsley, minister very prominent in the Church of England, and Leroy S. Dyer, who barely escaped, is a Methodist, and brother-in-law to Dr. Hoyt, editor of the *Western Advocate*, Cincinnati.

It may be a superstition in the eyes of our enlightened contemporaries, says the *Catholic Review*, but we are inclined to believe that the last days of Pio Nono are not yet at hand, and that this martyr-Pope will either receive the full crown of his martyrlife in a death for the faith, or, which God grant, that, having lived through suffering and trial, he may again witness her triumph and restoration to peace.

At a meeting of free-thinkers in Brussels, Belgium, lately, a prominent speaker declared that "The conquest of the world by free thought is what we now give our utmost attention, for when once we have the women in our hands, then the last refuge of Christianity is destroyed forever. For it is woman who keeps the man in his chimney, by her influence and her prayers, and many a man would die as he has lived, a free-thinker, were it not for his wife. Therefore, we must move all our energies to gain the women and children."

The Papal Bulls have arrived from Rome announcing the appointment of Rev. Dr. Michael A. Corrigan, President of Seton Hall College, at South Orange, N. J., to be Bishop of the Diocese of Newark, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Right Rev. J. R. Bayley to the Archbishop at Baltimore. Dr. Corrigan's name was selected from three sent to the Holy Father, and he will be the youngest Bishop in the United States if not in the world, his age scarcely reaching 30 years. He is a native of Newark, and has had unusual honors heaped upon him for one so young. The ceremonies of consecration will take place in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Newark, on the morning of Sunday, May 4, and the display promises to be of the grandest ever witnessed in the diocese. The sermon will be preached by Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, N. Y., who was Dr. Corrigan's predecessor at Seton Hall College.

Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, proposes a Constitutional Congress, to be composed of clerical and lay delegates, to be called by the next General Convention, with a view to nationalize the Episcopalian organization in America, which he describes as at present an Anglican exotic; and to give it an organic law adequate to the demands of the future. He says; "Among the pressing matters to be provided for are the needs of the immigrant tribes now pouring into our borders from Europe and Asia: the question of Bishops for these people; the subject of liturgies in foreign tongues; the occupation of the territories and provinces; and other important and unforeseen facts that must be dealt with hereafter. The Bishop is firmly convinced that these great problems cannot and never will be solved under the regimen of existing conventions."

The Boston Young Men's Christian Union (Unitarian) maintains a savings bank department in its plan of usefulness, and that it works well is shown by the fact that during 294 months five thousand and one deposit sums amounting in the aggregate to $6,908. The Union is flourishing generally, having 1,700 members, a library of nearly 4,000 volumes, and an attractive reading-room.

The Rev. Dr. Schmucker, a prominent Lutheran minister, has advocated a general Protestant union of the various denominations in this country, and he now offers a plan, in the form of a fraternal appeal, to be presented to the highest judicatories of the several bodies for their adoption. His object and desire is to bring them all into a bond of closer fellowship than they now enjoy.

While Father Gavazzi was preaching the other day in the Evangelical chapel of the Via del Corallo, in Rome, two men were discovered fixing a large bombshell full of powder and iron on the floor of the chapel. The room was full of people, and if the bomb had exploded much injury must have been done. The miscreants, one of whom was a Roman student, were arrested and sent to prison.

The Brooklyn Unitarians have entered a field of Christian work which might be occupied more extensively. By means of an association, of which Universalists and Liberals are also members, they are enabled to gather children and other ignorant persons and instruct them in the elementary branches; and a reading-room, free to the public, provides its visitors with relaxation and mental entertainment.

The quiet city of Portsmouth, N. H., has a small religious war of its own. Portsmouth has come to the conclusion that, aside from the Fourth of July, church bells are not to be rung before sunrise, except at fire-alarms. Easter morning the rector of the Episcopal church ordered the sexton to ring the bells; but that lively person sent his son, and there was an alarm between that dismal stormy morning, bringing hundreds of people from their couches, and stirring up a fire of indignation that will not be quenched except by the resignation of the rector.

A Methodist paper says that the Modoc massacre of April 11 came after being a Methodist massacre. Gen. Canby, if we mistake not, a few years since married Bishop Ames' niece, and is himself Methodist in sympathy if not in church membership. Dr. E. Thomas was the Methodist minister very prominent in the California Conference; and Leroy S. Dyer, who barely escaped, is a Methodist, and brother-in-law to Dr. Hoyt, editor of the *Western Advocate*, Cincinnati.

The Jewish Church, lately organized by Rev. W. E. Copeland, in Arkansas City, Kan., composed of Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Unitarians, Universalists, and others, is proving to be a success. Liberty of opinion is conceded to all, and an upright, circumspect life is the test of membership in the organization.

The Episcopal clergy of Ireland have been greatly diminished since the disestablishment of the Irish National Church. In the year 1869, there were in Ireland 2,331 curates; now they do not number but 1,974. Many of the older ministers have retired from the work, and many of the younger have left for more inviting fields in England.

The competition between the American Tract Society of New York and Western Tract and Book Society of Cincinnati has come to a much desired close by the union of the two societies. Hereafter they will work as one body, having but one depository in Cincinnati, but one set of agents, and a common fund.

When a Columbus, Ohio, minister desires to awaken his somnolent audience to individual attendance, he yells "keno!" through a fish-horn. As the vibration of his tones die away there frequently comes from the chancel the echoing sound, "correct." Most of the State Senators and Representatives attend this pastor's church.

The Boston Young Men's Christian Union (Unitarian) maintains a savings bank department in its plan of usefulness, and that it works well is shown by the fact that during 294 months five thousand and one deposit sums amounting in the aggregate to $6,908. The Union is flourishing generally, having 1,700 members, a library of nearly 4,000 volumes, and an attractive reading-room.

The Rev. Dr. Schmucker, a prominent Lutheran minister, has advocated a general Protestant union of the various denominations in this country, and he now offers a plan, in the form of a fraternal appeal, to be presented to the highest judicatories of the several bodies for their adoption. His object and desire is to bring them all into a bond of closer fellowship than they now enjoy.

While Father Gavazzi was preaching the other day in the Evangelical chapel of the Via del Corallo, in Rome, two men were discovered fixing a large bombshell full of powder and iron on the floor of the chapel. The room was full of people, and if the bomb had exploded much injury must have been done. The miscreants, one of whom was a Roman student, were arrested and sent to prison.

The Brooklyn Unitarians have entered a field of Christian work which might be occupied more extensively. By means of an association, of which Universalists and Liberals are also members, they are enabled to gather children and other ignorant persons and instruct them in the elementary branches; and a reading-room, free to the public, provides its visitors with relaxation and mental entertainment.

The quiet city of Portsmouth, N. H., has a small religious war of its own. Portsmouth has come to the conclusion that, aside from the Fourth of July, church bells are not to be rung before sunrise, except at fire-alarms. Easter morning the rector of the Episcopal church ordered the sexton to ring the bells; but that lively person sent his son, and there was an alarm between that dismal stormy morning, bringing hundreds of people from their couches, and stirring up a fire of indignation that will not be quenched except by the resignation of the rector.

A Methodist paper says that the Modoc massacre of April 11 came after being a Methodist massacre. Gen. Canby, if we mistake not, a few years since married Bishop Ames' niece, and is himself Methodist in sympathy if not in church membership. Dr. E. Thomas was the Methodist minister very prominent in the California Conference; and Leroy S. Dyer, who barely escaped, is a Methodist, and brother-in-law to Dr. Hoyt, editor of the *Western Advocate*, Cincinnati.

It may be a superstition in the eyes of our enlightened contemporaries, says the *Catholic Review*, but we are inclined to believe that the last days of Pio Nono are not yet at hand, and that this martyr-Pope will either receive the full crown of his martyrlife in a death for the faith, or, which God grant, that, having lived through suffering and trial, he may again witness her triumph and restoration to peace.

At a meeting of free-thinkers in Brussels, Belgium, lately, a prominent speaker declared that "The conquest of the world by free thought is what we now give our utmost attention, for when once we have the women in our hands, then the last refuge of Christianity is destroyed forever. For it is woman who keeps the man in his chimney, by her influence and her prayers, and many a man would die as he has lived, a free-thinker, were it not for his wife. Therefore, we must move all our energies to gain the women and children."

The Papal Bulls have arrived from Rome announcing the appointment of Rev. Dr. Michael A. Corrigan, President of Seton Hall College, at South Orange, N. J., to be Bishop of the Diocese of Newark, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Right Rev. J. R. Bayley to the Archbishop at Baltimore. Dr. Corrigan's name was selected from three sent to the Holy Father, and he will be the youngest Bishop in the United States if not in the world, his age scarcely reaching 30 years. He is a native of Newark, and has had unusual honors heaped upon him for one so young. The ceremonies of consecration will take place in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Newark, on the morning of Sunday, May 4, and the display promises to be of the grandest ever witnessed in the diocese. The sermon will be preached by Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, N. Y., who was Dr. Corrigan's predecessor at Seton Hall College.

Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, proposes a Constitutional Congress, to be composed of clerical and lay delegates, to be called by the next General Convention, with a view to nationalize the Episcopalian organization in America, which he describes as at present an Anglican exotic; and to give it an organic law adequate to the demands of the future. He says; "Among the pressing matters to be provided for are the needs of the immigrant tribes now pouring into our borders from Europe and Asia: the question of Bishops for these people; the subject of liturgies in foreign tongues; the occupation of the territories and provinces; and other important and unforeseen facts that must be dealt with hereafter. The Bishop is firmly convinced that these great problems cannot and never will be solved under the regimen of existing conventions."

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 26.

The demand for bank accommodation has increased steadily during the past week, the great bulk of the applications coming from the mercantile department of trade. Dry goods merchants, carpet dealers, jewelers, and in other cognate lines of trade, have had a dull business, and poor collections in the country for a month past, and are obliged to have larger accommodations than usual to enable them to meet their maturing obligations. In some cases banks have declined to extend any more aid, and parties have been obliged, within the past few weeks, to arrange with Eastern creditors on the best terms they could for more time. The loans of the banks are now probably as large as they have been at any time in the past six months. The speculation in corn, and particularly in provisions, has absorbed a great deal of capital, and has contributed to expand the banks to a point beyond which it is believed they deem it imprudent to go. There is, however, a pretty good supply of money yet in the open market to lend on good collaterals, but the necessity for ready cash has in some cases obliged capitalists who have held some of the best local stocks to sell out, and has somewhat depressed the prices of nearly all the stocks. The shipments of both hogs and cattle to the East by rail have been unusually heavy during the past month, and it is probably this circumstance that has prevented money becoming very stringent. Notwithstanding the large amount of exchange made against shipments of hogs and cattle, New York funds continue very scarce, and in default of a sufficient supply to meet the demands of their customers the banks have been obliged to ship currency to New York every day. Sales of exchange between banks are made to-day at 60c per $1,000 premium.

The bank clearings for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,365,227.71	$458,894.83
Tuesday	2,878,833.47	274,693.90
Wednesday	2,843,907.56	264,985.89
Thursday	2,792,722.18	339,758.37
Friday	2,856,566.34	249,704.31
Saturday	3,150,628.62	510,518.70
Total	$18,384,900.73	2,198,596.94
Corresponding week last year	14,119,079.14	1,789,118.96

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	150	...
Third National Bank	137	140
Fifth National Bank	137	...
Commercial National Bank	140	145
German National Bank	125	130
Manufacturers' National Bank	105	115
Corn Exchange National Bank	120	125
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	...	100
National Bank of Illinois	110	...
National Bank of Commerce	104	...
Chicago City Railway	160	165
West Division Railway	175	185
North Division Railway	95	100
Pullman Palace Car	112	115
Elgin Watch Company	105	110
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company	108	110
Chamber of Commerce	94	96
Traders' Joint Stock Co	99	99½

Sales—$10,500 Cook County National Bank at 100; $5,000 Corn Exchange National Bank at 120½; $12,000 Chamber of Commerce at 94¼ to 95; $10,000 Pullman Palace Car Company at 112.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	117½	118½
5-20s of '64	117½	118½
5-20s of '65	119½	119½
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117½	117½
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	119½	119½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117½	117½
10-40s	113½	113½
U. S. 6s (new issue)	116	116½
Gold and Gold Coupons	116½	117½
Gold Exchange	...	117½
Sterling Exchange	108½@109¾	...
Northern Pacific 6s, Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	99¾	& int.
Cook County 7s	99¾	& int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	92@95	....

LAND WARRANTS.

160's Not War 1812	170	185
120's Not War 1812	125	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip	....	$35

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 26.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	6,790	5,130	5,079	3,423
Wheat, bu	11,940	7,833	84,162	22,279
Corn, bu	121,600	109,300	139,004	111,384
Oats, bu	66,782	15,630	22,559	47,049
Rye, bu	700	...	...	2,400
Barley, bu	3,340	1,300	1,439	1,634
Grass seed, lbs	97,710	25,100	5,394	63,676
Flax seed, lbs	1,940	...	...	...
Broom corn, lbs	12,500	...	40,000	13,347
Cured meats, lbs	188,140	55,140	676,930	1025,018
Beef, brls	2	15	5	...
Pork, brls	...	...	51	15
Lard, lbs	19,650	14,510	53,000	18,275
Tallow, lbs	17,679	11,400	...	...
Butter, lbs	39,170	25,830	6,600	21,300
Dressed hogs, No	129	12	...	...
Live hogs, No	10,768	7,038	10,369	7,281
Cattle, No	5,377	2,250	3,964	2,159
Sheep, No	1,553	1,174	751	928
Hides, lbs	54,937	97,356	67,060	56,554
Highwines, brls	398	260	215	115
Wool, lbs	127,389	83,920	1,050	273,756
Potatoes, bu	10,500	4,506	926	2,336
Lumber, m ft	1,313	2,297	1,921	2,734
Shingles, m	2,126	2,200	1,606	2,294
Lath, m	265	343	116	411
Salt, brls	140	70	772	1,366

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 4,046 bu wheat; 3,898 bu corn; 383 bu oats; 928 bu rye; 2,077 bu barley. Withfor do during the week, 20,023 bu wheat; 12,420 bu corn; 20,575 bu oats; 5,866 bu rye; 11,362 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 7 cars wheat; 120 cars corn; 18,400 bu No. 2 do, and 32,700 bu rejected do by canal; 18 cars oats; 10,000 bu No. 2 do, and 4,000 bu rejected do by canal; 6 cars rye; 1 car barley. Total, (152 cars), 130,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.		
	April 26, 1873.	April 19, 1873.	April 27, 1872.	April 26, 1873.	April 19, 1873.	April 27, 1872.
Flour, brls	53,765	42,530	26,051	42,166	24,637	12,805
Wheat, bu	62,139	60,388	47,461	84,626	126,805	731,849
Corn, bu	438,026	282,277	226,573	127,602	101,007	189,904
Oats, bu	286,252	214,440	103,470	82,921	82,921	7,575
Rye, bu	3,620	3,277	4,230	1,930	4,204	7,575
Barley, bu	40,977	19,620	12,942	40,761	34,781	46,399
Live hogs, No	59,323	55,286	45,482	40,786	48,527	43,002
Cattle, No	18,781	20,244	14,539	14,867	15,613	12,581

The proprietor of one of the grain-doctoring and mixing mills that disgrace this city is trying to make people believe that the charges against the nefarious trade, and the men who conduct it, are false; first, because there is no doctored barley above the grade of rejected in the Rock Island Elevators, and, secondly, because he has not a sulphur bath in his mill, and "would not touch doctored barley" if he knew it. The latter claim is true, but its value may be understood when it is known that he sends his inferior barley to other mills to be put through the

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HIGHWOOD, BETWEEN EVANSTON and Lake Forest, on the lake shore, in a beautiful park, with luxurious growth of large shade trees, gravel walks and drives.

$600, cottage, partially finished, $10 monthly until paid.

$1,200, cottage, side wing, veranda, piazzas, bay window, inside blinds, $60 down, $20 monthly, including interest, until paid.

$1,500, cottage, same style; cash down, $50; monthly, $20; 2 years, $1 000 in 5 years.

$2,500, 2-story frame, $60 down; $20 monthly.

$4,000, spacious brick, near W. W. Boyington's palatial residence. This residence will be rented at $50 a month, payable in board; has fine view of Lake, and can be filled with summer boarders.

$4,000, 2-story brick with 5-story brick addition, parlor, sliding, family, and dining-room, first floor; piazza and bay window, 5 chambers and 6 closets; any terms, no matter how favorable.

All above houses have desirable lots.

Houses are carefully and substantially built; one hour from Chicago; yearly communication, 15 cents a ride. The terms on which I offer these houses will cost you only what you are now paying for rent; so you can decide between a ride of one hour to your own home on trains that carry a large number of the wealthiest merchants of Chicago past Highwood to their palatial residences in Lake Forest, or bring it to ½ of an hour on car of street-car to rent.nd house in poor location, subjecting yourself to annoyance of frequent removals and ever-advancing price of rents.

In Highwood you will have elegant homestead paid for in 3 to 5 years. In Chicago all you will have to show for your money paid and gone will be receipts. Consider. So choose.

You can leave at 4:10 p. m. and go out and see property, returning same evening reach Chicago at 7:40.

E. ASHLEY MEARS,
Residence, Highwood; office, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY KEELER, PLATT & CO., 147 RANdolph-st., over Fidelity Bank:

180 acres in Sec. 12, 36, 13, near R. I. R. R.
148 acres in Sec. 29 and 32, T 41, R 4, C. & P. R. R.
80 acres in Sec. 15, 38, 13.
160 acres in Sec. 15, 38, 13.
80 acres in Sec. 33, 40, 13.
80 acres in Sec. 25, 43, 13, Lake Shore, C. & N. W. R. R.
Houses and lots at Highland Park, Lake Side, and Evanston, delightful and new.
Houses and lots in Hyde Park.
CITY PROPERTY.
Houses and lots in all parts of the city, very eligible, and on very easy terms.
200 lots in N. T. Wright's Subdivision, near Humboldt Park.
Desirable lots in Holstein, Sheffield's, and other Additions.
Lots on Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Washington-sts., and Warren and Park-avs. on West Side; and on Michigan, Calumet, Indiana, Prairie, Wabash, and other avenues on South Side. For sale by
KEELER, PLATT & CO.,
147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

FOR SALE—35 PER CENT GUARANTEED—YOU can buy lots at Hinsdale, and pay one-half the appraised value in 4 years, at 7% and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE LOT ON MADISON-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts., Hyde Park; trees on it, near depot, and school; a great bargain for one-half cash. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—A FEW more choice desirable lots left; $60 per month until paid for. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES IN S. E. ¼ OF SEC. 14, Township 41, Range 13, Ridgeville, Evanston Heights; a bargain for cash. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—3 ACRE LOTS; HIGH STATE OF CULtivation, 2 miles from Court-House, on Plank-road from Chicago, on Fort Wayne Railroad; one-fourth mile from Hobart; population, 1,000; price, including city tax, $500; cash, $250; balance, $50 per month or easy terms. Inquire on Friday, 3 to 3. J. EARLE, Room 3, basement, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER FOR A FEW DAYS LOTS in Hobart at $100 each. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE W ½ N W ¼ 35, 38, 13, VERY cheap. W. O. COLE, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—LARGE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, modern improvements, 2-story barn dwelling for gardener, 25 acres choice fruit, 1,000 grape vines, from 300 feet from Hobart depot, commutation to Chicago $10.50 monthly; price $10,000; office day, Monday and Friday, 9 to 3. J. EARLE, Room 3, basement, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL NEW 5 ROOM COTtages, $1,000 each, on monthly payments, at Park Grounds, Washington Heights, 113½ cents. RHODES & CLARKE, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BARGAIN—73 ACRES on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 17 miles from Chicago, with good house, barn, fruit, &c., 1 mile from depot at Willow Springs. The greater part of the land is from 60 to 100 feet high, commanding a splendid view, covered with the finest timber. Will be sold at a great bargain if taken immediately. As an investment there is nothing to compare with it near the city. Will only remain in market for few days. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 13 Chamber of commerce.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID RESIDENCE LOT ON South Park Boulevard, Oakwood Boulevard, and Egan and Vincennes-avs., just outside of the South Side city limits; will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. The attention of builders is especially called to this property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—40 AND 160 ACRES IN BLOCKS ON THE highest ridge in Washington Heights. YOUNG & ROWLEY, Room 8, 159 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA—NEW 5-STORY HOUSE, 8 rooms; large lot; price $3,500; easy terms. Apply on the premises to E. J. CLINTON, or to WM. RANDOLPH & CO., 85 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—COTTAGE AT ENGLEwood, on Gunn-st. (Sixtieth-st.), 7 rooms, lot 50x125, nicely improved. Also cottage of 8 rooms, lot 50x125, on southwest corner of Fifty-fifth-st. and Wentworth-av., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts. W. J. BARNEY, 186 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR TO RENT—NEW HOUSE and lot on Fifty-first-st., between Lake and Wentworth-avs. Also 2 lots on Fifty-third-st. Address W. H. SCHROEDER, 140 North Union-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, WITH large grounds, at $1,500, $1,600, $2,000, $2,500, $4,500, $5,000, and up to $25,000, on any terms desired; also, houses to rent. Inquire of the owner, at 73 and 74 Dearborn-st., Sunday, at Hinsdale, or of J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—I HAVE one elegant place, with one or more acres, at a great bargain. Also, a large new house, and one or more acres, at $5,000.

A nice place of 7 rooms, and 5 acres of land, at a great bargain, on easy terms of payment.

A good place of 8 rooms, and ¾ acre of land for $3,000; very easy terms.

A new, small place for $1,500; easy terms. Call on the owner, at 73 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES IN SEC. 15, 39, 13, AT A bargain. J. W. VAUGHOP, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO.:
E. ½ of S. W. ¼ of 11, 38, 13; offer.
E. ½ of S. W. ¼ of 12, 38, 13; offer.
E. ½ of W. ½ of N. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 9, 39, 13; $30,000; cheap.
E. ½ of S. E. ¼ of 12, 38, 13.
N. W. ¼ of 12, 39, 13.
E. ½ of S. E. ¼ of 11, 38, 13.
E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO., Room 3, 188 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, SECTION 17, 40, 14.
40 to 1st acre, 10 to 2d, 15 to 3d, 20 to 4th, 25 to 5th.
15 acres, Section 17, 38, 14.
19 acres, Section 18, 46, 14.
40 acres, Section 34, 37, 13.
CANFIELD & MATTESON,
60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY C. E. COLE & CO., 128 LASALLE-st., over Bank of Commerce:
Sec. 10, 39, 13, E. quarter, fenced.
5 acres at Cornell, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Seventy-fifth-st., with house.
5 acres at Lawndale, Twenty-second-st.
66x300 feet, Ogden-av., east of Douglas Park.
40 acres, Sec. 1, 37, 13, N. W. quarter.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK—FOUR 50-FOOT LOTS in Block 9, corner Addison and Irving Park; two corners; terms easy. C. W. TOWNSEND, Room 36 90 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK—A RARE chance—Just finished a new Swiss Gothic residence, containing 11 rooms, bath-room, cellaring, etc., arranged for gas, hot and cold water; furnace in or out as desired; high cellar, terrace-room, stationary wall with plenty of good water; situated on lot 150x250 feet, south front, lousy of young trees; two blocks from depot; 12 trains daily. Price, $8,500. CHAS. HUBBS, Highland Park. Plans at City Clerk's office, Chicago.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE places in North Evanston, close to depot, church, school, and stores; will sell, furnished or unfurnished, on easy terms. Come out and see it any day on the 1 o'clock train; several cheaper places also for sale. R. A. FILSON.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON RAILROAD BETWEEN Oak Park and Thatcher; 10 acres and 2¾ acres in 7, 39, 14, and 2¾ acres in 8, 39, 14. Apply to E. REDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—SECOND HOUSE ON Wellington-st., or will rent furnished; 2½-story brick basement; good barn; one block from Lake View horse railroad; city limits. Address H. MASON, Box 810.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT N. W. CAR-SHOP; 1-6 CASH, balance 4 years; also lots corner of Kedzie and Chicago-avs., and on corner of Kedzie and Kimball-avs., some of the finest corners now in the market. LARKIN & JENKS, 148 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—SOME RESIDENCE LOTS on the ridge, only 20 minutes' ride from the city. CRAFTS & SNOW, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS OR BLOCKS IN THE VICINITY of the C. & N. W. depot, and only one mile from Central Park depot. CRAFTS & SNOW, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EXTREMELY CHEAP, 6 ACRES west of Englewood; 40 across near South Lawn Station, South Englewood, Kenwood, and Hyde Park, at low prices and easy terms. S. DELAMATER, southeast corner Clark and Madison.

FOR SALE—AT LOMBARD, SEVERAL FIRST-class dwellings; will sell, trade, or rent. W. F. BREWSTER, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AT PROSPECT PARK, DANBY STATION, desirable dwelling, large lots 10 rods to the acre, with fruit; will sell or trade. W. F. BREWSTER, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, THE "Original Englewood," being on the line of the South Englewood." Easy terms. HENRY W. BROOKS & CO., Room 4, Empire Block, 128 and 130 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET MICHIGAN-AV. NEAR Forty-second-st., ½ cash and balance 9 years' time. A bargain.

28 feet Madison-st., fronting Central Park.

32 acres North Side, lake shore property.

Property owners on Wabash-av., south of city limits, are desired to call at my office to consult on planting trees on the avenue. R. E. GROSS, Room 18 Major Block, 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND 3-STORY HOUSES in Englewood on liberal terms. Apply at 273 and 274 State-st. TILLOTSON BROS.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND 3-STORY HOUSES in South Evanston on liberal terms. Apply at 273 and 274 State-st. TILLOTSON BROS.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—30, 40, OR 80 ACRES near the city limits, suitable for subdivision. Will exchange for improved property; will assume equal incumbrance. A rare chance to any one wishing desirable farm property 45 miles from the City. House on a railroad and near a depot. PHILPOT & HONORE, 167 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL SUBURB OF Kenwood, a very fine, commodious two-story house, large grounds, shade-trees, and all necessary conveniences.

Also, four very neat, pleasant cottages, with either 50 or 100 feet of ground, at the option of purchaser.

Also, a number of very fine lots in different parts of the village.

W. JONES, SR.,
Room 16, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—IN VILLAGE OF AUSTIN—LOTS 22x132, only $20 per foot. Also, 5 acres, unplotted, 1 mile from Austin every hour. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—67-10 ACRES BETWEEN SHERIDAN-st. (Seventy-eighth-st.) Seventy-eighth, Throop, and Loomis-sts; beautiful high ground, near station on two railroads. Also, 6 acres at South Englewood. EDWARD W. JONES & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—20 acres on corner of Tracy-av. and Halsted-st.; also, 10 acres on Tracy-av., a short distance east of railroad crossing. A. M. HITT, Room 19, Major Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN ENGLEWOOD—100 FEET, SOUTH front, on Sixty-fifth-st., one block west of Stuart-av., at $20 per foot, on easy terms.

200 feet southeast corner State and Sixty-second-sts.

50 feet, south front, on Sixty-first-st., between School-st. and Fort Wayne Railroad; cheapest lot in Englewood; must be sold.

25 lots in Beck's Subdivision, near the Normal School, some of them 50x125 feet. The parties owning some of these lots wish to remove, and offer them below their value.

6-room cottage, new, near depot; cheap; on long time.

10 acres lying between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh, Morgan, and Curtis-sts.; very cheap.

10 acres, opposite town of Thatcher, near Harlem: $1,000 per acre.

50 acres, town of Jefferson; only $400 per acre.

5 acres, fronting on Ogden-av. and Riverside boulevard, Sec. 27, 38, 13; very cheap.

17 2-5 acres, in Street and Buchanan's Subdivision, fronting on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, Thirty-first-st. and Columbus & Indiana R. R.; $50 per acre; very low. 10 acres, corner Fifty-third-st. and Stewart-av., on C., F. & P. R. W. R.; $4,000; a bargain; easy terms.

Apply at once to
WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS! EASY TERMS: Junction-av., good new cottage, $350 per acre.

Harrison-st., 2½ acres, $1,500 per acre.

Washington Heights, 10 to 200 acres.

Western-av., near Seventy-fifth-st., 30 acres.

Alton & St. Louis Railroad, 320 acres, cheap.

Junction and Johnson-avs., 160, 80, and 40 acres.

Fifty-sixth-st. and Ogden-av., 40 or 80 acres, cheap.

Willow Springs, 120 acres, only $125.

LOTS—EXTRA BARGAINS.

Monroe-st., near Wood, 53 feet, $6,000.

Madison-st., near Oakley, 25 feet; fifth cash.

Adams-st., 6 houses; lots, 10 years' time.

GEO. W. PARENT, 109 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SOME SPLENDID BARgains in block property at Morgan Park and Washington Heights; sure to yield large profit on the investment during 1873. Free passage to purchasers to visit this property. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 South La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BLOCKS OF SEVEN, FIFTEEN, OR more acres on South Park Boulevard, corner Seventy-seventh-st., also blocks of five acres or more fronting Stony Island-av. and other good streets near Seventy-third and South Chicago. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5 Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE AT EVANSTON—TWO-STORY HOUSE Benson-av., east front, three blocks south of depot, house was built last fall, 12 rooms, closets, and basement; would take a close carriage on first payment, balance in monthly payments. Apply on premises, or at C. L. BOARDMAN'S Livery Stable, 13 East Monroe-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 22 DAILY trains, a new and beautiful subdivision in the grove, choice, can now be had, $10 per foot; costs nothing to investigate. Call any morning. L. L. WILSON, Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—40 ACRES SEC. 27, 39, 13.

80 acres S. Caldwell's reserve, on C., M. & St. P. R. R.

15 acres Sec. 4, 37, 14.

10 acres Sec. 10, 40, 13.

L. D. WEBSTER,
15 Republic Life Building.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN AUSTIN. NO MISTAKE about it, if you buy now, you will get a big thing. Secure a lot pamphlet or office, and see what is doing in one year. Cars are to run every hour; time, 20 minutes; fare, 7½ cents. W. R. WOODBURY, 86 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, EGAN-AV., $2,000.
17 acres and house, Desplaines, $6,000.
6 acres, Desplaines, near station, $2,400.
1 acre, Desplaines, near depot, $400.
Cottages and acres, $1,500 to $4,000.
4 acres on Archer-av. and Thirty-first-st.; $3,000.
40 acres, Fifty-fifth-st. and Johnston-av.; $800.
EDMUND G. STILES, 39 Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FROM 1 TO 10 ACRES BEtween Chicago and Washington Heights and on the line of the proposed Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. D. W. BOLTON & SONS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MY HOUSE ON UNIVERSITY-PLACE, Evanston, beautifully located in the shade of full-grown white oak trees; within seven minutes' walk of the depot and near the lake. The house was built with great care, and is complete in all its details; has a well-stocked garden with bearing fruit-trees, small fruits and flowers; has barn with capacity for 3 carriages and 3 horses; chicken house, etc.; will sell at a bargain; also several houses in North Evanston, on the line of the railroad, and within three minutes' walk of depot. Especial advantage offered to parties who will build in North Evanston. HENRY M. KINDER, 159 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOTHIC HOUSE IN IRVING PARK, 7 rooms; lot 80x135; car fare 7 cents; $2,300; $300 cash. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE MOST DESIRABLE parts of Irving Park and Hyde Park, on reasonable terms. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A NICE 7-ROOM cottage and lot at Evanston, only $200 cash and $10 a month until paid for; this is better than renting; there is but one left. IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Evanston, only $10 cash and $5 a month down and $5 a month. IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND LOTS from $2,000 to $10,000, on easy terms. A house of 10 rooms, finished; with gas and water pipes and good barn; will take city property. Also one house of 12 rooms and large lot for city property. Lots and acre property at Hinsdale, Clarendon Hills, and Downer's Grove. D. L. & G. W. PERRY, 188 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCK AT WASHINGTON Heights, very cheap. JAS. ALLEN, 145 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON EASY TERMS. SEVeral brick dwellings, with modern improvements, at Oakland, near city limits south, commanding a fine view and horse-cars. Excellent location. B. F. DOWNING, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$600 CASH—LOT 22x125, WORTH $800, in grove on Arnold-st., two blocks from Englewood depot. Address M 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights; 20 acres near C. & N. W. R. R. shop; high ground. D. K. GLOVER, Room 10, Major Block.

FOR SALE—MY COTTAGE AND GROUNDS, AL-so one of the best building lots in South Evanston. Both are on a splendid street, in a good neighborhood, and within two minutes' walk of the depot. ALEX. CLELFORD, office Traveler's Insurance Company, No. 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW HOUSES, 7 ROOMS EACH, very cheap; terms to suit. ISAAC S. HINDS, Hinsdale.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ranging from $3,000 to $15,000; lots, 12 acres, near depot, $300. 10 acres; 5 and 80 acres; cheap. Lots at $100 per acre. W. LELAND, 147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank, Room 3.

FOR SALE—BY BASH & SHAPLEY, CORNER LaSalle and Madison, Room 6.
80 acres in Sec. 22, 38, 13, on the ridge.
80 acres in Sec. 26, 38, 13, $175 per acre.
30 acres in Sec. 30, 38, 13, at a bargain.
80 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13, good for subdivision.
160 acres in Sec. 8, 38, 13, from $50 to $100.
Also several 5 and 10 acre blocks on lines of railroads, good for subdivision. BASH & SHAPLEY.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, corner LaSalle and Addison.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE, good grounds and barn, all complete, nearly new. A bargain to party wanting a home in vicinity of Hyde Park. Terms reasonable. Inquire on premises, Ogden-av., Lake View.

FOR SALE—HIGHLAND PARK—TWO-STORY frame dwelling, 9 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-rooms, furnace, and grounds; grounds in good order. Price and terms low and easy; possession May 1. Apply to E. B. RAMBO, American Express Co., 13 State-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES LAND, 2 MILES NORTH-west of city. Bargain. E. E. DAVISSON, 128 South Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—GOTHIC house, 6 rooms, lot 80x250, well and cistern, price, $2,500; near depot. F. M. FOX, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, BY THE OWNER—FIRST-class residence lots at Norwood Park, most desirable location in the village. Inquire of J. W. B., at Rooms 19 and 21 Republic Life Building.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK—2-STORY 9 ROOM house, new, and ready for immediate occupancy, with corner lot; convenient to two depots, railroad time 22 minutes, fare 7 cents, no city taxes; will sell on small cash payment, balance in monthly payments as desired; the building is worth the price asked without the lot. Address M 4, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 227 ACRES, near Elgin, Ill., or would exchange for part; city property. Address or call at Room 29, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE TRACTS OF COAL lands in the Wilmington coal field, by L. INGLEDEW, 163 LaSalle-st., Room 3, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE—ONE OF the best residences in the City of Madison, Wis.; fine large grounds, well covered with an abundance of fruit and shrubbery, overlooking the lake, good brick house, &c.; a very desirable place, and will be exchanged for city or suburban property. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clarke.

FOR SALE—AT DOWNER'S GROVE, 20 MILES from Chicago, farms, near village and depot; houses and lots, and building lots, by J. H. LYMAN, No. 77 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM IN KANKAKEE COUNTY on Illinois Central Railroad; well watered; only forty miles from Chicago; 400 acres under cultivation, 200 apple trees; would take part city property. SELDEN FISH & CO., 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD IMPROVED farm and 500 acres best farming lands in Missouri. Mo., 3 miles from 2 railroads and county seat. Apply to owner, JOHN C. RICHBERG, 6 Lind Block, corner Randolph and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—THE BEST HOUSE AND LOTS IN Tonion, and one of the best in Wyoming. $1,500. Will exchange for improved or unimproved property in Chicago. Address W. M. MINER, Wyoming, Stark County, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERty, fruit farm of five acres, near Centralia, Ill.; will assume incumbrance. H. B. HAYES, 364 North Halsted-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FARMING LANDS IN THE WEST by WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Otis Block.

WANTED—IN THE TOWN OF THORNTON. YOUNG & ROWLEY, Room 8, 159 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CENTRAL INSIDE PROPERTY either business or residence, in exchange for good suburban lots and acres; close in, and very cheap. Address G 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY, SUITABLE FOR subdivision, at a reasonable price. A. LIMBERG & CO., 172 Washington-st., corner Fifth-av., Room 3.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT, OR HOUSE on leased lot; must be cheap for cash; state location and price. Address K 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE AND DRESS lot, monthly payments; will pay building; price from $3,500 to $5,000. Address M 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—RESIDENCE LOT OF THE NORTH Side, between Chicago-av. and Division-st., east of Dearborn-st. Address Box 36, 156 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A COTTAGE AND lot. Will pay some cash and give lots near Irving Park free from incumbrance. M 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS of about $25 a cottage, with four or five rooms, in some suburban village within 30 minutes' ride of Chicago. Address or apply at 92 North Wells-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A 25 FOOT LOT ON West Side, outside of fire limits, between Warren-av. and Harrison-st., and east of Western-av. Price not to exceed $2,000. Address, for three days, Z 50, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—LOT FOR $1,000 BETWEEN WESTERN-av. and Loomis-st., north of Taylor; will pay $600 down, and balance inside year. Address T 61 Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOT ON BUTLER-ST., BETWEEN Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth; also, 50 to 75 feet with corner, between Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh-sts., east of South Park Boulevard. OOHN & CO., Room 8, 167 South Clark-st.

WANTED—BY CASH CUSTOMER—TEN-ACRE block, between Twelfth and Madison-sts., and Ashland-av. and the N. W. R. R. track.

Small house on South Side worth $5,000 by two customers. E. T. SUMWALT & CO.,
163 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, IF CAN BE bought at a bargain; will pay between $3,000 and $5,000; good location required. Address, giving particulars, C H T, 120 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A RESIDENCE, COST $4,000 or $5,000. Apply at 334 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—LOT IN NORTH DIVISION, EAST OF Clark-st. State size, location, and price. Address M 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE HAVE PARTIES WISHING TO purchase two or more choice residence lots on North Side; also want for ready customer a lot in the vicinity of Harrison and Paulina-sts. H. OSBORN & SON 128 South Clark-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, HOUSE Agents, Room 20, No. 159 West Madison-st.:

Brick dwelling, 8 rooms, No. 58 South Green-st.; reasonable rent to responsible party.

3 brick houses, 10 rooms each, Nos. 674 and 676 West Adams-st.

House, 10 rooms, barn, &c., on South Wood-st.

6 rooms on West VanBuren-st., near Wood, $30.

3 rooms on West VanBuren-st., near Wood, $20.

House No. 232 Park-av., corner Hoyne-st.

House, 7 rooms, on Owasco-st., $22.

Houses, 6 rooms each, on West Adams-st., between Kinzie and Hubbard, $25.

Cottage, 136 Hubbard-st., $20.

6 rooms over No. 214 West Randolph-st., $40.

6 rooms, 75 North Rucker-st., $20.

4 rooms near 227 West Randolph-st., $20.

Cottage, brick basement, barn, on West Taylor-st.

3 nice rooms on South Green-st., near Madison, $10.

Store and basement, No. 186 West Lake-st.

Store, No. 216 West Randolph-st., with 6 rooms over same.

Store, No. 157 West Lake-st.

We shall remove our offices May 1 to southwest corner of West Washington and Desplaines-sts., in basement of The Prairie State & Trust Co.'s Building.

TO RENT—LOOK AT THIS—A 10-ROOM 2-STORY and brick basement house, with or without gas fixtures; Stuart's cook and parlor stoves, piano extension dining-room table, modern improvements, good barn, splendid location—Robey-st., near Monroe. Call early. J. S. RANNEY, 71 West Madison-st., drug store.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, EAST OF STATE-st., a house, containing 11 rooms, completely furnished with first-class furniture, which will be sold at a bargain; rent $50 per month; inquire at 120 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—263 AND 265 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—Brick dwelling, 16 rooms; rent only $1,600. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—4-ROOM COTTAGE, $25, ONE 3-ROOM, $12. 627 West VanBuren-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS ON SMITH-ST., $30 A MONTH; also, 4-room cottage, $25 a month; all in good order. Inquire of E. C. HOLMES, 49 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—I HAVE A FINE LIST OF ALL GRADES of houses, from $15 to $100 per month, and one in the city, and can suit you if it can be done anywhere. Call and see me. No charge to tenants whatever.

ORRIN B. SMITH,
Real Estate and Loans,
No. 4 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—WE HAVE A NUMBER OF GOOD houses to rent, and two more for sale, at a bargain. 66 Madison-st. W. N. HOYT & SON.

TO RENT—332 HUBBARD-ST., NEAR ELIZAbeth, 2-story house, for one or two families. ELA & PARKER, 134 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, A FRAME HOUSE, 152 SOphia-st., 8 rooms and summer kitchen; rent, $40 per month.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOUSE, No. 142 South Jefferson-st., with hot and cold water, all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or at 49 Fourth-st.

TO RENT—BY TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.:

Store, West Madison-st., near Halsted, per month, $125.

Barber shop with 10 bath-rooms, good location, $80.

Store and dwelling, Wabash-av., near Harrison-st., $125.

Store and dwelling, Wabash-av., near Jackson-st., $30.

Cottage, with good living-rooms, Halsted-st., near Jackson, $30.

Store and dwelling, Wabash-av., near Harrison-st., $125.

Dwelling, Brown-st., near Twelfth, 6 rooms, with a store below, only $45.

Store, and 5 (or 10) rooms, West Madison-st., just west of Western-av.; rent low; cheap.

Cottage, West Jackson-st., 6 rooms, fine well, 1 block west of Great Eastern Railroad, only $20.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF COTTAGES ON WEST side, suitable for small families. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 87 THIRD-AV., 8 OR 10 rooms, suitable for families with all conveniences. 182 Clark-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—MAY 1, A HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, BARN, and water, 1631 Prairie-av., in good condition; $33. Call at house.

TO RENT—4 GOOD HOUSES FOR RENT LOW. Four or five of the ten two-story brick houses on North Clark-st., just south of Lincoln Park, are not yet rented, and will be ready for occupancy May 1. They are in each, besides closets, cellars, &c. Price to satisfactory tenants, $350 per month. Apply to J. N. HILLS, Room 16 Nixon's Building, corner Twenty-third-st. and Clark.

TO RENT—HOUSE WITH 9 ROOMS, MODERN improvements, with barn, on Fulton-st., near Lincoln, $60. Also, cottage, with 6 rooms, on Hubbard-st., near Halsted, $20. Call Saturday, at 60 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 9 rooms, No. 15 Union-av., 3 doors west of Cottage Grove-av. LORD & WALLER, 151 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE AT A DECIDED BARgain, a new house of 8 rooms, No. 78 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP, FOR THE SUMMER, A nicely furnished house of 12 rooms, pleasantly situated on one of the avenues. Address K 49, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 13 COTTAGE-place; $45 per month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FRAME DWELLING, NO. 16 COTTAGE-place; $45 per month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS ON THE corner of Brown and Taylor-sts., near Blue Island-av. Inquire next door, 628 Taylor-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE OF EIGHT rooms, to couple without children; can be seen after Tuesday at 208 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE AND BASEMENT; EIGHT rooms, grained all through; hydrant water in the house, on Thirty-fifth-st., southwest corner of Shurtleff-av. Apply on the premises this day, or first part of next week.

TO RENT—TWO FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSES, 1 on the northeast corner of Wood and Walnut-sts., No. 99 and 101 Walnut-st. Apply to S. A. TAYLOR, No. 125 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES—2-STORY AND BASEment, modern improvements, situated on Prairie-av., in city limits. Rent $1,000. JOHN H. FOSTER, 13 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE 248 WEST MONROE-ST. WITH brown-stone front, on block from horse cars, upper part of double cottage, $30; lower, $15; house over store, $18; all six rooms. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—TO A PARTY OF TWO OR THREE, A medium-sized house 678 West Jackson-st.; owner will take rent in board for self and wife.

TO RENT—HOUSE WITH 10 ROOMS, NO. 202 WALnut-st. Inquire at No. 80 Flournoy-st. C. HARCOOK.

TO RENT — TWO SIX-ROOM COTTAGES ON Twenty-seventh-st., near Garibaldi, at $30 per month. W. V. NICHOLAS, 84 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—NO. 206 FULTON-ST., BETWEEN Green and Peoria-sts., 6 rooms well furnished, for housekeeping in a nice cottage.

TO RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING PURPOSES, 4 desirable rooms, with pantries, gas, and water, over 223 West Madison-st., from May 1.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF DWELLING NO. 673 Washington-av., 7 rooms, and bath-room; gas fixtures; nothing convenient, 3 blocks from cars. Apply on premises to D. LEWIS.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE OF 9 rooms and bath room, and basement; near Oakley; location and street cars. SHIPMAN & McKEEVER, 133 LaSalle-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE ON WABASH-AV, BEtween Seventeenth and Twenty-fourth-sts.; modern improvements; would like board with parties for $. Address W 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, AND stable, No. 1746 Prairie-av. Apply at 1251 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, NO. 107 MILLER-ST., 20X62, contains 6 rooms, 2 closets, and buttery. Rent, $25 a month. Inquire at No. 105.

TO RENT—THE PRESENT RESIDENCE OF THE late C. G. GOODEED, No. 357 West Jackson-st., 15 rooms, all modern improvements, attic 34x54, large grounds, 50x180, barn, etc. Also, tenements of 3 rooms each, corner Loomis and Jefferson Park. See owner, at 352 South Halsted-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 9 ROOMS, WITH FURNACE and range, 709 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, PANTRY, AND CLOSETS, with 3 doors from VanBuren-st. and Fifth-av. Apply in rear of 153 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS No. 513 North Dearborn-st. A. F. BORCHERDT, 3 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—A NEW HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, AT $27 PER month, No. 419 Butterfield-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY NEW HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, IN Maywood. E. B. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 520 WABASH-AV., COR

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT--STORES, &c.

TO RENT--STORES, &c.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT--STORES--BY D. COLE & SON, HOUSE Renting Agency, 188 West Madison-st.:
328 West Madison-st.
341 West Madison-st.
343 West Madison-st.
199 West Madison-st.
201 West Randolph-st.
78 South Union-st.
13 and 15 West Randolph-st.
242 West VanBuren-st.
191 West Washington-st.
804 West Lake-st.
803½ West Lake-st.
1031 West Madison-st.
191 Blue Island-av.
229 West Lake-st.
13 South Halsted-st.
One-half of store 353 West Madison-st.
Stores rented and rents collected.

TO RENT--STORES 339¼ AND 341 WEST RANdolph-st.; 3-story house 339 West Randolph-st.; 2-story house 341 West Randolph-st.; 2 cottages, Ashley-st., near Robey. N. F. MERRILL, 13 Opera Block.

TO RENT--STORE 189 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR Halsted, 25x85. A 1 location. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--OFFICE WITH LARGE FIRE PROOF vault, at $25 per month. Apply on premises, Room 23, No. 163 Washington-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

TO RENT--4TH AND 5TH FLOORS, NICELY finished, of brown stone building 135 and 135 State-st. Tenant can have offices on third floor if desired. Apply to G. F. WORK & CO., 182 South Clark-st.

TO RENT--STORES AND BASEMENT 172 AND 174 Clark-st., north of Monroe-st., 48x82 feet. Will be divided and fitted up to suit occupants; 3d floor to rent. Apply to G. F. WORK & CO., 182 South Clark-st.

TO RENT--WILL LET ACCOMMODATIONS TO A loan agent or broker, in an elegant main floor Real Estate office; reasonable. Address for one week, T 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT--BASEMENT IN BRICK HOUSE, DRY and in good location for almost any kind of business; $13 North Wells-st.

TO RENT--ONE-HALF OF A FURNISHED OFFICE in Second National Bank Building, corner of Clark and Madison-sts. Apply in Room 8.

TO RENT--WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES, FINISHED in first-class style, on Clark-st., near Randolph, corner of alley; first floor, $30 to $35; second, $15 to $25; third, $13 to $20. WILLIAM H. CONDON, 47 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

TO RENT--A LARGE SHOP IN BRIDGEPORT, near corner Halsted and Twenty-seventh-ste., with steam-power, or will be sold or exchanged. Apply at 444 West Twelfth-st.

TO RENT--STORE AND BASEMENT, 20X80, AT 218 South Clark-st. Inquire up-stairs, Room 2.

TO RENT--A SMALL STORE AND 3 DWELLING rooms above, 138 North Desplaines-st.; give possession immediately. Apply at 166 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT--STORE, NO. 30 WEST MADISON-ST. Apply at No. 32 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--THE CHEAPEST WHOLESALE PLACE in the city, 3-story and basement building, with elevator, at 15 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--OR FOR SALE--THE TWO-STORY corner building No. 919 West Lake-st. Possession May 1; suitable for any business. Apply to owner, P. A. STUART, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT--A GOOD STORE, SUITABLE FOR A light manufacturing business, 24x40, 4 stories, at 95 Third-av., near Harrison-st. Inquire of A. W. HERR, No. 372 Fourth-av.

TO RENT--STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 278 South Water-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT--SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors of 170 South Clark-st., with power and independent hoisting. C. W. PIERCE, 181 Madison-st.

TO RENT--THE RESIDENCE 560 WABASH-AV., recently known as a "Headquarters," and admirably adapted for a boarding house or light business purposes. Apply to HENRY E. MARBLE, Room 6, No. 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--TWO LARGE NEW STORES, WITH rooms above, corner of Noble and West Division-sts. Rent low.
Also, a large marble-front store, with dwellings over, on Sedgwick-st., north of Division-st. An excellent stand for a drug store. Will be rented low to good, responsible tenant.
Also, large new store on West Chicago-av. Rent low for respectable business and responsible tenant.
Also, several other good stores and dwellings for rent and for sale.
W. P. JONES, Sr., Room 16, Bryan Block.

TO RENT--OFFICES ON STATE-ST., NEAR VAN Buren, best in the city. We have several elegant and well lighted and elegant suites of rooms. GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 La-Salle-st.

TO RENT--ON WEST LAKE-ST., NEAR BRIDGE, a large store-room and basement. Call at 220 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of 66 East Lake-st., by R. C. MECHESNEY, on first floors.

TO RENT--BY G. S. LACEY, 119 DEARBORN-ST., office with vault and steam, southeast corner Clark and Lake-sts.

TO RENT--970 NORTH CLARK-ST.--STORE, together with 7 rooms over, together, $50 per month, or separately, store $30 and rooms $25 per month. W. D. KEKFOOT & CO., 70 East Washington-st.

TO RENT--THE LARGE BASEMENT 258 SOUTH Halsted-st., north of Harrison-st., well suited for manufacturing purposes. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT--THE 3, STORES, 202, 204, AND 224 COTtage Grove-av., with rooms above, together or separately. Apply at 279 South Park-av.

TO RENT--WITH POWER, A ROOM WITH SAWS and a new moulder, with a dry-kiln attached. For a sash and blind shop this is a choice location. Call at the mill, 83 Fulton-st.

TO RENT--WITH POWER, ROOMS ON SECOND floor. Call at 99 Hudson-st.

TO RENT--CHEAP--A FURNISHED OFFICE OR desk-room, in Rooms 26 and 27 Morrison Block.

TO RENT--NEW BRICK STORE AND SECOND floor, 6 rooms and 4 closets, together or separate, Rent cheap. 1103 Indiana-st., near Clark. Call Monday.

TO RENT--STORE, 20X80 FEET, WITH LARGE SHOW-WINdows. 146 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT--CORNER STORE IN BRICK BLOCK, northwest corner Lake and Leavitt-sts.

TO RENT--THAT BEAUTIFUL LIGHT AND AIRY front basement, 253 West Madison-st., from May 1. Apply at 227 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT--BASEMENT AND TWO LOFTS, CENtrally located, and desirable. Use of elevator. Will rent cheap to tenant. Apply at 169 South Water-st., between La Salle and Clark.

TO RENT--STORE, AND 6 ROOMS UP-STAIRS, AT 720 West Madison-st.; will rent together or separate. E. KENNEDY, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--BRICK BARN WITH 5 OR 6 STABLES, 2-story, near corner Harrison-st. and Wabash-av. F. A. SEARS & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT--3 STORES AND BASEMENTS, CORner Hinsdale and Wells-sts. Inquire at Hatch House, 29 North Wells-st.

TO RENT--12 ROOMS AND BASEMENT IN PEKIN Tea Company's Building, 576 State-st.

TO RENT--BRICK BARN, NO. 14 BISHOP court.

TO RENT--DOUBLE BASEMENT FOR A FIRSTclass billiard hall or restaurant on State-st., between Randolph and Monroe. Address S, care Carrier 7.

TO RENT--BRICK BARN 598 WEST ADAMS-ST. Apply at 80 State-st.

TO RENT--AND A SMALL STOCK OF GROCEries for sale, the store 831 West Madison-st., with or without 6 dwelling rooms in second story. This property also for sale with small tenement in the rear and the lot and fencing on easy terms. W. P. JONES, Sr., Room 16, Bryan Block.

TO RENT--STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 228 West Madison-st., Thompson's Block, 25x70; light and airy, 14 feet ceiling; suitable for any first-class business; rent low; in the right party; business centre of the West Side. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--BASEMENTS, 26X70, ON WEST MADIson-st., light and airy; suitable for any business; rent cheap. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--2 ROOMS IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, West Madison-st., suitable for offices or light housekeeping, gas, water and water-closet. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--TWO FINE STORES ON STATE-ST. near Twenty-ninth, by PECKHAM & BROWN, 403 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--A BRICK BARN, WITH HOSTLE and modern improvements, in vicinity of West Washington and Elizabeth-sts. Apply at 66 East Lake-st.

TO RENT--STORE (12:46) 263 WEST MADISON-ST., now occupied as a paper store. Inquire in harness shop next door.

TO RENT--FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, WITH good will and fixtures for sale at a bargain, situated on East Madison-st., doing a very fine business; a bargain. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT--TWO STORES ON CLYBOURN-AV.--One with four rooms in rear, other with counter and shelvings, $30. A. F. GALT, 71 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT--A LARGE PRIVATE BARN NEAR Twenty-sixth-st. and Calumet-av. Inquire of M. D. HARDIN, 162 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT--STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 87 Third-av., suitable for any business or light manufacturing. 193 Clark-st., Room 5. H. LOWY.

TO RENT--AT 230 WEST MADISON-ST.--A NICE, large basement, for dining-room. A large number of boarders can be had at $5 per week; rent nominal. Also, well furnished rooms, at 147 Sonth Halsted-st.

TO RENT--A BARN, AND ALSO SOME FURNISHed rooms for gentlemen. Inquire at 215 Fourth-av.

TO RENT--STORE 327 STATE-ST., CORNER STATE-st. and Harmon-court. Apply in drug store, 329 State-st.

TO RENT--STORE 21x20 AND 4 ROOMS, 2 CLOSets, in good business part of the city, at $25 per month, 253 Butler-street, twenty-ninth, on South Side.

TO RENT--BASEMENTS AT NO. 69 EAST KINZIE-st., with barroom fixtures, opposite Galena Depot.

TO RENT--BARBER SHOP IN BASEMENT, AT NO. 149 South Desplaines-st., corner Adams.

TO RENT--MARBLE FRONT STORE AND BASEment No. 629 West Lake-st., near Paulina; good location for any kind of business. Apply on premises, Room 4, up-stairs.

TO RENT--OVER DRUG STORE CORNER MADIson and Halsted-sts., six rooms suitable for offices or sleeping rooms; also 2 good suites on 2d floor for doctors, etc. Apply in drug store.

TO RENT--FOR THURSDAY AND SATURDAY 4 nights, a large hall, suitable for society meetings. Apply to JOSEPH CONNOR, 75 West Lake-st.

TO RENT--OFFICES--ONE OR TWO VERY NICE rooms in Wadsworth's Building, 177 Madison-st. Apply to S. D. PIERCE, 177 Madison-st., Room 15.

TO RENT--THE SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors, with power. Apply to M. SCHWEIZER, 148 South Clark-st.

TO RENT--TWO SMALL STORES ON DESPLAINES-st., opposite Haymarket. Apply to T. F. ROONEY, 65 South Clinton-st., upstairs.

TO RENT--STORES AND DWELLING 915 AND 917 South Halsted-st., corner of O'Neil-st. Inquire at SCHWAB, McQUAID & CO., 26 and 28 South Water-st.

TO RENT--BASEMENT, SUITABLE FOR A BARber shop or lunch room, at No. 9 South Clark; also, 3d floor.

TO RENT--STORE, 759 WEST MADISON-ST., FROM May 1; good business location; is the corner one of block of six stores, all well occupied. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--A BRICK BUILDING OF 16 ROOMS cheap. Inquire at 462 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--OFFICES AND FLOORS SOUTHWEST corner of Clark and Madison-sts., adjoining New Dalmonico. Best location in the city. Apply to L. C. KEELER or W. F. BREWSTER, 154 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS WITH STEADY STEAM POWer. Inquire on premises, corner Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT--STORE 20x85 FEET NO. 193 WASHington-st.; also double store 40x80 in same, brick stone building. These stores are splendidly lighted, have a 25 foot alley directly in rear; fire-proof vaults, and have finished basements, which may be rented with them or not, at pleasure of tenant. Apply directly to owner, Room 5, No. 193 Washington-st.

TO RENT--BASEMENT 40x85 FEET, NOS. 195 AND 197 Washington-st.; has wide alley directly in rear, fire-proof vault, sidewalk lights, and finished throughout. Apply at Room 5 same building.

TO RENT--OFFICES, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, WITH fire-proof vaults; only one flight stairs, first-class in all respects. Apply to owner, Room 5 same building, No. 193 East Washington-st.

TO RENT--UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen in second and third stories brick building corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts.; have inside blinds, with gas, and closets on same floor. Apply at Room 40 No. 105 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT--STORE NOW OCCUPIED BY M. GRAFF & Co., 59 and 61 Market-st.; safe, office fixtures, etc., for sale. For particulars, apply on premises.

TO RENT--STORE--THIRD FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 508 South Jefferson-st., containing small store and five rooms; three closets and pantry. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT--ONE-HALF OF STORE ON WEST Madison-st., near the Sherman House. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT--STORE--THE CHEAPEST RENT IN Chicago, in the best business centre on West Madison-st., store 20x80; rent only $50 per month. For particulars call at 227 West Madison, opposite Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT--TWO STORES AND ROOMS FOR PRIvate families or rooms for single gentlemen, in good business location. Inquire in basement southeast corner Larrabee-st. and North-av., in a large 3-story brick building.

TO RENT--STORE AND BASEMENT 346 North Wells-st.

TO RENT--VERY CHEAP--THE SUBSTANTIAL brick stores with cellars Nos. 295 and 297 West Randolph-st. S. S. HAYES, 56 LaSalle-st., Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT--TWO STORES ON MILWAUKEE-AV., one store on West Kinzie-st., very desirable locations for business. Also, a cottage. Apply at 334 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT--STORE--ONE-HALF OF MILLINERY-store No. 754 West Madison-st., with fixtures, for either dress-maker or fancy-goods store. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT--CORNER STORE, 34X60, FRONTING on Sedgwick and Oak-sts., being in a thickly settled neighborhood, suitable for any business. Inquire at 164 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT--STORE NO. 42 SOUTH WATER-ST. (near Wabash-av.), a fine 4-story and basement, suitable for any business. C. & H. PRICE, Room 1, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS SUITABLE FOR OFFICES, very desirable and cheap. Apply on premises, 146 West Madison-st. WHITE & KOSSMAN.

TO RENT--FRONT ROOM, 18X30, ON GRADE floor in brick building No. 6 Congress-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st. Rent cheap. Apply on premises.

TO RENT--STORE NO. 279 WABASH-AV., WITH 3 rooms attached, for one or two years, at $75 per month. Apply to H. J. GOODRICH, 288 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--A STORE FOR ANY LIGHT BUSINESS or doctor's office. Apply at T. BISHOP & CO.'S drug store, No. 60 North Wells-st., Chicago.

TO RENT--ONE HALF OF A DESIRABLE STORE on Twenty-second-st., near Michigan-av. Apply to W. H. EDGAR, 961 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--LARGE STABLE, CAPABLE OF HOLDing 60 to 80 horses; is on Desplaines-st., opposite the haymarket. Call on T. F. ROONEY, 65 South Clinton-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT--FOR SOCIETIES OR OTHER PURposes, the Halsted-st. Opera House, corner Halsted and Harrison-sts. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT--THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 1246 State-st., corner Twenty-seventh; 7 rooms, bathroom, and closet, at $40 a month. Address J. WOLFE, Agent, 221 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--FIVE ROOMS OVER STORE ON MADIson-st., near Halsted; furniture for sale; no questions; rent, $35 per month. Address K 91, Tribune office, for 3 days.

TO RENT--THREE LARGE FRONT ROOMS, WITH water, gas, marble mantel, &c., at 319 South Clark-st., Room 4.

TO RENT--UNFURNISHED SLEEPING ROOMS AT $10 per month. Apply at Room 1, Otis Block.

TO RENT--3 HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms for gentlemen, at 97 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT--814 NORTH CARPENTER, FURNISHED front sleeping-room, to one or two gentlemen; rent, $8 per month.

TO RENT--FOR HOUSEKEEPING, TWO GOOD rooms, and large pantry, with water, to man and wife without children; rent, $12 per month. 1 Ann-st., near Centre-av.

TO RENT--NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM. No. 1060 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOM 501 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOM 1203 WABASH-AV.

TO RENT--SUITE OF FOUR FRONT ROOMS WITH two closets, water, and gas, in marble-front building 636 West Lake-st. Apply on premises, Room 8, up-stairs.

TO RENT--ON TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR Indiana, handsomely furnished, bay-window, furnished, for men and wives, without board. Also barn to rent. References exchanged. Address T 35, Tribune office.

TO RENT--651 WABASH-AV., THREE-STORY, marble-front private residence. Furnished and unfurnished rooms, single and en suite, to respectable single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, with or without board.

TO RENT--GOOD SLEEPING ROOMS IN BUILDing lately occupied as Police Rooms, State-st. GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, SUITable for two gentlemen; hot and cold water, bath-room, gas, etc. 107 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT--UNFURNISHED, 3 ROOMS, 3 CLOSets, and bath-room; good yard, shed, and basement for storage; pleasant, select neighborhood, for a gentleman and wife; references required. Terms, to the right party, $30 per month, in advance. Apply to 778 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--6 ROOMS, PANTRY, AND WATER. Inquire on the premises, 361 Centre-av.

TO RENT--A SUITE OF ROOMS, FURNISHED. 226 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS--VERY PLEASANT FRONT rooms, only one block from Jefferson Park; gas, bathroom, &c. For terms and location, apply in store 269 West Madison-st., Monday, after 11 a. m.

TO RENT--A WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, pleasantly located at 776 Wabash-av., for two gentlemen.

TO RENT--5 ROOMS ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR Sixteenth-st., $30 per month. Apply at 69 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT--ROOMS--37 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.; cheap.

TO RENT--A SUITE OF SIX OR SEVEN ROOMS, with water, 625 May-st., second door from Twelfth-st., $25 per month, and three rooms 407 Twelfth-st. Apply 457 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT--TWO FRONT ROOMS, MAY 1, 807 WAbash-av.

TO RENT--29 ROOMS OVER STORES NOS. 269 and 271 South Clark-st., suitable for boarding house or furnished rooms. Inquire on premises from 9 to 11 and 2 to 4.

TO RENT--215 WEST ADAMS-ST., A PLEASANT unfurnished front room.

TO RENT--SIX FINE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT the store below, at 791 West Madison-st. R. KENNEDY, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A PLEASant furnished room, to young man or man and wife.

TO RENT--ONE LARGE ROOM 40X100, 2 ROOMS 1 40x50. Apply on premises, 50 and 52 Madison-st.

TO RENT--AT 840 WABASH-AV., 1 FURNISHED front room, closet, use of bath, etc.

TO RENT--TWO SUITES OF ROOMS, SUITABLE for housekeeping. 555 Fulton-st.

TO RENT--A WIDOW LADY WOULD RENT A nicely furnished front parlor to an elderly gentleman who would lend her some money to advance her business. Address T 96, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor and bedroom. Apply 146 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT--259 FOURTH-AV., FOUR ROOMS AND closets, with water; reference required.

TO RENT--LARGE CORNER ROOM ON SECOND floor of Orphans Hall Building, corner Lake and Peoria-sts., 32x63, well lighted and ventilated; suitable for any or light manufacturing purposes. W. H. PHARE.

TO RENT--ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED, LARGE and small. Can accommodate three gentlemen with one large, airy room. Apply at 188 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM in a quiet neighborhood, two blocks from Madison-st. bridge, and no questions asked. Address W 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with closet, for two gentlemen; also, a single one. Apply at 1026 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--6 ROOMS AND BATH-ROOM, AND 3 in basement, at a good order. Apply to R. RANDALL, 16 Silver-st., or to R. KENNEDY, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--286 MICHIGAN-AV., FRONTING ON Lake Park, large alcove room with room off, furnished or not; bath-room on same floor.

TO RENT--TO NEAT AND QUIET GENTLEMEN, pleasant rooms, no noise, 113 South Peoria-st. from May 1. Call after noon to-day.

TO RENT--AT 807 WARREN-AV., TWO PLEASANT unfurnished rooms; day-board and street-cars convenient; references exchanged.

TO RENT--761 MICHIGAN-AV., VERY DESIRABLE furnished or unfurnished rooms, near corner of Twenty-second-st.; references required.

TO RENT--A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house. Inquire on the premises, 968 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT--TO A FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, a floor of 8 rooms at No. 220 North Wells-st.

TO RENT--A NICELY FURNISHED BACK PARlor and bed room, with closet and gas, in a strictly private family, suitable for four gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with or without board; terms reasonable; references required. Applies at 351 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, single or en suite. No. 13 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT--A SECOND FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS at 51 West Adams-st., $22 per month. Apply at 112½ South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT--FIRST-CLASS SLEEPING-ROOMS IN Miller & Fry's Building, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st. Inquire of GEO. FRY, Room 30.

TO RENT--A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH closet, for gentlemen only. Apply at 41 West Adams.

TO RENT--WILL THE FOUR GENTS WHO called at the Honore Block for rooms Saturday please call again?

TO RENT--A LARGE SUITE OF ROOMS ELEgantly-furnished, suitable for 4 gents, at Honore Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT--ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, FURnished or unfurnished, on Centre-av., near Madison st.; brick house, with modern improvements; ready May 1. For particulars inquire at 68 North Canal-st.

TO RENT--568 WABASH-AV. IS BEING NEWLY furnished, papered, and painted, and will be kept by the owner. Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, will find pleasant front rooms, without board. Day board obtained next door. References required.

TO RENT--A NICELY FURNISHED SUITE OF 2 rooms for housekeeping. Also sleeping rooms for gentlemen. 169 West Madison-st. Inquire in the rear.

TO RENT--1226 PRAIRIE-AV.--A FIRST-CLASS 7-room basement brick house, containing 14 rooms, with all modern improvements, together with furniture.

TO RENT--FIVE ROOMS, AND FURNITURE, suitable for housekeeping, for sale. Apply at 198 West Lake-st., up stairs.

TO RENT--1 LARGE UNFURNISHED FRONT room, with or without furnished bed-room, at 945 West Lake-st. E. EUGENE CALDWELL & CO., Room 5, 188 Madison-st.

TO RENT--HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, ON MAY 1, Wabash-av., near the Post-Office. Address K 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT--LOWER PART OF HOUSE 982 SOUTH Dearborn-st., corner Thirty ninth-st.; $20 per month. 6 rooms, pantry, closets, etc. Inquire of J. W. GOULD, up-stairs.

TO RENT--SUITES OF ROOMS IN THE NEW building at the northwest corner of Arnold and Twenty-ninth-sts. Apply at the building any day between 10 and 11 o'clock.

TO RENT--TWO UNFURNISHED PARLORS, WITH gas and bath. Also, to a single gentleman, one large furnished room, with gas and bath, at 538 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--ONE NICELY FURNISHED SQUARE room, with closet, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; terms moderate. 127 North Clark-st., up three flights.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board. 128 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--A WIDOW LIVING ALONE WOULD rent a sleeping room, with use of sitting-room, to a gentleman. Direct M 17, Tribune office.

TO RENT--HANDSOME SUITE FURNISHED front rooms suitable for lady and gentleman or three gentlemen; very pleasant location 383 West Lake-st.

TO RENT--SECOND FLOOR OF 129 TWENTY-SECond-st., for business or residence, six good rooms, besides bath-room and closets. RANNEY & LEACH, 129 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT--FRONT ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR IN marble front building 200 Madison-st., near Halsted, with open grates, marble mantels and wash stands, gas fixtures, bath-room, and complete room low to a good tenant. R. JONES, 209 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--HANDSOME FURNISHED ROOMS near Tremont House, to gentlemen only; reference required. Address K 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT--THREE PLEASANT ROOMS AT 144 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT--388 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTYsixth-street, furnished room, suitable for gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS WITH FRONT and back parlor, with or without board. 46 North Peoria-st.

TO RENT--COMFORTABLE SLEEPING ROOMS for two gentlemen, private family. Marble front house. West Washington-st., near Curtis. Address C 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT--LARGE PARLOR, NICELY FURnished, suitable for 2 gentlemen. 108 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT--3 PLEASANT ROOMS IN A NICE neighborhood for housekeeping. Apply on premises, 794 Throop-st., near 12th.

TO RENT--TO MAN AND WIFE, OR TWO OR three adults, Americans only, those without children, 5 rooms. $20 per month. Reference required. No. 161 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT--845 WEST HUBBARD-ST., 6 ROOMS, second floor, water in kitchen; everything convenient; $25 a month. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT--PLEASANT ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, 555 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, WITH or without board. 269 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT--5 ROOMS DESIGNED FOR HOUSEkeeping on ground floor of new brick residence 1448 Prairie-av., having bath, water, gas, and barn. Rent $36. L. G. BRAINARD, at 1446 Prairie-av.

TO RENT--THE TWO UPPER FLOORS OF NO. 144 South Wood-st., 8 rooms, conveniently arranged for housekeeping, with barn; $45 per month. Apply on first floor.

TO RENT--ROOMS, IN SUITES, FURNISHED; also, two large unfurnished parlors; hot and cold water on floor. 17 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT--NEWLY FITTED UP FRONT ROOM and bed room to gentlemen only, at 279 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--5 NICE ROOMS OVER DRY GOODS store No. 1298 State-st., with gas and water; furnished complete for housekeeping; price of furniture $250; rent $20.

TO RENT--5 ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, WITH water; 699 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT--TWO FRONT ROOMS 43 EAST PEARson-st., near State, North Side.

TO RENT--TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A large front room with alcove, very convenient; overlooks Union Park. Address M 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT--FURNISHED PARLOR AND SLEEPING room, separate or en suite; also, sleeping room, unfurnished, unfurnished, vicinity of Union Park. 719 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--LOWER PART OF HOUSE 692 MICHIgan-av., finished completely; has double parlors, dining-room, two bedrooms, and kitchen. Rent, $60 per month.

TO RENT--TWO FRONT ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, in central location. Call for information at 47 South Ann-st.

TO RENT--ONE OR TWO SMALL ROOMS, UNFURnished, for sleeping or storing furniture. 301 Warren-av.

TO RENT--TO A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT children, 6 rooms, with closets, buttery, hard and soft water. Inquire, on Monday, at 688 Burnside-st.

TO RENT--PART OF HOUSE 443 CALUMET-AV. 1 Good location.

TO RENT--PART OF A HOUSE, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, at 15 Groveland-court, 2 blocks south of Doug...s-place.

TO RENT--AT A VERY LOW RATE, A FEW first-class rooms, on the southwest corner of LaSalle and Adams-sts. R. SCHLOESSER, office in corner basement.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS CAN BE HAD, in convenient to those doing business in lumber district, by applying at house on corner Catherine and Loomis-sts.

TO RENT--7 HANDSOME ROOMS, TO A NEAT family without children. Apply 728 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT--VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, UNFURnished, except carpets; with or without board, at 35 Twenty-fifth-st. Inquire at 23.

TO RENT--115 WALNUT-ST., 2 FRONT ROOMS EN suite, furnished or unfurnished, with use of bath-room. No housekeeping.

TO RENT--PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, without board. 401 West Lake-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR IN suits. Apply at 410 Calumet-av.

TO RENT--730 WABASH-AV., A DESIRABLE 4-story and basement brick.

TO RENT--ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT No. 179 West Washington-st., northeast cor. Halsted, after May 1. Board in same house.

TO RENT--ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, en suite or single, without board. Do not call on Sunday. 407 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT--TWO SUITES OF UNFURNISHED rooms at 818 South Clark-st. Inquire Room No. 2.

TO RENT--AT 94 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST., NEAR Randolph, a furnished front room, with large closet, to gentlemen only.

TO RENT--FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, northeast corner Clark and Monroe-sts., on 3d floor. Apply at Room 3, 84 Clark-st.

TO RENT--ONE OR TWO FRONT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished. 209 Thirty-first-st., near Indiana-av.

TO RENT--PLEASANT ROOMS IN A PRIVATE family with one child and other rooms, will be rented without board; would prefer two ladies, or a married couple; references required. 423 Butterfield-st., near Twenty-first cars. Apply two days or Sunday.

TO RENT--3 FRONT ROOMS, 290 LAFLIN-ST., 5 blocks from corner Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st. $10; barn if desired. Apply at Room 30, No. 99 Madison-st., Monday, between 9 and 11.

TO RENT--TWO WELL-FURNISHED FRONT rooms. References required. No. 257 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT--79 NORTH PEORIA-ST.--A PARLOR 1 and bed-room, with gas on the same floor; suitable for housekeeping.

TO RENT--AT 548 WASHINGTON-AV., BETWEEN Ashland-av. and Paulina-st., a pleasant front room, without board, for $10 per month to one gent, $13 to two gents. Call before 8 p. m.

TO RENT--FOUR ROOMS, AND FURNITURE TO be sold, suitable for boarding-house. Apply at 113 West Polk-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, MAY 1, for gentleman. 324 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--FURNISHED FRONT ROOM SUITAble for two young men, or gent and wife; desirable location, 1026 Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, with or without board. Alcove suite front, 18x35; large closet, water, and bath-room to 4 gentlemen; would be given cheap. References required. Location Washington, east of Union Park. Address R X, Carrier No. 61.

TO RENT--LOWER PART OF COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, pantry, water in kitchen; $20 per month; 551 Fulton-st., near park. Apply up-stairs.

TO RENT--ONE SET OF ROOMS; ALSO, PARLOR and a single room, all nicely furnished, to gentlemen only. Apply at 108 Third-av., near Harrison.

TO RENT--TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS FOR gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, at 386 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT--A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED room at 58 Peck-court, for a single gentleman.

TO RENT--A NICE, LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished. 301 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT--UNFURNISHED--TWO HANDSOME suites of back rooms, fourth floor, Kent's Building; water in rooms; bath and all modern conveniences on floor; for gentlemen only; rent, $20 per month. Apply at Room 8, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT--A FURNISHED ROOM TO GENTLEmen, desirable. 348 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in the marble front house 797 Wabash, without board. First-class table board next door.

TO RENT--ON AND AFTER MAY 1, HANDSOMEly furnished rooms, single or en suite. 161 South Clark, Room 6.

TO RENT--746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., furnished and unfurnished rooms for families or gentlemen; everything strictly first-class. References given and required; call Monday.

TO RENT--PART OF FURNISHED HOUSE TO gentleman and wife for light housekeeping. Inquire at 77 Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT--SEVERAL ELEGANT ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished, in a new brick building; none but those desiring first-class accommodation need apply to 69 West VanBuren-st.

TO RENT--TO A SMALL FAMILY--5 ROOMS AND closets, and another up-stairs. 108 North LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--4 ROOMS ON THE SECOND FLOOR, from May 1, with water and closets suitable for a small family, one block and a half west of Blue Island-av. cars; good locality. Apply at 628 Mitchell-st.

TO RENT--WEST SIDE--UNFURNISHED SECOND story front room without board; new brick house, east front; all modern improvements. Address M 59, Tribune office.

TO RENT--ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, 1 to gentlemen only, in Williams' Block, on Dearborn-st., between Randolph and Washington; references required.

TO RENT--6 ROOMS, WITH CLOSETS AND PANtry, 147 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT--34 ABERDEEN-ST.--SUITE OF ROOMS, unfurnished, for gentleman and lady; also room for gentleman.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT--WITHOUT BOARD--FRONT HALL room to one or two gentlemen. 116 Aberdeen-st. Good reference required.

TO RENT--372 MICHIGAN-AV.--HANDSOMELY furnished rooms. Call Monday.

TO RENT--THREE FRONT ROOMS, WITH OR without board, single or en suite, corner Jackson and Honore-sts.; bath room attached, heated by furnace, and all modern conveniences; location and family first-class. Inquire of or address L. A. CHASE, office of Anderson's Hotel, 143 East Madison-st., between 8 a. m. and 2 p. m.

TO RENT--AN UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with alcove, in private family, Ashland-av. and Van Buren-st., near street-cars. Address U 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT--PLEASANT SIDE ROOM FOR GENtlemen; also barn. 840 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, second floor, gas, water, and all conveniences; good day board near by; single gentlemen preferred: fine location. 1061 Indiana-av.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS AT 539 WABASHav.

TO RENT--A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS AND double parlors, furnished or unfurn

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CLERK IN THE RETAIL and prescription drug business. Apply at 54 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK ABOUT 21 YEARS of age, correct habits, good penman; references required. Address K 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 207 LOOMIS-ST., CORNER HASTings, a young man (German) to work as clerk in a grocery store; one who thoroughly understands the business and can speak good English.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL TO THE CITY trade. Apply between 9 and 12 at 52 East Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN IN A HAT AND cap store; must be of Jewish persuasion, no other need apply; one who understands the business, and can bring best reference. Call on this (Sunday) afternoon, between 1 and 6 o'clock, at 164 Blue Island-av., corner of Taylor-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A HAT AND CAP store. City references required. Address U 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS SALESman. Reference required, at KLEIN & SHLOSS', 144 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 15 TO 18 THAT can read and write; must be quick and is smart at figures. Address U 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER; one acquainted with the lumber business preferred. Address with reference 2529 Wabash-av.

Trades.

WANTED—TWENTY SHIP CARPENTERS APply at 250 Water-st. MENOMINEE RIVER LUMBER COMPANY.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMmer; steady work the year round. Address at once R. HINE & SONS, Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND CALCIMINERS; those that understand graining preferred; good wages and steady work all summer. Come to shop at Englewood ready for work Monday morning. J. S. PATTERSON & CO.

WANTED—A NO. 1 BELL-HANGER, FOR PUTting in work, at 156 North Clark-st., Monday morning at 7 o'clock.

WANTED—A NO. 1 WHOLESALE CUTTER, AT SAYER BROTHERS' clothing manufactory, 213 Division-st. Apply Monday morning.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN WATCHmaker, with good references. A. P. BOYNTON, 663 State-st., City.

WANTED—TWO MORE GOOD WHOLESALE clothing cutters. Apply Monday at 284 and 286 Milwaukee-av. CLEMENT & SAYER.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN AS FOREMAN OF A furniture factory in the country; one well posted on first-class bed-room furniture preferred; state qualifications and wages expected. M 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—20 CARPENTERS MONDAY, 7 A. M., sharp, to smooth floor on the Grand Pacific Hotel; bring tools.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRAUGHTSMAN. Apply at Room 65 Custom-House, between 9 and 11 a. m., Monday.

WANTED—2 GOOD CARRIAGE TRIMMERS AND 1 good Dutchman and 1 helper at southwest corner of Quincy and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—HOUSE PAINTER BY THE DAY—A first-class workman for inside wall-painting and graining. Apply 1000 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PAINTERS AND CALciminers. MARTIN & LEONARD, 125 West Madison-st.

WANTED—10 OR MORE MEN WHO KNOW HOW to work on Portland cement; to lay sidewalks, &c. Good wages. Apply to J. D. DECREET, office of Schillinger Artificial Stone Co., 126 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

WANTED—A GORDON PRESS FEEDER; ONE who can make forms ready and run a press without instruction. Apply at once at the Newspaper Union Job office, 114 Monroe-st.

WANTED—PAINTERS, PLAIN BRUSH HANDS; steady job. PAGE & TERRELL, 660 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—PAINTERS. APPLY AT CONDON'S Building, 47 LaSalle-st. O'BRIEN BROS.

WANTED—PAINTERS. 108 SOUTH SANGAMON-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE GRAINING trade; one that has worked at painting a short time preferred. Call at 111 South Clark-st. Monday morning.

WANTED—TWO BUSHELMEN. APPLY AT 228 State-st.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS WOOL on machinery, carding, etc.; salary and an interest. Address P. O. Box 47, Chicago.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN COOK AT THE Parker House, cor. Madison and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—6 GOOD CARPENTERS THAT UNderstand working with form wood. Good work others need apply. Inquire at Cooley's, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st., to-day between 1 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—MONDAY MORNING, FOUR OIL FINishers. F. R. WOLFINGER, corner Lincoln and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD, HONEST BOY WHO KNOWS how to take care of a horse and cow; name but temperance people need apply. 630 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY AT H. W. WETHERELL'S, 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

WANTED—TWO PAINTERS WHO CAN CALSOmine, on Monday morning. Apply at 75 North Morgan-st., between Fulton and Carroll. Come prepared for work. RICHARD DAHM.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GILDER. APPLY 457 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WOOD CARVERS, AT JAMES BARKER'S, Benedict's Mill, corner Green and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—10 GOOD PAINTERS AND CALCIMINers at 339 Michigan-av., Monday morning; come to work; none but good men need apply.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE PAINTer; steady work the year round. Address at once R. HINE & SONS, Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND CALCIMINERS; those that understand graining preferred; good wages and steady work all summer. Come to shop at Englewood ready for work Monday morning. J. S. PATTERSON & CO.

WANTED—A NO. 1 BELL-HANGER, FOR PUTting in work, at 156 North Clark-st., Monday morning at 7 o'clock.

WANTED—A NO. 1 WHOLESALE CUTTER, AT SAYER BROTHERS' clothing manufactory, 213 Division-st. Apply Monday morning.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN WATCHmaker, with good references. A. P. BOYNTON, 663 State-st., City.

WANTED—TWO MORE GOOD WHOLESALE clothing cutters. Apply Monday at 284 and 286 Milwaukee-av. CLEMENT & SAYER.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN AS FOREMAN OF A furniture factory in the country; one well posted on first-class bed-room furniture preferred; state qualifications and wages expected. M 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—20 CARPENTERS MONDAY, 7 A. M., sharp, to smooth floor on the Grand Pacific Hotel; bring tools.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRAUGHTSMAN. Apply at Room 65 Custom-House, between 9 and 11 a. m., Monday.

WANTED—2 GOOD CARRIAGE TRIMMERS AND 1 good Dutchman and 1 helper at southwest corner of Quincy and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—HOUSE PAINTER BY THE DAY—A first-class workman for inside wall-painting and graining. Apply 1000 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PAINTERS AND CALciminers. MARTIN & LEONARD, 125 West Madison-st.

WANTED—10 OR MORE MEN WHO KNOW HOW to work on Portland cement; to lay sidewalks, &c. Good wages. Apply to J. D. DECREET, office of Schillinger Artificial Stone Co., 126 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO TAKE CARE OF horses and work about the house. Apply to 199 Parksv.

WANTED—FOR OUR NEW FURNITURE WARErooms at once: 1 foreman for upholstering and 6 cabinet-makers. None but first-class workmen need apply. E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., Furniture and Carpet Warehouse, 121 and 123 State-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD COLORED MEN. Apply Monday morning to N. Y. Carpet Renovating Co., 57 West Washington-st.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR ACTIVE MEN TO sell a book needed by every one, particularly just now, and sells at sight. Apply to H. R. THOMPSON & CO., 439 Wabash-av.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR AMERICAN GIRL 18 or 19 years old, as nurse girl. Inquire at 104 Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED — AT 104 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., a colored woman to do washing and iron in a family of five; will pay good wages. Apply at once.

WANTED — AT 104 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., A first-class American, English, German, or Scotch girl to cook, wash, and iron; good wages paid. Apply at once.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO GO TO EVANSTON; must wash and iron well. Apply at 461 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT THE MASSASOIT HOUSE, OPPOsite Michigan Central Depot, a first-class female meat and pastry cook. Wages no object. Apply immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY. 137 Campbell-Av. ROGERS.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A private family. American preferred. Call Monday at 429 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR KITCHEN and general housework; must be a good washer. German, Swede, Norwegian, or Danish preferred. Apply at 83 Throop-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Good wages. Apply at No. 179 West Washington-st. on Monday.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR FAMILY COOKing, washing and ironing, to go to Highland Park. Good place; good wages. Apply at office 55 South Waterst., up-stairs, between 1 and 2 p. m. Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK of a family of three near Thirty-second-st. Apply at 1149 Michigan-av., Tuesday, from 9 to 11 a. m. References.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS (WOMAN) PASTRY cook. References required. Apply at the office of the Barnes House.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; four in family. 342 Taylor-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, and understands washing and ironing, &c. Apply at 303 Carroll-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK at 326 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small private family, 15 North Green-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY (PROTESTANT) TO help with sewing and housekeeping in a small family; must be respectable and of strictly good habits; she will be treated as one of the family. Apply, Monday or Tuesday, at 966 Jackson-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of four; extra wages will be paid to the right person. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, at 496 Belden-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO SECOND work. Apply at 76 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of two. H. GOURLAY, 268 Archer-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, OR Norwegian girl to go to Geneva, Ill., to do the general housework of a small family for six months from May 1. Apply at 972 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at Dundale. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 541 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A STEADY, COMPETENT, EXPERIenced girl for second work. Apply, Monday, at 412 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DOMESTIC FOR GENERAL housework in small family. Apply at 726 Fulton-st., Monday or Tuesday.

WANTED—3 GOOD GIRLS FOR KITCHEN AND chamber work, at 283 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; a Norwegian or German preferred. Apply, after April 28, at 888 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT DINING-ROOM GIRL, at Douglas House. Call at once.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS NURSE; also 20 girls for different kinds of work. Great Western Business Exchange, corner Washington and Union-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Inquire at 966 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply, Monday, at 164 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL, AT 804 PRATTplace, just west of Hoyne-st.; German or Norwegian preferred; must be good cook, washer, and ironer.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer. Also a good sewing girl who is willing to assist about the house. Apply on Monday at 49 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-COOK AT LAURIE'S European Hotel and restaurant, corner of Canal and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO cooking and iron; none need apply; wages given. Inquire, after 10 a. m. Monday, at 444 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT FOR small family at Hyde Park. Apply Monday morning at Room 7, First National Bank Building, corner of State and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR LIGHT second work and nurse. American, Scandinavian, or English. Good wages. Apply, with city reference, corner Ellis-av. and Douglas place.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK TO go to Evanston. Apply at 81 Pine-st.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL FOR general housework in a family of three, at No. 758 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of four; must be a good washer and ironer. 1124 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR FAMILY COOKing, washing and ironing, at 1000 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at No. 179 West Washington-st. on Monday.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR FAMILY COOKing, washing and ironing, to go to Highland Park. Good place; good wages. Apply at office 55 South Waterst., up-stairs, between 1 and 2 p. m. Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK of a family of three near Thirty-second-st. Apply at 1149 Michigan-av., Tuesday, from 9 to 11 a. m. References.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS (WOMAN) PASTRY cook. References required. Apply at the office of the Barnes House.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; four in family. 342 Taylor-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK at 326 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small private family, 15 North Green-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY (PROTESTANT) TO help with sewing and housekeeping in a small family; must be respectable and of strictly good habits; she will be treated as one of the family. Apply, Monday or Tuesday, at 966 Jackson-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of four; extra wages will be paid to the right person. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, at 496 Belden-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO SECOND work. Apply at 76 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of two. H. GOURLAY, 268 Archer-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, OR Norwegian girl to go to Geneva, Ill., to do the general housework of a small family for six months from May 1. Apply at 972 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at 541 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A STEADY, COMPETENT, EXPERIenced girl for second work. Apply, Monday, at 412 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DOMESTIC FOR GENERAL housework in small family. Apply at 726 Fulton-st., Monday or Tuesday.

WANTED—3 GOOD GIRLS FOR KITCHEN AND chamber work, at 283 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; a Norwegian or German preferred. Apply, after April 28, at 888 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT DINING-ROOM GIRL, at Douglas House. Call at once.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS NURSE; also 20 girls for different kinds of work. Great Western Business Exchange, corner Washington and Union-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Inquire at 966 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply, Monday, at 164 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL, AT 804 PRATTplace, just west of Hoyne-st.; German or Norwegian preferred; must be good cook, washer, and ironer.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer. Also a good sewing girl who is willing to assist about the house. Apply on Monday at 49 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-COOK AT LAURIE'S European Hotel and restaurant, corner of Canal and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO cooking and iron; none need apply; wages given. Inquire, after 10 a. m. Monday, at 444 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT FOR small family at Hyde Park. Apply Monday morning at Room 7, First National Bank Building, corner of State and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR LIGHT second work and nurse. American, Scandinavian, or English. Good wages. Apply, with city reference, corner Ellis-av. and Douglas place.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK TO go to Evanston. Apply at 81 Pine-st.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL FOR general housework in a family of three, at No. 758 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of four; must be a good washer and ironer. 1124 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR FAMILY COOKing, washing and ironing, at 1000 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at No. 179 West Washington-st. on Monday.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR FAMILY COOKing, washing and ironing, to go to Highland Park. Good place; good wages. Apply at office 55 South Waterst., up-stairs, between 1 and 2 p. m. Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK of a family of three near Thirty-second-st. Apply at 1149 Michigan-av., Tuesday, from 9 to 11 a. m. References.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS (WOMAN) PASTRY cook. References required. Apply at the office of the Barnes House.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; four in family. 342 Taylor-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK at 326 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small private family, 15 North Green-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY (PROTESTANT) TO help with sewing and housekeeping in a small family; must be respectable and of strictly good habits; she will be treated as one of the family. Apply, Monday or Tuesday, at 966 Jackson-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of four; extra wages will be paid to the right person. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, at 496 Belden-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO SECOND work. Apply at 76 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of two. H. GOURLAY, 268 Archer-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, OR Norwegian girl to go to Geneva, Ill., to do the general housework of a small family for six months from May 1. Apply at 972 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at 541 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A STEADY, COMPETENT, EXPERIenced girl for second work. Apply, Monday, at 412 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DOMESTIC FOR GENERAL housework in small family. Apply at 726 Fulton-st., Monday or Tuesday.

WANTED—3 GOOD GIRLS FOR KITCHEN AND chamber work, at 283 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; a Norwegian or German preferred. Apply, after April 28, at 888 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT DINING-ROOM GIRL, at Douglas House. Call at once.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS NURSE; also 20 girls for different kinds of work. Great Western Business Exchange, corner Washington and Union-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Inquire at 966 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply, Monday, at 164 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL, AT 804 PRATTplace, just west of Hoyne-st.; German or Norwegian preferred; must be good cook, washer, and ironer.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer. Also a good sewing girl who is willing to assist about the house. Apply on Monday at 49 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-COOK AT LAURIE'S European Hotel and restaurant, corner of Canal and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO cooking and iron; none need apply; wages given. Inquire, after 10 a. m. Monday, at 444 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT FOR small family at Hyde Park. Apply Monday morning at Room 7, First National Bank Building, corner of State and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR LIGHT second work and nurse. American, Scandinavian, or English. Good wages. Apply, with city reference, corner Ellis-av. and Douglas place.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK TO go to Evanston. Apply at 81 Pine-st.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL FOR general housework in a family of three, at No. 758 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of four; must be a good washer and ironer. 1124 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR FAMILY COOKing, washing and ironing, at 1000 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at No. 179 West Washington-st. on Monday.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR FAMILY COOKing, washing and ironing, to go to Highland Park. Good place; good wages. Apply at office 55 South Waterst., up-stairs, between 1 and 2 p. m. Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK of a family of three near Thirty-second-st. Apply at 1149 Michigan-av., Tuesday, from 9 to 11 a. m. References.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS (WOMAN) PASTRY cook. References required. Apply at the office of the Barnes House.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; four in family. 342 Taylor-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK at 326 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small private family, 15 North Green-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY (PROTESTANT) TO help with sewing and housekeeping in a small family; must be respectable and of strictly good habits; she will be treated as one of the family. Apply, Monday or Tuesday, at 966 Jackson-st

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting of the Gentlemen Who Propose to Enforce the Laws Against Persons Who Cruelly Treat Their Animals.

Report of Work Done Since January---Improvements Inaugurated in the Stables---Swill-Fed Cattle---Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the members of the Illinois Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for the purpose of electing officers, etc., was held yesterday afternoon, in the rooms of the Society in the Central Union Block, corner of Madison and Market streets, Edwin Lee Brown, President, was in the chair. Messrs. J. C. Dore, J. G. Shortall, Prof. C. G. Wheeler, R. P. Derickson, Perkins Bass, and other gentlemen were present.

Seth B. Howes, Esq., who gave $500 to the Society, was elected a life member, and Messrs. Wright, Mason, and Sheridan, Police Commissioners, C. E. Felton, B. F. Jacobs, H. B. Miller, J. L. Gerber, A. H. Pickering, Dr. Rauch, Zenas Coleman, J. V. LeMoyne, and S. B. Chase were elected members.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: L. P. Wright, Carlile Mason, Mark Sheridan, E. L. Brown, S. T. Atwater, William H. Sharp, B. W. Raymond, J. C. Dore, H. C. Goodrich, Perkins Bass, W. B. Truax, M. M. Graves, Peter Schuttler, R. F. Culver, Samuel Stone, J. H. Fisher, N. S. Bouton, R. P. Derickson, John G. Shortall, John S. Sherman, John Jones, Prof. C. G. Wheeler, S. B. Howes, J. L. Pickard.

The following report was read of work done since the 1st of January, 1873: All complaints are not entered upon the complaint-book yet, but, from memoranda kept by each officer, and the regular record, we find 200 complaints attended to, 46 prosecutions made, 15 abandoned horses killed in city, 59 disabled cattle killed at Stock Yards, 47 sheep killed at the same place, and 19 horses in the Yards and vicinity. The fines amount to $350.

During most of the time, there have been but two officers in the city and the one at the Stock Yards. A good deal of the time of the Agent has been taken up with the clerical duties of the Society, which seemed to demand attention. A large number of horses have been condemned in the street-car stables, and a better condition of omnibus horses was demanded, and, where immediate efforts in this direction were not made, arrests at once followed. An evident and acknowledged improvement is seen in the condition of the horses of most of the large stables in the city, as a result of this vigorous policy. Small 'bus lines, which are continually migrating from one part of the city to another, are more difficult to manage under existing regulations. The new ordinance now before the City Council will, when passed, enable us to reach this class of offenders.

The statement made in the January report in the *Humane Journal*, in reference to the stabling of cows and Texas cattle, that are being fed upon swill from the distilleries, is referred to as a matter demanding serious consideration. The filthiness of some of the stables is simply horrible, and the ground all around them one mass of liquid filth. The following from the report referred to is all that can be said at present, as the Board of Health have these institutions in charge: "As a general proposition, it cannot be denied that the continuous confinement of cows in a place such as we have described, for six months at a time, is other than inhuman and cruel. For these long months these animals stand in a space barely the size of their own bodies. And the milk from cows kept in this way is daily sold to our citizens, who, if they could see the stables, the cows, and the milkers, would no doubt feel their stomachs hesitate to receive the draught coming through so much filthiness." All the prominent stables where Texas cattle are kept were visited, and a large number of stables, both large and small, where milch cows are stabled. Ventilators were caused to be put in, and their crowded condition remedied as far as possible, but the buildings in which these animals are kept admit of but little being done toward improvement. Before another winter passes it should be understood that better stables, admitting of plenty of air, must be built.

Recently a number of horses have been suddenly attacked with a disease of the spine, in the region of the kidneys, and have fallen upon the streets and died. The street car companies have had a number of cases of this kind. So far, but few horses are attacked. Some die immediately, while others linger along and partially recover, but it is problematic as to their ultimate cure. Considerable time has been devoted to the condition of horses' feet which have been ruined in most instances by the cruel and nonsensical cuttings practised by our horse-shoers. The lameness of a majority of horses run upon our streets can be shown to arise from the use of the knife by the farrier. Bruises, commonly called "corns," are directly attributable to the paring of the sole, and cutting away of the frog of the horse's feet. These provisions of nature, to protect the foot of the horse when it comes in contact with hard substances, are ruthlessly cut away, and the fresh, tender parts are easily bruised, and all manner of foot diseases follow. It is hoped that steps may be put to this practice, which is condemned by all good veterinarians.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Shortall moved the appointment of a committee of three, active for the ensuing months, to solicit annual subscriptions at $5 each. He believed they could get 720, which would defray the necessary expenses of the Society.

Mr. Dore observed that under the general law it was the duty of the County Board to make an appropriation of money. That being so, it was perhaps hardly the thing to call on private citizens to subscribe to secure the enforcement of the State law. He believed in appointing a committee to labor with the County Board.

Mr. Shortall temporarily withdrew his motion, in order to allow of the election of officers.

J. C. Dore was chosen President; R. P. Derickson and Perkins Bass, Vice Presidents; S. M. Atwater, Treasurer; and William H. Sharp, Secretary. It was ordered that the President and Vice Presidents constitute the Executive Committee.

Mr. Shortall's motion was agreed to, and Messrs. Landon, Graves, and Wheeler were selected as the Committee.

It was ordered that, after the present year, the annual meeting be held on the first Saturday in May.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Wheeler, Brown, and Sharp was appointed to consider the propriety of getting up a Co-operative Association of Ladies.

The meeting adjourned.

The White Star Line---Resolutions of Passengers on Board the Celtic.

The London *Shipping and Commercial Express* of the 10th says:

The following are copies of documents received by Messrs. Ismay, Imrie & Co.: On the evening of Monday, the 7th April, on board the screw-steamer Celtic, the Hon. E. S. Isham, of Chicago, Ill., called attention to the propriety of giving some expression of thanks of the passengers to the efficiency of Capt. Thompson, officers, and crew of the Celtic. Judge Bacon, Utica, New York, in the name of the passengers, testified to the fidelity of the Captain, officers, and crew, and to the good behavior of the ship. Senator Henry Corbett, Oregon, said he fully concurred in all that had been said; that he had traveled in many steamers, but none had he ever observed more efficiency in Captain, officers, or crew, and in everything that could conduce to the comfort and ease of the passengers, coupled with the staunch see-going qualities of the ship. They were all looking forward to the time when the requirements of the company would necessitate a tri-weekly service, and the line would then justly be called the "Star" line of the Atlantic. In conclusion, he moved a vote of thanks to the Captain, officers, and crew, which was carried unanimously.

On the following morning, after having heard of the loss of the Atlantic, and in furtherance of the foregoing, Judge Bacon presented the following formal resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as the end of the voyage is apparently very near, we cannot separate from each other, nor depart from the good ship which has gallantly borne us over the great waters, encountering as she did at the beginning of the voyage the "Storm King" in his power, without testifying to her staunch and sterling character as a model sea boat, well appointed, well manned, and in all respects well served, and tendering to Capt. Thompson, and his able and accomplished associates, the expression of our grateful acknowledgments for their care and fidelity to all the great trusts committed to their hands.

Resolved, That in view of the most appalling and distressing calamity which has reached our ears in the wreck of the Atlantic and the loss of many hundred precious human beings, we are more than ever impressed with that prompt and ceaseless vigilance, that power, not only of stern demand, but of tempered self-restraint, and that instant surrender to the call of duty irrespective of all selfish gratification or personal ease, which have characterized the conduct of the Captain of the Celtic, and to which, with the aid of his able officers and the crew, we all feel that, under a kind Providence, we are so much indebted for the comfort, safety, and prosperity of the voyage which is now about to terminate.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be tendered to the press for publication.

Signed by 23 gentlemen on behalf of the 130 saloon passengers on board.

A Great China and Glassware House.

The firm of Scott & Ovington Brothers, of Brooklyn, N. Y., have, since their establishment in that city three years ago, so conducted their business that connoisseurs of china and glassware look to them exclusively for the newest and most tasty articles of crockery. Less than a year ago a branch establishment of this firm, doing a wholesale and retail business, was started here, and in this short space of time their store has become a settled institution at No. 219 West Madison street. Possessing a large capital, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of all housekeepers, from the wealthiest to those who are economizing a modest income, they have heretofore been able to meet every requirement. One of the firm is constantly in Europe purchasing the latest novelties, and shipping them here in such quantities that they succeed in selling at the lowest rate. Their reputation as sterling business men is well known East among all minor dealers whom they supply. Their Western trade is rapidly assuming formidable proportions.

Tremont House Furniture for Sale.

By reference to another column the reader will find advertised the sale of the furniture, fixtures, and lease of the splendid Tremont House, which has since the fire ministered to the comforts of Mr. John B. Drake's guests. The house is admirably adapted for families, having 120 rooms, 40 of which are in suites with all modern improvements. The house is in excellent order, rent low, and will be sold upon liberal terms. If not disposed of on or before Monday, May 5, it will be sold at public auction.

The City Hall Plans in the Land-Owner.

The contest for the City Hall plan is narrowing down to a decision. The public are extremely anxious to see these plans, that they may judge for themselves of an article for which they will be taxed millions to pay. The May issue of that superb journal, the *Land-Owner*, will be on all the news-stands Wednesday morning, and will contain the plans, engraved at the cost of several thousand dollars. In addition to these, the *Land-Owner* will also have a magnificent engraving, showing 300 men at work on Palmer's Grand Hotel by calcium light, and many other illustrations of current events and new buildings. This is the grandest number of the *Land-Owner* ever produced, being a double sheet. Retail price, 10 cents per copy, at all the news-stands. Subscription, $1 per year. In wrappers for mailing at the counting-room, No. 91 Madison street.

The Housekeeper's Delight

is a clean, bright carpet, and the Wheeler Novelty Carpet-cleaning Machine of R. A. Edwards & Co., at Nos. 253 and 255 South Clark street, will make soiled and dirty carpets clean and new, and free them from moths, without injuring them, a strong current of air removing all the dust from them, while they are beaten with the least possible friction. Every one who sees the machine in operation testifies that this is just what is wanted, and the large number who send their carpets there to be cleaned is proof that the proprietors understand their business. As a clean carpet lasts longer than a dirty one, it is economy to have it cleaned. Any leading carpet-dealer will tell you what he thinks of it.

Treadle Power.

We had the pleasure of examining Cowles' universal treadle power for sewing-machines, at No. 154 Madison street. It is one of the most remarkable pieces of mechanism, and of the most practical value, of any new thing in Chicago. It produces a radical change, and accomplishes many advantages that it would require too much space to enumerate them, and we would suggest to all interested in sewing-machines to call on Mr. B. W. Robinson and examine it.

The Last Opportunity.

Braun's famous Autotypes of Paris, which have attracted so much attention in the Old World as well as in the principal cities of this country, will remain on free exhibition until Tuesday evening next at Rice & Thompson's, No. 259 Wabash avenue, when they will positively be removed. Let nobody miss this opportunity to go and see them.

A Card.

Mr. F. D. Ryan would respectfully announce to his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute orders for decorating and frescoing in all the modern styles, and in all shades of tints, in the most artistic manner. Orders left at J. J. McGrath's paper hanging establishment, Nos. 174 and 176 State street, will receive prompt attention. All work warranted, or no charge.

First-Class Vehicles.

Having this spring enlarged and improved our warerooms, we announce to all interested in fine carriages that we have a large stock of first-class vehicles which are unsurpassed for quality and style in the city. We would be pleased to have the public call and examine. All our work is warranted, and our prices cannot fail to be satisfactory. Garland, Holmes & Co., Nos. 80 and 82 North Canal street.

Fine Groceries.

Messrs. Stephens & Hayes, at No. 80 State street, have just opened a retail department in connection with their wholesale grocery trade, and are prepared to offer extra inducements to purchasers both in quality and price in teas, coffees, spices, and everything pertaining to the trade.

The Best

chance to make money in Chicago will be sold very cheap for cash, if applied for at once. The Merchants' Dining Rooms Restaurant, situated at No. 53 West Madison street, is now doing a large business. It presents to any party having a small cash capital a splendid opportunity to make money. Apply on the premises. Whyland & Foss, proprietors.

Worth Hearing.

The sublime symphonies of Beethoven, Haydn, and Mozart are rendered to perfection on the George Woods & Co. Parlor Organs. The deep foundation of contra-bass, and the exquisitely-voiced solo stops they possess, produce orchestral effects surprisingly beautiful; no one should fail to hear them. Warerooms on Adams street, near State.

A Perfect Roof.

A good roof is a desideratum long needed. Builders and and architects are interested in the new fire and water-proof roofing of Messrs. Perry & Brooks. It has stood every test, and meets everywhere with unqualified approval. Read their advertisement.

Furniture at Auction.

We call special attention to the sale of elegant furniture to be sold at auction by Ellison & Foster, at No. 626 West Washington street, on Tuesday morning, April 29, at 10 o'clock. Parties wishing beautiful furniture should not fail to attend this sale.

The Genuine Geyser Spring Water is drawn by Buck & Rayner, at both stores.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

Stores, Offices, and Dwellings,

in all parts of the city. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT.

The Store in Hamlin Bros. Building, No. 89 Clark-st., and basement in rear of same, under Foley's Billiard Hall, from May 1, 1873. Apply to J. A. HAMLIN & BRO., 177 Fifth-av., 3d floor.

TO RENT,

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT,

With good-will and fixtures for sale, doing a good business, which is increasing daily; for sale at a bargain; situated on East Madison-st. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT.

Second floor No. 242 East Madison-st.; size, 80x30, opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s; key on third floor.

For particulars apply to SEAVEY, FOSTER & BOWMAN, 10 and 12 Madison-st.

TO RENT.

Four 4-story and basement Brick Stores, Nos. 63, 65, 69 and 73 West Washington-st. Steam power, if wanted Inquire at 16 South Jefferson-st.

To Rent.

Three upper Lofts of the French Building, southwest corner Fifth-av. and Madison-st., 47x80; fine light and completely finished throughout. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

To Rent.

Second, third, and fourth floors of Building No. 31 East Lake-st., size 32x160, with steam heat and elevator. Very desirable. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

To Rent.

Very Choice Offices in the Dore Building, northwest corner of State and Madison-sts., with steam passenger elevator. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT.

Furnished house No. 111 South Wood-st., two-story and basement brick, with barn, and all modern improvements. A rare chance for a good tenant. Apply to D. C. BRADLEY, 154 Washington-st.

To Rent.

No. 623 Wabash-av.; 10 rooms; furnace, gas fixtures and stable. REA & COATES, 168 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

A first-class new house, with barn, on North LaSalle-st., near Oak-st. House has 13 rooms, and all modern improvements; east front. Inquire of JOHN McEWEN, 303 North Wells-st.

TO RENT.

Three front offices and one rear office in Miller & Fry's Building, 91 and 93 LaSalle-st. Inquire of GEO. C. FRY, Room 31, in same building.

RANGES, &c.

L. F. Duparquet & Huot

(Successors to E. Moneuse & Duparquet)

OF NEW YORK,

Have Their IMPERIAL HOTEL

FRENCH RANGES,

Broilers, Carving-Tables, Coffee and Tea Urns, Etc., in successful operation in the following Hotels in Chicago:

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, Jackson, LaSalle, and Clark-sts.
GARDNER HOUSE, corner Michigan-av. and Jackson-st.
NEW BRIGGS HOUSE, corner Fifth-av. and Randolph-st.
ORIENT HOTEL, corner State and VanBuren-st.
MAULTON HOUSE, corner North Market and Kinzie-sts.
CENTRAL HOTEL, South Market-st., between Washington and Madison-sts.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL, corner State-st. and Eldridge-court.
BIGELOW HOUSE, Wabash-av., near Twenty-first-st.
ST. CAROLINES COURT, Elizabeth-st.
BURKE'S EUROPEAN HOTEL, 140 and 142 Madison-st.
CONLEY'S EUROPEAN HOTEL, Clark-st., between Lake and South Water.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-first-st.
ST. JULIEN'S EUROPEAN HOTEL, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

Also in the following Restaurants and Dining-rooms:

S. H. THOMSON'S DINING-ROOMS, 81 Clark-st.
OREGAN'S DINING-ROOMS, Superior Block.
D. F. TRACH'S DINING-ROOMS, Fifth-av., between Washington and Madison-sts.
HOLLY TREE COFFEE-ROOMS, corner Washington and Market-sts.
JOHN SMITH'S RESTAURANT, Clark-st.
BURCKEY & MILAN'S DINING ROOMS, 187 East Madison-st.
CHARLES RAYMOND'S DINING ROOMS, 181 Washington-st.
SNOAD & KENDALL'S RESTAURANT, 160 Washington-st.
CHARLES KERN'S RESTAURANT, Monroe-st., near LaSalle.

And are now putting them into

THE COMMERCIAL, corner Lake and Dearborn-sts.
ELLIOTON HOUSE, corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st.
CONDON'S RESTAURANT, 47 LaSalle-st., and other places.

We are the sole agents for the sale of these Ranges, etc., for the Northwest; and also keep on hand a full supply of Family Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Stoves, Kitchen utensils, etc., etc.

M. W. & F. LESTER,
304 State-st.

REAL ESTATE.

$5,500.00.

HOUSE AND LOT.

Monthly Payments.

Or will sacrifice for all or half cash. One left of three first-class houses; possession May 1; situated in that beautiful grove of high land on Forty-first-st., between Cottage Grove and Vincennes-avs., built well, with nice finish, marble mantels, inside blinds, gas, cistern, large barn for two horses, a cow, and carriage. Call on owner, J. L. McKENEVER, 133 LaSalle-st., Room 16, or any evening, 87 University-place.

FOR SALE BY

G. S. Hubbard, Jr.,

168 WASHINGTON-ST.

Several very choice Acre Tracts on the line of the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy R. R., between Chicago and Riverside, in tracts to suit purchasers, from 5 to 40 acres.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,
168 Washington-st.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

FOR SALE, choice property very cheap. Now is the time to buy before the great rise in real estate. Work on the railroad is in full blast at San Diego.
H. CORNELL & CO.,
48 South Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE.

The two-story and basement house No. 1469 Prairie-av., with 33 feet of ground. Price, $5,000.
GRANGE SARD, JR.,
38 and 40 Lake-st.

TO LEASE

FOR LEASE

The southwest corner of Fifth-av. and Jackson-st., for a term of years. Apply to
C. H. & G. C. WALKER,
13 Chamber of Commerce.

Garden Lands for Lease.

40 acres on Ashland-av., just west of Stock Yards; will rent a part or the whole. Inquire on premises.
W. L. SAMPSON.

PRESERVES.

JAM.

Church's celebrated Lake Superior Red Raspberry Jam; the finest flavor, and most delicate preserve in the market. Sold by all retail grocers, in quart, half-gallon, and gallon jars, and at wholesale and retail, by
WM. ARCHDEACON,
Sole Agent, 211 East Randolph-st.

OPENING.

GRAND OPENING

OF THE GREAT

Exposition $1 Bazaar,

185 and 187 West Madison-st., cor. Halsted,

On THURSDAY, May 1, at 6 p. m.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The special assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection will be held at the Masonic Temple Monday evening, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for work. By order.
JAMES B. MILES, Gr. Secretary.

Masonic.

LaFayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., hall 129 LaSalle-st.—Regular convocation Monday evening, April 28, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on the M. M. degree.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Removal.

MASONIC—A Regular communication of Miriam Chapter will be held Friday evening, May 2, at their new hall 74 State-st., near Randolph, when important business will be transacted. Mrs. S. S. BUFFUM, Secretary.

K. P.

St. John Lodge, No. 31, K. of P., have removed their Castle Hall from 14 South Clark-st. to 59 North Clark-st. Members and visiting brethren please take notice. By order of the C. C. THOMAS KELLEY, K. R. & S.

American Protestant Association.

The members of Garden City Lodge No. 7, A. P. A., are requested to assemble at the hall of Star of the West No. 5, northeast corner of Randolph and Clinton-sts., at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, 27th inst., to attend the funeral of our late Brother, James Eccles. Members of sister lodges are earnestly requested to attend.
S. SHENAN, Recording Sec'y.

American Protestant Association.

The members of Star of the West Lodge No. 5, A. P. A., are hereby requested to assemble at their hall, northeast corner Randolph and Clinton-sts., at 9 o'clock, sharp, on Sunday morning, 27th inst., to attend the funeral of our late Brother, James Eccles, of Garden City Lodge No. 7.
MATHEW MAYNE,
Recording Sec'y.

Ancient Order of Foresters.

The members of Court & 518, A. O. F., are requested to meet at their hall, 62 West Randolph-st., on Sunday morning, 27th inst., at 9 o'clock a. m., to attend the funeral of our late Brother Eccles. Members of the other Courts are respectfully invited to participate. By order of the C. R.
M. J. McHUGH, Sec'y.

A. O. G. F.

All of the members of Washington Lodge No. 5 are respectfully invited to attend the meeting of Wharton Lodge No. 13, on Monday evening, April 28, corner of Liberty and Union-sts., at the Good Fellow Hall.
C. H. ARNOLD, W. G.

FINANCIAL.

Adam Smith & Son,

Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated form, for mechanical purposes.
Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.
Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.
Checks upon us pass through the Clearing House as if drawn upon any city bank.
Interest credited, and accounts current rendered monthly.
Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

DIME

SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

CHARLES H. BROWER. R. PARKER PIERCE.

PIERCE & BROWER,

BROKERS,

93 MADISON-ST.

Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities. Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.

DIG.

We have Attorneys everywhere, and collect the claims of Wholesale Merchants and others in any part of the country. No Attorney's fees in suits; no charges until collections are made. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

REPUBLIC INS. CO.

Certificates of Indebtedness purchased by
M. F. SCANNELL & CO.,
48 LaSalle-st.

CARPETS, &c.

Carpets,

CURTAIN GOODS,

AND

Paper Hangings.

I am offering my entire stock of CARPETINGS, CURTAIN GOODS, and PAPER HANGINGS at reduced prices. These goods are all of the latest styles and most desirable in the market.

SPENCER H. PECK,

195 & 197 Wabash-av.,
(Cor. Adams-st.)

CARPET-LINING.

CARPET LINING.

THE BEST, BY

Rock River Paper Company,

140 LAKE-ST.

MACHINERY.

SCHILLO, COSSMANN & SENN,

IRON FOUNDRY,

87 TO 95 WEST POLK-ST.,

Furnish HEAVY and LIGHT BUILDING and MACHINERY CASTINGS on short notice. Call for estimates. Counter Brackets, Coal Hole Covers & Baker Furnaces for sale.

LUMBER.

HENRY N. HOLDEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

HARDWOOD LUMBER.

Also, Mahogany, Rosewood, Florida Cedar, Veneers, &c.
Particular attention paid to filling bills for any kind of Hardwood or Fancy Lumber.
OFFICE AND YARD—No. 211 South Market-st.

FLOUR.

MAIZE FLOUR.

THE UNITED STATES MAIZE FLOUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, located at Rock Falls, Ill., Smith & Phelps, Proprietors, most respectfully announce to the citizens of Chicago and the public generally that they have secured the right to manufacture (under Jones & Standing's patent) their celebrated Silver Flake and Golden Tint Indian Maize, or Corn Flour, and are fully prepared to supply the trade. For sale by all the leading grocers in the city.
S. H. McCREA & CO.,
187 East Washington-st., Rooms 1 and 2, Chicago.

HOTEL.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

Corner Desplaines and Washington-sts. $2 per day. Board and Room $7 and $8 per week. Lodging 50 and 75c per day. Best accommodations at this house.

IRVING HOUSE,

148 WABASH-AV.

Centrally located. Terms, $2.00 per day. Table board, $5.00 per week.
R. L. CARHART, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CARD.

CASS. F. MAURER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

CIGARS & TOBACCO

Foreign and Domestic, Wholesale and Retail.
187 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

J. L. WAYNE & SON,

DEALERS IN HARDWARE,

Have removed to 74 and 76 Randolph-st., near State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BETHESDA

MINERAL SPRING WATER

OF WAUKESHA, WIS.

Acknowledged cure of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Stone in the Bladder, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, and Bilious Diseases.
N. F. CURTH, Agent,
519 Wabash-av., Chicago.

BAROMETERS,

AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, OPTICIAN,
82 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

GOOD ON CAKES.

Genuine Maple Syrup, warranted pure and unadulterated, put up expressly for family use. Call and examine.
WM. ARCHDEACON,
211 East Randolph-st.

ICE CREAM.

BRAZELTON'S ICE CREAM DEPOT, 149 Twenty-second-st. is removed to 158 same street. Leave family orders at the new place.
BRAZELTON & EMPSON,
158 Twenty-second-st.

TO EXCHANGE

Are property for large residence, stock of goods, or business property, $50,000 to $150,000. Also 3 or 4 extra first-class farms, suited for persons of taste, to be exchanged same way.
S. W. SHA & CO.,
151 Monroe-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Beautiful Furniture

At the Marble-Front Residence MR. G. DE LOYNES,

564 Michigan-av.,

AT AUCTION,

MONDAY MORNING, April 28, at 10 o'clock, consisting of very rich Parlor Suits, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Marble-Top Tables, Easy Chairs, Paintings, Engravings, Brussels Carpets, Beds and Bedding, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, etc., etc. Also best make 7-Octave Chickering Piano, full round-corner Rosewood case. Sale positive, as the family are going abroad.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

1029 WABASH-AV.

Elegant Furniture

AT AUCTION,

Monday morning, April 28, at 10 o'clock. We are instructed to sell at auction the entire Furniture of house 1029 Wabash-av., comprising very rich Rosewood and Brocatel Parlor Furniture, Black Walnut Chamber and Dining-Room Furniture, Velvet Carpets, Pier Glasses, Curtains, China, Tableware, Glassware, Bedding, Kitchen Furniture, etc., etc.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Magnificent Furniture

AT AUCTION!

At the Marble Front Residence No. 635 West Washington-st., third door west of Lincoln, on Tuesday Morning, April 29, at 10 o'clock, Magnificent Parlor Suits, very rich Chamber Sets in Black Walnut and Gilt Wax Finish, Beautiful Gilt Inlaid Parlor Cabinet, Black Walnut Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Marble-Top Tables, Very Rich Dining-Room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Beds and Bedding, beautiful Carpets, etc., etc. We call particular attention to this sale, being one of the handsomest furnished houses in the city.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

884 Indiana-av.

Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

Tuesday Morning, April 29, at 10 o'clock,

At dwelling house 884 Indiana-av., consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Mattresses, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, etc.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
667 MICHIGAN-AV.

Beautiful Furniture

AT AUCTION,

Wednesday Morning, April 30, at 10 o'clock,

Elegant Parlor, Library, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Body Brussels Carpets, Pier Glass, Paintings, Engravings, China, Table Ware, Glassware, Mattresses, Bedding, etc., etc. Also Billiard Table, complete.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

129 West Madison-St.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS

AT AUCTION. Notice is hereby given that we will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th April, at 10 o'clock a. m., at No. 129 West Madison-st., the stock of TOYS AND FANCY GOODS belonging to J. A. Pierce Co., Bankrupts. Also, the Show Cases, Gas Fixtures, Counters and Shelving, Circular Desk, Platform Scales, Office Table, Chairs, &c. By order of GEO. A. CAMPBELL, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

670 MICHIGAN-AV.

GENTEEL FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,

FRIDAY MORNING, May 2, at 10 o'clock,

At the marble-front residence, 670 Michigan-av., containing Brussels and Wool Carpets, Parlor, Chamber, Library, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Mattresses, Bedding, Stoves, etc., etc., all first-class and will positively be sold.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

FRIDAY MORNING,

MAY 2, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,

AUCTION SALE OF

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

At our Salesroom,

87 MARKET-ST.

Parties having Furniture to dispose of will please send it in before that date.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

of every description of family declining housekeeping, for sale, MONDAY, APRIL 28, at 9½ a. m., at 79 Henry-st., near Centre-av. HAVENS & CO., 63 South Canal-st.

Dry Goods & Notions

Of Every Description,

ON WEDNESDAY, AT 9 1-2 O'CLOCK.

HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT,

908 Fulton-st., Wednesday, April 30, at 11 o'clock; new two-story frame house, 10 rooms, closets, and hall. Lot 25x146 to 16-foot alley, south front. Sale peremptory, and on the premises. Terms made known on day of sale. For particulars apply to
HAVENS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

Look Out for the Largest Sale of

Household Furniture

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY,

Next Saturday, May 3, at 9 a. m.
HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

By EDWIN A. RICE & CO.

Attractive Sale of Elegant Furniture

AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 1500 PRAIRIE-AV.,

Tuesday, April 29, 10 A. M. Sharp,

Consisting of rich Brocatelle and Rep Parlor Suits, Black Walnut and Oak, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Marble-top bureaus, Marble-top Wash-Stands, Comodes Centre-Table; also Lounges in Brocatelle and Rep, Tete-a-Tetes, easy Camp and D. R. Chairs, Etageres, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets, Window Shades, Hair, Cotton, and Husk Mattresses, Refrigerator, Extension Table, Stoves, Gas Fixtures, Kitchen and Dining-room Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.
EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auctioneers.
Office 147 Randolph-st.

Auction of the entire Furniture of a Hotel.

Rare opportunity for housekeepers! Unreserved sale of the entire contents of the EAGLE HOTEL, on the corner of West Kinzie and West Water-sts., opposite North Market, on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 9 a. m., sharp, rain or shine. The Furniture of 22 rooms, consisting of Black Walnut Parlor Suits, Mirror, Bedsteads, Cottage Suits, Wardrobes, Centre-Tables, Lounges, Mirrors, Fine Black Walnut Extension Tables, Spring Mattresses, Bedding, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; Easy, Parlor, and Dining-room Chairs; Heating and Cook Stoves; a great quantity of Crockery, Glass and Silverware, Cooking Utensils, Kitchen Furniture, large Ice-Box, etc. Also 10 tons of Canary Birds (fine singers); also Bird-Cages. Sale prompt and positive.
EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auctioneers.
Offices, 147 Randolph-st., Fidelity Bank Building.

AT AUCTION

To-Morrow Evening at half-past 7 o'clock,

Good Household Furniture,

Being part contents of a 15-roomed house, and moved for convenience to store

177 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.,

Consisting of Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Body Brussels and Wool Carpets, Hair Mattresses, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Ice Box, Dining-Room and Kitchen Stoves, &c., &c.
Sale positive, and goods must be removed before noon the following day.

SILVERWARE.

TABLE SILVER.

Every variety of Useful and Ornamental Silver Ware. Rogers, Smith & Co.'s and Gorham's manufactures of Silver-Plated Ware made expressly for us. TEA SETS, CASTERS, Urns, Fruit, Berry, and Cake Stands, Knives, Spoons, &c.

A $60 TEA SET for $30.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED TO BE THE HEAVIEST PLATE IN USE.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

266 & 268 Wabash-av. 334 West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

REGULAR TUESDAY'S SALE OF

Dry Goods, Notions,
Hats and Caps,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Extensive Line of Ladies' Plaid Wool Shawls.

Elegant line of Black and Colored Gros Grain Ribbons, fine line of Black Alpaces, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Ladies' and Children's Underwear. At 11 o'clock, promptly, special offering of 100 rolls Brussels and Ingrain Carpets by the piece only.
On TUESDAY, April 29, at 9½ a. m.

1393 Indiana-av.,

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday, April 29, at 10 o'clock,

All the Parlor, Library, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture,
Carpets, Mattresses, Bedding, Mirrors,
China, Silver and Glassware, Stoves.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S SALE.
AT AUCTION,

1,200 cases Boots, Shoes, Balmorals, and Slippers.
Also, a fine stock from Philadelphia, of Woman's, Misses', and Children's Goods,
BY CATALOGUE.
On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, At 9 1-2 O'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

61 Warren-av.

Genteel Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 10 o'clock. We will sell the entire household effects, consisting in part of Parlor and Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Extension Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Ice Chest, Mirrors, China, Silver, and Glassware, Stoves, &c.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

332 Cottage Grove-av., near 29th-st.

AT AUCTION,

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, May 1, at 10 o'clock. Parlor Suits, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Extension Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Lounges, Marble-Top Tables, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bedding, Mirrors, Ice-Chests; Silver, China, and Glassware; Cook and Parlor Stoves.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
22, 24, 26 Randolph-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

OF

Household Furniture!

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, May 3, at 9½ o'clock, at our Store, 22, 24, 26 East Randolph-st.

The entire contents of Household Furniture removed from several first-class dwellings, consisting, in part, of Elegant Parlor Sets, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Black Walnut Wardrobes, Side